TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 24

The China Press
大陸報

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MONEY MARKET

Forecast Difficult
An Erratic Week
Silver Bars Arrive

Developments in the monetary situation last week were of little use in determining the immediate and future outlook for money. At times appearances lent strength to the belief that money was in greater demand, at others the opposite was just as apparent. A broad view discloses a quieting trend and a relaxation of the stringency in money, and lends color to the opinion of many bankers that this will be the major movement at about the end of the year. Rather, there are those who feel that readjustments are far from completed and that money rates will not find themselves on the old plane for at least another two months. The only forecast that appears warranted is for a continuation of existing conditions at least for a week. It seems to be true that money rates are in a position to jump any way and sentiment may have as much to do as anything [illegible] determining the way.

The market has been very erratic during the week, the official quotation of Tuesday being changed twice. The sterling rate on Monday registered a rise of ½d. and on Tuesday a similar jump, making a penny in two days. Rates have been alternating between firm and easy, the market being particularly firm for cash owing to the demand for funds. A good deal of business was done in change over between cash and forward. Those foreign banks that were in need of funds were offering to pay between 25 to 30 percent.

MORE SILVER

Since the last report on monetary conditions in Shanghai we have been in receipt of more silver bars, namely 3,850 bars from the United States by the President Cleveland. On the 19th instant there will be arriving some four million ounces of silver from India by the steamer Macedonia, and, if anything, these large supplies about to be delivered should serve to introduce an easier feeling in the money market.

An interesting fact is that some of the banks are reporting a reverse movement in sycee, for, instead of sycee going out of their vaults, fresh supplies are coming in. This is an encouraging sign and should eventually help to right matters in the money market. The anticipation of further consignments of the white metal to be received here soon has served to make things somewhat easy, but the undertone is still steady. The easiness of the pound sterling is due particularly to a more optimistic outlook in Great Britain as a result of the general election results, the London-New York cross rate improving from $4.35⅝ on Monday last to $4.39⅛ on the following day, an appreciation of almost four points.

The cross rate between London and New York had dropped from G.$4.70 to the pound sterling to G.$4.26 just before the general election in London. The latter is the lowest point that the cross-rate had touched since a year ago. Political developments and changes have an immediate effect on the London-New York cross rate, which is more susceptible to these political changes in London than in the United States. The financial market in America is never affected by Presidential elections, whereas the monetary market in London responds quickly to any political upheaval or election.

MINTS REOPEN

The Hangchow and Nanking mints, which were closed for some weeks, have again started to operate. The minting of dollars at these two mints is principally in the hands of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. When over two weeks ago the market here took on such a stringent turn, these two banks telegraphed instructions to the mints to cease operations. It was done with the principal object of preventing sycee from going out of Shanghai and the plan has been successful. With the return of an easier tendency in money, these mints are now working, but not to their full capacity. Minting re-commenced from December 9 on a half-time basis. The idea is to confine these institutions to the present arrangement of half-capacity to prevent the monetary situation from relapsing into its previous state of tightness.

The native Chinese bank this week were once again tight with money, but not to the extent of a couple of weeks ago. There is still a big demand for newly minted dollars, which are required for Tientsin and further north (Manchuria) and also for river ports. The export of silver dollars now averages some six to ten lakhs a week. This is less

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather

Overcast weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 40.5 and the minimum 34.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 38.9 and 32.4.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Taiyo Maru, Dec. 18.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Asia, 7:30 p.m. today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Autolycus, Dec. 18.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Macedonia, Dec. 18.

BY J. L. BUTTS

Zau Man-nyi, who resides with his family in the Wayside District, was awakened shortly after 3 o'clock the other morning by a cold draught sweeping across his bed. Making several sarcastic remarks about Mme. Zau's proclivity for leaving the door open at night, he sleepily shook off the bedding and felt about for his slippers. He then noticed that a large chunk was missing from the wall of the room, leaving a gaping aperture through which the chill night wind and the light from the corner street lamp poured unrestricted in.

At the same time Zau thought he heard a slight noise in another part of the house. Abandoning the search for his other slipper, he slid quietly into the hallway and headed for the drawing room, whence shone a faint light. Peering round the door sill, he became visually aware of the presence of Yi Auman. Yi had all the outward earmarks of the born collector. He had collected 1 cotton bed, 4 jackets, 4 iron buckets, 1 wooden tub, 1 pair of pants and a pair of zinc candlesticks. And he appeared to be satisfied with the inventory, for he had piled the lot together on top of the tub and was about to shoulder the whole and go somewhere else when Zau arrived.

Zau slammed the door and delivered a warwhoop which brought Loh Ah-nyi and Tsang Ah-nyi, boarders in the Zau household, bounding to the scene. Simultaneously Yi hit the door like a half-back with five yards to go through tackle, and things became exceedingly scrambled. During the general confusion somebody, friend or foe, punched Tsang Ah-nyi in the eye—the resultant mauve effect being duly exhibited in court. The atmosphere at about this time was heavy with iron buckets, wooden ware and language and the clatter broke in upon the matutinal reflections of the corner C.P.C., who made an informal entrance through the gap in the wall, flashed his bullseye on the melee and separated the contestants.

Yi admitted to the Court that

Continued on Page 6)

OBREGON TO MEET REBELS IN DECIDING BATTLE SOON

Opposing Forces Are Drawn Up On Long Line

OUTPOSTS CLASH

Americans Fleeing In Fear Of Looting By Troops

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, Dec. 14.—Advices received here today from Mexico indicate that a final and conclusive struggle is impending between the revolutionaries and the federal forces. The battle, it is indicated, will take place along a line 65 miles long which is now forming near Mexico City.

(Reuter American Service)

Vera Cruz, Dec. 15.—The rebel headquarters announce that the Government forces have abandoned San Marco and are now in retreat and tearing up rails. The rebels are pursuing them.

(Reuter's American Service)

Vera Cruz, Dec. 14.—Official despatches report that the first clash between Federal troops and the rebels under the command of General Estrada occurred at Ucatlan, Jalisco, and resulted in a victory for the Government forces.

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 14.—Today's despatches from Mexico indicate that outpost fighting is proceeding between the advancing rebels and entrenched Federalists who are barring the road to Mexico City.

It is reported that the rebels are now engaging President Obregon's forces at San Marcos railway junction. Americans are leaving Vera Cruz as rapidly as possible, probably fearing looting should General Huerta's troops be defeated.

It is reported that President Obregon is leading the Government troops against Guadalajara City which is held by the revolutionists.

Cabinet At Lisbon Tenders Resignation

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Lisbon, Dec. 14.—The Cabinet has resigned. Senhor Texeira Gomez has agreed to form a new Cabinet.

New Treatment Results In Death Of Ten Lepers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Dec. 5.—Ten lepers have died in recent weeks as a result of experiments with the use of the tartar emetic treatment in the Culion leper colony, according to Drs. Rodriguez and Eubanas of the Culion General Hospital in an article printed in a bulletin of the Philippine Health Service. The use of this antimony formula, they declare, is not justifiable. The article says:

"By the intravenous method, using a fresh one percent solution of tartar emetic in water, we have been able to give only the very small average dose of .0015 grams of tartar emetic per week. When we tried to increase this dose, various ill effects were noticed in the patients, the most serious complication being an irritation of the kidneys. Two or three patients presenting this symtom died.

"We also tried to increase the frequency of injection on two of the most promising patients, but the results proved disastrous and one of them died from an ulcer of the larnyx which was evidently produced by the injections. No improvement of the leprosy itself was noticed in any of the patients treated.

"On the whole, the general condition was unfavorably affected. Six of those in the Intravenous group and one in the Castellani mixture group died during the period of observation, in spite of the fact that medication was stopped as soon as evidence of injury was detected. At the autopsy, injury to the kidneys, cloudy swelling of the liver and exacerbation of the tuberculous lung lesions were found in five of the seven deaths"

First Christmas Stories In The China Press Today

THE CHINA PRESS today publishes the first of the Christmas stories written by Shanghai boys and girls. In this issue will be found stories by Helen Scheibli, Beatrice Estes, R. Edwin Worley, Annie Finkelstein, Gertrude Langer, Branda Remedios, Lily Murray, Elizabeth Blain, Anne McRae, Regina Mizrahi, Richard Artindale, Louise Schoettler, Marian J. Van Corbach, C. Murray, R. P. R. Loughlan, Joseph M. Keegan, Ethel C. Kavanaugh, Bernard Speigler, Clara Paskaloff, Robert Marshall, Max Speigler, Geraldyne Remedios, and Nellie Forrest.

More stories will be printed during the week, and next Sunday another large number will appear.

SINGAPORE BASE NOT ABANDONED SAYS ADMIRALTY

Deny Reports That Britain Has Given Up Scheme For Fortification

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 14.—The Admiralty deny the report that the Singapore scheme has been abandoned.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 14.—The Council of the League of Nations' Union has dropped the resolution against the incurring of expenditure in the meanwhile on the Singapore naval base. Professor Gilbert Murray, who presided, remarked that it was quite clear that the Singapore policy was dead.

SIKH IN COURT AS RESULT OF STABBING FRAY

British Magistrate Wants Missing Chinese Witnesses' Testimony

Declaring that Chinese living in the International Settlement must bear their share in upholding law and order within the Settlement limits Magistrate King in the British Police Court yesterday adjourned a case in which a Punjabi was charged with stabbing a Sikh pending the testimony of the missing Chinese witnesses. The Chinese witnesses to the alleged stabbing, according to the police, were afraid to come to court and testify.

Bhooda Singh, a ship's watchman employed by the O.S.K. line, testified that he had gone to the home of Voorah Shah at 1166 Woochow Road Friday evening to collect $12 Voorah owed him. When Bhooda asked for the money, he said, Voorah pulled a knife and attempted to stab him in the chest. Bhooda threw up his arm and received one deep wound and several slight wounds.

Bhoda went to the Harbin Road police station, he said, and made a report of the stabbing and was treated by Sergeant Taylor, on duty, before going to hospital. A few minutes after he had gone another Indian, who, according to Sgt. Taylor, was somewhat drunk, came to the station and asked the way to the Central Wharf. Sgt. Taylor said he had reason to believe the Indian was the one who had done the stabbing and so had detained him by talking about war experiences—they had been in the same regiment in Mesopotamia—until another Indian arrived and identified him as the man who had done the stabbing.

The defendant denied the allegation that he had stabbed the complainant and also asserted that he owed him no money. Detective Sergeant Knight, who investigated the case, reported that there were a number of Chinese living in the same house who must know something of the case, but that they all refused to come to court, saying merely that there had been a quarrel.

Magistrate King, in reply, said that in such cases there were wheels within wheels and that the evidence of the Chinese was needed to fill in gaps in the testimony. The Chinese would have to bear their share of the burden in upholding law and order in the Settlement, he said, and he therefore adjourned the case until Monday to get the missing witnesses.

EPIDEMIC HITS BRITISH CATTLE 73,000 KILLED

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 14.—An epidemic of foot and mouth disease throughout the country is causing serious anxiety. Over 73,000 animals have been compulsorily slaughtered, involving payment of over £1,000,000 Government compensation to the farmers. Cattle movements over a large part of the United Kingdom have been suspended and the markets are deserted. There were 34 fresh outbreaks today, making a total of 1,108.

BERLIN ASKS REOPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE

German Charge Seeks Interview With M. Poincare

FRENCH DUBIOUS

Change Attributed To Elections In Britain

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 14.—Following the publication in Berlin yesterday of an inspired statement that the German Government will shortly attempt to enter into direct negotiations with France and Belgium with regard to the future of the Rhineland and the Ruhr, a telegram form Reuter's correspondent at Paris now announces that Dr. von Hoesch, the German Charge d'Affaires, has asked for an interview with M. Poincare, who will see him tomorrow.

The French newspapers are somewhat dubious with regard to Germany's intentions, but they declare that if Germany is sincere, her move will be carefully considered in Paris. They attribute Germany's change of attitude partly to the possibility of a Labor Government in Britain necessitating adoption by Germany of an unequivocally pacific attitude in order to secure the backing of Labor. The papers point out that the re-opening of negotiations will provide an opportunity for discussing also disarmament and military control and that the Allies must join in the conversations.

(Reuter's Service)

Essen, Dec. 14.—The French and Belgian military commanders have informed the German Red Cross that a large number of political prisoners will shortly be released as passive resistance may now be regarded as ended.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Dec. 14.—The Socialist Government of Saxony has resigned as the Democratic party has withdrawn its support owing to refusal of the Socialists to join in a vote of non-confidence in Herr Liebmann, the Minister of the Interior.

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, Dec. 15.—In accordance with promises given the Germany government when he was allowed to return to his homeland from Holland the ex-Crown Prince is refusing to see any delegations who call at his estate at Oels.

(Exclusive China Press)

Rome, Dec. 15.—The Pope today made a contribution of 10,000 lire to the Berlin soup kitchens which are providing six hundred German mothers with food every day.

French Institute Planned At Warsaw

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Warsaw, Dec. 14.—An Institut Francais will be established at Warsaw on the model of the Ecoles Francaises of Rome and Athens. It will be the center of scientific studies for Frenchmen in Poland and the center of information on France for Poles.

Many Changes Are Planned In Spain

(Exclusive China Press)

Madrid, Dec. 14.—The Spanish directory has prepared a complete change of Spain's state organisation.

Single Radio Link With Polar Expedition

Radio Station at Jack Barnsley

By some strange freak of wireless, Jack Barnsley, an amateur wireless fan, of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, has the only station that can get in wireless communication with the Donald B. MacMillan Polar Exploration Expedition, in Winter quarters on the ship Bowdoin, at Refuge Harbor, just north of Etah, Greenland. Barnsley made his own set and is in constant communication with the Bowdoin, though no other wireless operators in the world have been able to pick up the Bowdoin's messages. Barnsley is a member of the American Radio Relay League.

China Press To Give Children A Big Party On December 20

With all this Christmas feeling in the air THE CHINA PRESS can't keep it's secret any longer. Here's the good news!

Every boy or girl who competes in the Christmas story contest by sending in a story according to the rules published is invited to attend a whopper Christmas party given by THE CHINA PRESS at the Apollo Theater at 4:30 o'clock on December 20.

A splendid program of selected moving pictures will be shown and Santa Claus will be present in person to distribute sweets and other presents to all the kids and kiddies that attend while the Apollo orchestra plays its head off!

And last, but by no means least, Santa Claus will make a distribution of the prizes in the Christmas story contest. The winners of the main prizes will be presented with their money—not in common, ordinary compradore orders or checks—but with honest to heck money, and each boy or girl who has a story published will be given his or her five dollars at the same time. Santa Claus will have a whole bagful of bright, new shiny silver dollars for that exclusive purpose.

And then just before the party ends a flashlight photograph will be taken of the entire affair.

Every boy and girl who has sent in a story for the contest is invited to send in his or her name to The Xmas Editor of THE CHINA PRESS and tickets will be sent them for the party. Parents of all children competing are also invited and tickets will be sent if requested.

BORAH TO ASK RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Fight Between Senate Factions Will Be Brought To Head Soon

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senator William E. Borah, the progressive Republican leader from Idaho, announced today that it was his intention to introduce a resolution in the Senate calling upon the United States to officially recognise the Soviet Government of Russia.

Senator Borah's resolution, which will be introduced within the next few days, will bring to a head the under-the-surface fight that has been going on between conservative and liberal members of the Senate over the question of recognising the Soviet for several months. Senator Borah has taken the lead in seeking to have the Moscow Government recognised on the grounds that it is the only legal government in Russia and has shown by over five years of power that it is a permanent institution. Senator Borah holds that the Russians have the right to designate the form their government will take and asserts that they have chosen and maintained the present government in power.

The resolution will receive the support of the so-called progressive bloc in the Senate as well as the votes of a large number of otherwise conservative Republicans and Democrats. It will be bitterly opposed by the 'old guard' faction and by the adherents of Secretary of State Hughes, who is opposed to recognition of Moscow and has reiterated his opposition on several occasions. The debate over the question is expected to prove to be one of the most interesting in this session of Congress.

Bristol Approves Huge Dock Scheme

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 14.—A £1,000,000 dock scheme has been approved by the Bristol City Council, involving the construction and equipment of an eastern arm to the Royal Edward Dock at Avonmouth.

A New Feature

The attention of our readers in directed to the series of scientific and other articles, now appearing as a special feature of the Sunday edition. They are written specially for THE CHINA PRESS by Mr. Maurice A. Browne, B. A., now a member of our staff, graduate in natural sciences of Cambridge University, and are intended for the most part to explain modern discoveries and inventions in language intelligible to the general public. Literary and other subjects will be included in the series from time to time. The light, humorous touches should not be missed. Did you read Mr. Browne's article last Sunday on "Our Milk Factories"? Today's article is captioned, "Pink and Purple Trees."

FOREIGNERS INVOLVED IN ARMS DEALS AT HANKOW

Case To Be Tried In Danish Court Here

$6,000 IS SEIZED

Charge Of Fraud Is Not Proved In Inquiry

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Dec. 12.—Profound secrecy seems to enshroud the arm smuggling case involving J. M. Larsen, P. Jesperson, both Danish subjects, Michael Vasalleo, a Greek, and representatives of a certain tuchun said to be Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan Province, Mr. Hugo Hergel, Danish Vice Consul of Shanghai who came up to try the case, only held what is called private inquiry into the Larsen case which lasted for about a week. Though a charge of fraud was not proved it is said to have been established that Larsen had been connected with the smuggling of munitions of war in violation of treaty agreements with China.

The case has been remanded until January 5, 1924, when Larsen will be brought to Shanghai to be tried in the Danish Consular Court there.

During the inquiry here, two sums amounting to $5,000 said to have been received by Larsen from the Chinese party were handed to Vice-Consul Hergel, who declared that in accordance with the laws of Denmark, money received in connection with the illegal transaction of smuggling of arms is liable to confiscation by the Danish government. The money was retained by Mr. Hergel, who left for Shanghai Monday evening.

The deal in question is said to concern the purchase of 1,000 rifles and ammunition by a group of Chinese who are alleged to represent Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha. They were said to have been introduced to Mr. Larsen by Mr. Jesperson, a local theater man, and it is alleged that a contract was closed for delivery of the arms within five days.

It is said that Mr. Larsen assured the Chinese buyers that he knew of a consignment of arms in store at Yochow which he could secure five days from the date of the contract. This led the Chinese, it is claimed to put down 33 percent of the contract price, $87,300, which amounts to $26,760. The Chinese were said to be in a hurry to get the arms as they came down to Hankow in the middle of November when Governor Chao Heng-ti, was at war with his most formidable rival, Tan Yen-kai, at Changsha and therefore was willing to pay any price for usable arms.

The contract is said to have been signed on November 16 by Larsen with some Chinese representatives. It provided for the purchase by the Chinese of "1,000 ceiling fans" at $87.30 each, making a total of $87,300 the goods were to be delivered boxed up in five days from the date of signing. Thirty-three percent of the amount, $28,700, was to be paid in advance and placed in Larsen's safe, which was to be locked and sealed. The Chinese were to engage a watchman to guard the safe and the seller was also to appoint another to watch this man. The sixty-seven percent balance of the total amount was to be paid over on delivery. If the goods were not to hand in the contracted time seller was not to receive anything.

The evidence brought out in the inquiry is said to have revealed that the different parties were more interested in the money than in supplying the goods and that some agreement had been arrived at for a division of the receipts among themselves. It was charged that a Greek was employed to make duplicate keys to Larsen's safe and later to "dope" the watchman and take the money. It was thought, however, that too much "dope" might be administered to the watchman and that he might succumb and this plan was abandoned.

An inspection of the money was arranged. This took place, and afterwards the safe was sealed, but not locked. Later, a Chinese visited the safe and managed to extract the money. Most of it disappeared, however, and it is said that only $11,000 was recovered by Larsen. This is said to have

brought about a dispute between Larsen and Jesperson, as the latter received only $2,000 instead of a promised $5,000.

In the investigations conducted by the Court, $6,000 was recovered and this was impounded.

SENATORS WAX WRATHFUL OVER FRANC DISPUTE

Refusal Of Wellington Koo To Appear Evokes Stir At Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 15.—Yesterday's meeting of the Senate failed to take up consideration of the election of a Speaker, which was on the agenda, owing to a suggestion that the meeting should discuss the report that the Finance Minister had entered into a secret agreement for the settlement of the gold franc issue.

After a discussion it was agreed that Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Mr. Wang Keh-ming and Dr. Wellington Koo should be requested to attend the Senate to explain the matter. Telephonic enquiries, however, elicited that Dr. Koo was ill and was unable to leave his house and that the others were not at home. The Senators displayed temper on receiving these replies and decided to appoint a delegation to call on the President to state their case and also to hold another meeting of the Senate this afternoon.

Today the Secretariat of the Senate received a despatch from the Cabinet stating that the aforementioned Ministers were too busy to attend the meeting of the Senate this afternoon.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 15.—The Chairman of the senate this afternoon announced the message from the cabinet saying that Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Mr. Wang Keh-ming and Dr. Wellington Koo were too busy to attend the meeting of the senate. This aroused general anger in the house and the members demanded that the chairman should telephone insisting on the presence of the premier, the finance minister and the minister of foreign affairs. The chairman asserted that General Chow Yu-keh, the air chief, visited Mr. Wang this morning demanding funds. Mr. Wang replied that none was available, whereupon, he stated, General Chow assaulted the minister.

The senate then drafted a circular telegram to the provinces denouncing Mr. Wang Keh-ming and the alleged settlement of the gold franc question.

A further meeting of the senate has been arranged for Monday, when the three ministers will again be requested to attend.

President Tsao Kun this morning refused to see the senate delegation, which the House has instructed to make another call on Monday.

Labor Bureau Of League To Study Life Of Seamen

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 14.—The meeting of the International Commission of Ship-Owners and the representatives of the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations under the presidency of M. Fontaine will take place on Monday to study the conditions of life and work of seamen. The Commission will discuss the employment of children on board ship, unemployment doles, social insurance, hygiene and statistics of accidents at sea.

New Governors Are Appointed By Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 12.—Presidential mandates were issued last night appointing Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan concurrently Civil Governor of Hupeh; General Tsai Cheng-hsun concurrently Civil Governor of Kiangsi and General Ma Lien-chia concurrently Civil Governor of Anhui.

Mr. Lu Tiao-yuan was relieved of the post of Civil Governor of Anhui and appointed Tupan of Railway Affairs in Anhui. Mr. Hsu Yuan-hao, Civil Governor of Kiangsi, and Mr. Tao Chia-yao, Taiil Civil Governor of Kiangsi, were relieved of ther posts, the latter being appointed Tupan of Port Construction at Kiukiang.

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All sizes. Get your size while they last and avoid disappointment.

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Substitute For Flour Finds Favor In Manila

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Dec. 6.—The production of flour out of a grain known as adlay, as a substitute for wheat flour in the tropics is recommended by officials of the Department of Agriculture. The development of the adlay industry, it is declared, would in a large measure make the Philippines independent of outside sources for flour.

Director of Agriculture Hernandez in a letter to the Director of Commerce and Industry points out the possibilities of adlay as a substitute for wheat flour and requests his cooperation in producing adlay on a large scale in this country. Director Hernandez suggests that the government should undertake the milling of adlay, which grows well here, as long as private capital hesitates to invest money in the erection of mills. The letter says:

"Colonel W. S. Scott, former quartermaster of the Philippine department of the United States army, stated that the adlay bread impressed him so favourably that his department would be willing to buy adlay flour in quantity and use it in the army bakeries.

Adlay yields approximately 502,0 pounds of grain to the acre, according to figures compiled by the department of Agriculture.

NO CHARGE FOR CABLES CUT BY DEWEY IN WAR

U. S. Wins Cases Brought By Britain Before Claims Tribunal

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 5.—The United States achieved a signal victory today over Great Britain before the international pecuniary claims tribunal when eight out of ten cases were decided in favor of the United States. Some of the cases were more than one hundred years old and had previously been argued by some of the greatest American and British lawyers.

The amounts involved aggregated millions of dollars. One of the most important claims decided in favor of America involved claims for damages by British cable companies for the action of Admiral Dewey in cutting the Hongkong-Manila cable in 1898 and similar claims for the action of American naval forces for severing the cables to Cuba.

The tribunal decision that America was under no legal obligation to make compensation was remarkable in view of the fact that the executive department of the government at Washington already has recommended to congress that payment be made to the British companies.

NO DISORDERS MARK CAPTURE OF CHUNGKING

Yang Sen's Troops Take Over City As Yunnanese Evacuate

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Ichang, Dec. 15.—General Yang Sen's forces entered Chungking on December 13. The Yunnanese retreated across the river. Very little fighting is reported to have taken place.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 15.—A foreign official telegram reports that the Szechuen First Army evacuated Chungking on December 13 and the Second Army under General Yang Sen entered the city on December 14 from the north. No fighting occurred. Chungking is quiet. Neither of the forces indulged in looting. The Yunnanese forces stationed on the south bank of the Yangtsze opposite Chungking retreated in a south-westerly direction. The river between Wanhsien and Chungking is reported to be quiet. Chungking harbor is now open to navigation.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER WARE at the Siberian Jewellery Store

TANGIER PORT PLAN DRAFTED AT CONFERENCE

France, Britain And Spain Will Join In Program Of Harbor Work

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 14.—Tangier has been without a port for fourteen years owing to international differences. Now that an agreement has been signed the construction of a port will be offered for public tender. The concession to operate the port will be granted to an international company, in which France will hold 30 percent, of the shares and Britain and Spain will each hold 20 percent.

It is pointed out in London that the port agreement is a minor affair, which must not be confused with the International Statute of Tangier now being negotiated by British, French and Spanish representatives. The delay in signature of the Statue is due to hesitation on the part of Spain to agree to an arrangement which maintains the authority in Tangier territory of the Sultan of Morocco, whom Spain regards as a French puppet. When the new draft statute is signed it must be submitted to the other signatories of the Algeciras Pact, including America and Italy.

Jewels Are Stolen From Spanish Shrine

(Exclusive China Press)

Madrid, Dec. 14.—A crown made of gold and set with diamonds has been stolen from the shrine of the Blessed Virgin near here. The value of the crown is said to be 3,000,000 pesetas.

TO SIGN AMENDMENT

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 15.—The Government has authorised Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang to sign the amendment to the Labor Clause of the Peace Protocol adopted by the Fourth International Labor Convention as plenipotentiary delegate.

"Something to Think About"

FIRE INSURANCE LIFE
INCREASED FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES DEMAND INCREASED LIFE INSURANCE
Talk with
Bruce S. Jenkins
THE PERSONAL SERVICE MAN AT THE A.A.U.
CENTRAL 1044 15 NANKING ROAD
MARINE PASSENGER BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR

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English Cheddar	per lb	1.00
Gorgonzola	„ „	1.75
Little Dutch	each	1.25
Roquefort	per lb.	1.50
Stilton	„ „	2.00

HAMS

Genuine York (about 14 lbs.)	per lb.	$1.65
English Cured 10/14 lbs.	„ „	1.30
do. do. 16/20 lbs.	„ „	1.25

TONGUES

English Ox-Tongues	2 lb. Glass	$4.85
English Calves Tongues	1 lb. „	2.85
English Lunch Tongues	½ „ „	1.95
Oxford Brawn	½ lb. „	0.95
Assorted Meat Pates	small tins	0.55

Xmas Plum Puddings

1 lb. Basin	each	$1.45
2 lb. „	„	2.45
3 lb. „	„	3.45
1 lb. Tins	„	1.15
2 lb. do.	„	2.20
3 lb. do.	„	3.25
4 lb. do.	„	3.95
Mincemeat (Chiver's) per jar	„	0.85
do. (C. & B's) „ „	„	1.10

NUTS

Almonds	per lb.	$0.70
Barcelona	„ „	0.60
Brazil	„ „	0.70
Walnuts	„ „	0.85
Mixed	„ „	0.75

NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS — INCORPORATED
GIVE INSURANCE FOR CHRISTMAS
If you wish your loved ones really to understand your concern for them, provide them with adequate protection for the future.
You can make your wishes for their future happiness come true by a generous gift of insurance in a sound and dependable company.
ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Under American Charter
MAIN OFFICES: 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.
Branch Offices:
Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hankow, Canton.
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

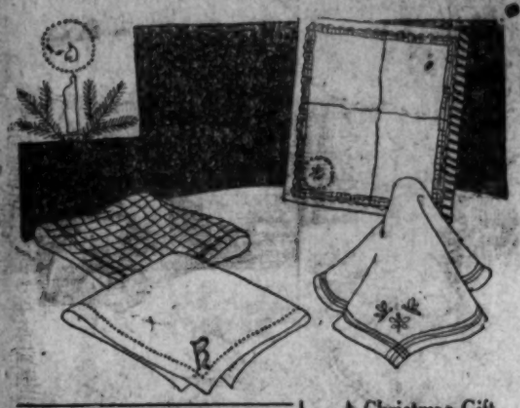
Louise P. Brown
Philippine Embroideries
DISTINCTIVE CHRISTMAS GIFTS
EXQUISITE NEGLIGES
Exclusive in design and color scheme, in brocaded or satin crepes, lace and georgette.
FASCINATING PYJAMAS specially dyed
SPORTS BLOUSES
BABY DRESSES
PILLOWS
PETTICOATS
GOWNS
ENVELOPE CHEMISES
PRINCESS SLIPS
and
SLEPINS
in Crepe or Batiste
21 WHANGPOO ROAD
Affiliated with the Jade Tree

VISIT OUR "TOYLAND" BAZAAR

GIFT SUGGESTIONS

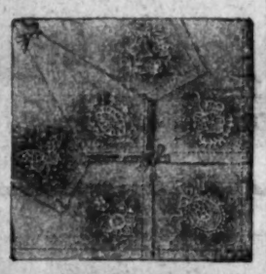
VISIT OUR "TOYLAND" BAZAAR

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GIFTS FOR LADIES WILL BE FOUND AT "WHITEAWAY'S"



Ladies' White Kid Evening Gloves
Size 5½ to 7
8 botton..... Price $6.50
12 " ..... " 7.50
16 " ..... " 9.75

Kayser Silk Net Stockings, Milanese Silk Tops, Heels and Toes, Pointex Heels. Size 8 to 10 inch Colors Black, White, Grey, Nigger, Nude.
Price $7.50 pair



Ladies' Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs. ½ dozen in fancy box. Assorted Deigns
Price $2.95, $3.50 a box

Ladies' Artificial Silk Scarves, Smart Stripe Effect in Assorted Colors. Fringed ends. Size 60x14 in. Price $9.50 each

The Lotus Sports Brush Wool, a beautiful soft wool for coats, scarves, dresses etc., in 22 leading colors. 2 oz. balls, 1 lb. boxes.
Price $4.95 a box

A Christmas Gift that will be much Appreciated

Handsome Coat in superb perfectly matched Black Coney Seal skin with collar of sheaved Beaver Coney, lined heavy broche
$315.00

Useful Gift for Xmas

Beaver Coney Coat made from selected skins. Large collar and band at hem of natural Beaver Skins
$595.00

A Delightful Gift. Superfine Coat of perfectly matched and selected Marmot skins in a beautiful natural colour lined throughout with soft rich heavy broche silk **$525.00**

A Christmas Gift that will give pleasure. Black Silk moire dinner frock draped on both sides and caught with large fashionable buckle of brilliants. Bodice slightly crossover.
$135.00

Attractive and Useful Present. Large Silver double tinsel Rose with White flowered centre, and spray of silver leaves, foliage trailing down stem.
$4.75

A Dainty Gift for the Smart Woman, Attractive Vieux Rose double Georgette Evening Dress, with latest neck and wide armholes, trimmed from waist with long trail of pink feathers, giving a chic finish to the model
$125.00

Dainty & Acceptable Gifts
Gold Tinsel Rose for decorations and evening wear of a superior quality and good colouring, centre of striped gold
$7.50

Attractive and Acceptable Christmas Present

A very effective and useful Wrap Cape in the fashionable sheaved Beaver Coney, hanging in loose folds from Yoke and lined with handsome Broche Silk **$695.00**

A Christmas Present

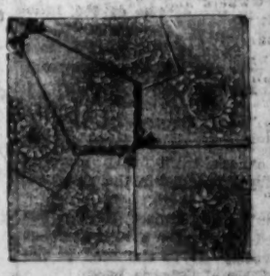
Beautifully fitting Cape of selected Black Covey Seal Skins with deep Collar lined with Soft Silk **$295.00**

Kayser Italian Silk Hose, All Silk Suspender Tops, Heels and Toes. Colors: Black, White, Brown, Grey, Taupe Size 8 to 10 in.
PRICE **$7.95** Pair

Ladies' Dainty Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, ½ doz. in Fancy Box. Fancy Lace Edge or Hemstitched & Embroidered
Price $3.95 4.75 Box

Children's Colored Picture Handkerchiefs. Assorted designs, ½doz. in Fancy Box, fast colors
Price $1.50 a Box.

Ladies' Button Kid Gloves, selected skins Size 6 to 7½. Colors: Black, Brown, Nigger, Fawn, Grey, Tan.
Price $4.75 Pair



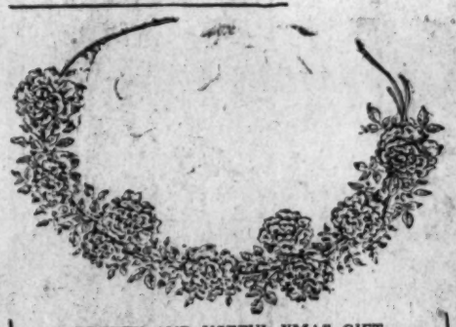
Ladies' Real Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Beautifully Embroidered, assorted designs ½ doz. in Fancy Colored Box.
Price $4.75 Box.

Suede Finish Fabric Gloves, Fringed or with Wrist Strap. Colors, Chamois, Grey, Beaver White Size 6 6½ 7
Price $3.50 Pair

A Christmas Gift that will please Ornamental Ostrich feather for evening wear or millinery, very thick and full. Navy, Vieux Rose, Saxe, Stag and Grey.
$14.50

A DAINTY PRESENT FOR XMAS

Semi Evening Dress of pretty Crepe Success so fashionable at present in a very attractive shade of peacock green cut on plain lines exact to sketch above Price $35.00



PRETTY AND USEFUL XMAS GIFT
Old Gold girdle of silk flowers on long stem with soft leaves and berries
Price $4.25

DELIGHTGUL XMAS GIFTS

Models for the The Dansant during the festive season in a variety of dainty shapes and colourings.

Prices from
$19.50

DAINTY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Sprays for Evening Dress, in the new Cerise shade, of small velvet flowers foliage and berries interwined $8.50

Dainty and Attractive Gifts,

Very Large Flowers of good qualiy silk in a variety of dainty, and bright colours **$6.75**

USEFUL AND SMART PRESENT FOR XMAS
Sports Overcoat in a soft thick woollen material checked in Dark Brown and Mauve, large fashionable patch pocket, belted at waist $55.00

Acceptable Christmas Gifts. The daintiest of French hand made Underwear, trimmed with real lace in the newest style and trimmed with dainty ribbons, Sets of three garments, nightdress, chemise and knickers.
$19.50, 24.50, 25.50, 27.50 & 29.50

Serviceable Xmas Presents

All wool ripple Cloth Dressing gown, wrap over style in a pretty shade of blue trimmed with fancy Shantung Silk
$27.50

Dainty Christmas Gifts for the Fastidious Woman.
Crepe de Chine underwear trimmed with filet lace and insertion in pink blue, and mauve. Set of three garements. Prices from $35.00

Useful Gifts for Xmas Ladies Silk Spunella Pyjamas, in a wide dainty stripe of blue and grey, Coat on the uniper style, prettily cut trousers **$24.50**

Dainty Flowers, in tinsel, pretty colors of Vieux Rose, Saxe, Sky, Lemon, and Salmon, large leaves, on long stem **$3.75**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH "WAYLOO CORNER" NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

News Brevities

An ex-Police convicted of participating in the highway robbery of a Chinese named Mon Ah-kwei in Chekiang road on April 13 of this year, when $1,870 and a gold watch and chain were taken from the victim, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday. Another man, arrested some time ago, is serving a similar sentence in connection with the case.

• • •

Mr. D. E. Douty of the U. S. Silk Testing House sailed on the s.s. Shuntien yesterday for Tientsin.

• • •

Mr. R. S. Cauvin of the American Express Company sailed for Kobe on the President Jackson yesterday to make final arrangements for the first American Express round-the-world ship due there shortly.

• • •

Among passengers who passed through on the President Taft for Yokohama was Mr. James A. Rabbit of Canton, a valued contributor to the South China Morning Post under the alias of 'John Kyoto.' Mr. Rabbit goes to assist in the reconstruction of about 35 factories in which his firm were interested in building.

• • •

Japanese news agencies carry the report that Dr. Solf, the German Minister to Japan, is soon to be transferred to Washington.

• • •

The Short Story Club will meet at 8.30 o'clock tomorrow evening in the drawing room of the Faculty House at McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Road. The program: Review of "Raw Material" (Dorothy Canfield) by Dr. A. H. Swan; "Character Development" by Mr. Gordon B. Enders; address by Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, the guest of honor; "The King of Fiction Stories Editors Desire," Mr. Harry Chrimes; "The Silver Pines," a short story by Carroll Lunt (Peking), to be read by the secretary.

• • •

A merchant in Canton has just received a human ear in a letter received through the mails. It is believed to be the ear of his son who was captured some time ago by bandits.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Mr. Paul Emile Vaes of Peking and Mrs. Majorie Stafford Fitch of San Francisco.

• • •

Lady Stubbs, wife of the Governor of Hongkong, returned to the Crown Colony from a visit to England on the s.s. Patroclus.

• • •

Mr. W. W. Hornell, director of Public Instruction in Bengal, has been appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Hongkong.

• • •

Miss Anita King, who arrived from New York on the President Taft, became the bride of Mr. Donald Cook of the Asia Banking Corporation, in a wedding at Manila on December 5, Bishop Charles E. Locke officiating.

• • •

Word has just been received of the death at Nairn, Scotland, of Captain H. Simpson, for 21 years in the service of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. Captain Simpson's last ship was the s.s. Ming Sang out of Hongkong.

• • •

The Field Artillery Battery, S. V. C., will go to Woosung on the 2.45 o'clock train this morning for target practice in the Yangtsze.

• • •

The British cruiser Durban has arrived in port for a visit of about two weeks. It is anchored at the Senior Naval Officer's buoy.

• • •

The Quest Society will meet tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock when Prof. H. P. Shastri will speak on "Occultism Under The Searchlight." The meeting is open to the public.

• • •

In the United States Court for China tomorrow afternoon, following the motion calendar, Judge Charles S. Lobingier will hear the civil action of Liang v. Kosel.

• • •

Mr. Mark L. Moody of the Univeral Garage was assessed the costs of the action yesterday when he appeared before U. S. Commissioner Lurton charged with parking his motor car on Kiangse Road for an extended period.

• • •

The motor gymkhana planned to be held in Hongkong has been abandoned because of the failure to find a suitable plot of ground for the events. The stewards of the Race Club refused permission for the events to be held on the race course.

• • •

Announcement is made of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gregg, at the Victoria Nursing Home on December 14.

• • •

The wedding occured yesterday of Mr. K. H. Chen, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Chen, and Miss C. C. Su. The ceremony took place in the Central Hall, Fook Tuck Lee, North Szechuen Road at 2 o'clock. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Foh Shing Yuen Cafe.

• • •

Mr. S. G. Gillespie of Company, and Mrs. and Miss Gillespie are arriving in Shanghai on the Empress of Asia. Mr. Hunter Mann is here from Hankow to meet them. After a two weeks visit in Hankow they will return to Shanghai.

• • •

Mr. K. E. van der Werken of the Standard Oil Company offices at Yunnanfu arrived in Shanghai on the President Jackson on his way to the United States on leave. He is at the Astor House.

MUTT & JEFF -:- Mutt Reports To The Football Coaches At Yale -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.).

HERE I AM AT YALE READY TO MAKE FOOT BALL HISTORY FOR OLD ELI! IF JEFF COULD SEE ME NOW HE'D TURN GREEN WITH ENVY!
BOSS, A. MUTT IS SPEAKING! WHAT POSITION ON THE FIRST ELEVEN DO YOU WANT ME TO PLAY? ANSWER ME THAT!
I DON'T KNOW YET!
GO OVER TO THAT COACH WHO'S TAKING OFF HIS SWEATER AND HAVE HIM DRILL YOU IN PUNTING AND TACKLING! THEN REPORT TO ME!
FINE!
I SAY, BOSS!
JUST A MINUTE!
OH, HELLO MUTT! WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?
NOTHING!
Fisher

MONEY MARKET

(Continued from Page 1)

than the export volume of a few weeks ago, when the average attained was some two lakhs a day. Money is returning to the local market very slowly from the interior, and the flow is not expected to be anything like respectable until the beginning of January.

Another interesting feature of market developments is the fact that the official rates for the pound sterling are beginning to be quoted at above parity instead of being below parity. This is a complete *volte face*, the premium now being ¼d. Apparently, this is an illustration of the realisation by the local banks that the previous method was not correct.

The Mexican trouble is not likely to have any effect on the trend of silver prices, as Mexico has for a long time been a storm center. The larger silver movements to India have attracted considerable attention. They amount to £7,339,396 from London for the first nine months of the year as compared with £5,055,054 last year and £5,269,586 two years ago. From the United States for the nine months the totals are G.$13,896,899 against G.$7,204,863 last year and G.$2,873,517 in 1921. China is a smaller buyer from the United States (actual G.$795,084 less) and at London China's purchases are £1,258,550 under those for the nine months of last year.

Rockefeller Gives Fund To Toronto 'U'

(Reuter's American Service)

Toronto, Dec. 14.—In recognition of the research work of the medical faculty of Toronto University, which culminated in Dr. Branting's discovery of insulin, it is announced that the Rockefeller Foundation has granted an endowment fund of $1,000,000 for the maintenance of the faculty.

Dr. Schurman On Way To Yunnanfu

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 13.—Dr. Schurman will leave Saigon today for Hue, thence he will start on December 16 for Hanoi, leaving there on December 21 for Yunnanfu, where he will spend Christ-

COOLIE KILLED

A ricsha coolie died in hospital yesterday of injuries he received when he was struck by a tram car. The tram was proceeding from nort to south on North Chekiang Road when it struck the coolie wheeling his barrow across the tracks. He was immediately taken to hospital but died a short time later of internal injuries.

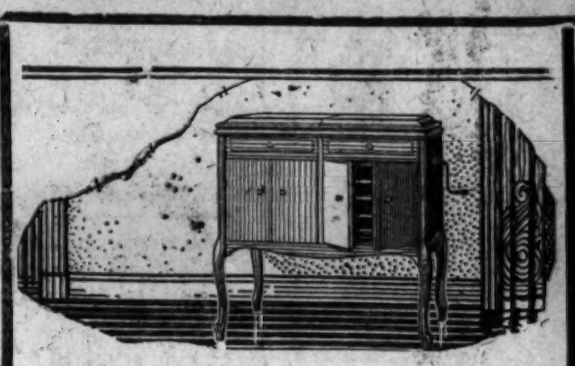
Another Payment On British Debt Made To America

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 14.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan today deposited $92,000,000 in Liberty Bonds with the Federal Reserve Bank to cover the next British instalment of the war debt.

Bankers estimate that Britain has saved nearly $2,000,000 through using Liberty Bonds.

GET READY FOR
MUMM'S
MONSTER MASQUERADE
NEW YEAR'S EVE



See and Hear This New Victrola

We will glady play any Victor records for you and show you how this instrument can easily be yours.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
37 Nanking Road
Victor Distributors

Are your children full of LIFE?

If not, they need SCOTT'S Emulsion which will make them plump, rosy and strong and will enable them to resist coughs, colds and epidemic diseases.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Best for children

Just as good for adults.

JUST ARRIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRYSTAL BEADS
at the
Siberian Jewellery Store

Surest thing you know—

They Satisfy

—and the blend can't be copied

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

Gehe & Co.

TRIFERROL "GEHE"

in original bottles of 8 oz.

An organic preparation of iron, containing phosphorus.

Manufactured by: Gehe & Co., Chemical Works, Dresden, N. Germany.

Sole Agents:
J. LAMBOOY & CO.
14 Hankow Road,
Retailed: American Drug Company.
Sine Pharmacy, 6a Broadway.

FOR PRESENTS WHICH THE REFINED WOMAN WILL APPRECIATE
TRY
Houbigant, Coty, Lalanne, Nicol Perfumes
From
PHARMACIE MODERNE
286-8 Avenue Joffre

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.

Manufacturer the Best of Waters
Under the Best of Conditions
They are Pure and Popular

Office and Factory.
134 North Szechuin Road, Telephone No. N. 759
Depot: 11 Ningpo Road, Telephone C. 2726

Telephone: North 195
R. B. WOOD, Manager

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

THE GREATEST CHRISTMAS BAZAAR IN TOWN.

GREATEST SELECTION. LOWEST PRICES.

We offer to serve the public in their Christmas Shopping to attain the two ends very likely in their minds viz:

SUREST APPRECIATION
on the one hand and BIGGEST
SAVINGS the other.

The plentiful selections of suitable presents in our store and the extreme fairness we charge our prices at the present moment make us the best people to serve the Shanghai public

SILKS
SATINS

WINE HAMPER
and FANCY
CHOCOLATES.

A MOST CORDIAL INVITATION
FOR AN INSPECTION IS
EXTENDED TO ONE AND ALL

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

SHANGHAI

CHINESE GIVEN TWELVE YEARS IN MURDER CASE

Brought To Justice For Stabbing Four Years Ago

For a murder which occurred four years ago in a teashop in Purdon Road, where one Ah Ching was stabbed to death, a Chinese named Li Ah-koen was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The accused was arrested here on December 9th when he was recognised by a Chinese detective. Detective Sergeant Schmidt, who worked on the case in the first instance, told the Court that following the stabbing at 133 Purdon Road on December 12, 1919, Li Ah-koen was implicated. His home at 181 Purdon Road was visited and showed evidences of the hurried flight of the inmates. Li and his wife and child had left for Hongkong, where they have since been living. A Chinese detective who took the wounded man to hospital testified that before Ah Ching died he named the accused as his attacker.

The accused admitted that he had had a quarrel with the deceased but denied the stabbing. He had heard of the affray, he said, and was told that he was blamed for it and therefore fled.

Nanking Defeats Shanghai College In Big Debate

(China Press Correspondent)

Nanking, Dec. 15.—The University of Nanking Debating team defeated the team representing Shanghai College before a crowd of 2,000 people in Sage Chapel last night. The question debated was: "Resolved, that the Central Government should encourage participation of foreign capital in the development of the natural resources of the country." Shanghai upheld the affirmative and Nanking won because of their splendid presentation of the negative.

The Nanking team was composed of Mr. Wu Tze-wei, Mr. Wang Tao-chee, and Mr. Ma Wen-hawn. The judges were Mr. J. B. Powell, editor of the China Weekly Review of Shanghai; Mr. C. P. Chen, Chief Manager of the Shanghai Commercial Bank, and Dr. Chen, secretary to the president of Southeastern University.

League Considers Polish Relations

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 14.—In the course of the public session of the Council of the League of Nations today it was decided to entrust to a committee of enquiry the mission of finding a depot for Polish war material in transit through Dansig. The Council approved the program for negotiations with Germany proposed by the Warsaw Government and formed a sub-committee, composed of representatives of Brazil, Great Britain and Italy, to prepare reports on the question of German colonies in Poland.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

he had designs on the Zaus' household furnishings, but denied passionately that he had caused the hole in the wall.

The fact was brought out, however, that before he took up night work Yi had been a mason. An inside cell with practically no masonary in its construction was thought advisable under the circumstances and Yi will have his meals served ala Bill Nye for the next twelvemonth.

ADD CALL ENTERATINMENT

Yau Kyi-tong is an ingrate, and also a hoodlum of the Keystone comedy variety, according to Daung Kyi-pun.

Daung deals them off the forearm in a Foochow Road rice parlor to which Yau repaired a few days ago for lunch. When Daung had filled his bowl Yau urged him to be a good fellow and add a little for good measure. Being generous by nature and imbued with the mellow spirit of the approaching Yule, Daung said, he acquiesced and slapped on another heaping spoonful. The customer requested him to do it again.

Daung felt that this was pushing things a little too far and refused. Whereupon Yau snatched up the bowl and slammed it with a resounding smack into the midst of Daung's facial geography.

By Yau's account Daung has qualifications for the movies himself. The accused denied the assault but agreed that the cuts on his accuser's countenance were inflicted by the rice bowl. They were accomplished, he said, when Daung, by some weird feat of gymnastics, succeeded in falling upon it.

The Court ordered Yau to pay $5 for breaking the chinaware and $2 to Daung for damage to his features.

ANOTHER FOODSHOP AFFAIR

Another foodshop argument occurred in the establishment of Wong Ah-kung on East Kashing Road. The tale is told by Wong Ah-tsang, who declares that, names to the contrary notwithstanding, his ancestors were a very different and much higher type of antecedent than those of the restaurant keeper.

The complaining Wong stated that he went into the beanery and nominated his refreshment, throwing three coppers upon the table, as stipulated in the price list. He then waited ten, fifteen, twenty minutes. No food. Then he sent for the manager and asked him what sort of a place was this, a cafeteria, or what?

The restaurateur responded by picking up a stool and spoiling it against the witness' head. When he was able, Wong continued, he called a policeman and had the other Wong arrested.

The defendant told the Magistrate that the reason for the delay in serving the complainant's order was that he had come in so late the food was all cold and had to be warmed. He had tried to explain this to his guest but that party had gone irately out to get a constable and had somehow bruised his head en route.

The Wong lunchery will be under a less athletic management for five days.

EDUCATIONAL NOTE

The ways of the foreigner are dark and devious, especially the ways of the foreign businessman, according to the philosophy of Tsen Pau-zee. Previous to these reflections Tsen had in mind the idea of purchasing a rain-coat, being only a casual visitor to Shanghai and retaining recollections of wet days on his previous sojourns at this season in the metropolis. Therefore—the story is Tsen's own—he went about observing the windows of the shops dealing in male habiliments and, in the display offered by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., finally located just the article he desired. Going into the department devoted to mackintoshes, he inspected the stock. His choice eventually became sandwiched between two coats.

"I was just looking over the garments and meaning to ask their price when I was arrested. I admit that I know nothing of the manners in foreign shops," Tsen told the Bench.

Tsen's "manner" had been to tuck two mackintoshes under his long gown and step into the elevator. The mannerism grated upon the sensibilities of an observing shop assistant, who followed up the visitor and grabbed him by the shoulder, whereat the raincoats fell on the floor.

Tsen has three months in which to give his undivided attention to the study of Shanghai shopping.

Provinces Asked To Cut Payrolls

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 15.—The Government has issued a circular telegram to the provinces calling their attention to the Government's abolition of useless organs and wholesale dismissal of superfluous officials and urging the provinces to act similarly, thereby assisting the policy of retrenchment.

STAMP FRAUD IS ALLEGED AGAINST THREE CHINESE

What evidently promised to be a most successful fraud, with postage stamps constituting the returns, was nipped when the Municipal police arrested a Chinese named Yeu Yao-sung, claiming to be a doctor.

It is alleged that Yeu, with two others, inserted advertisements in various Chinese newspapers stating that they were forming an institution. Those interested locally were requested to send 6 cents in stamps for further information, those in outports to send 8 cents in stamps.

Detective Sergeant Doaghu, who is in charge of the case, stated that the two others had absconded, but that they had collected about $350 worth of stamps before the fraud was uncovered. A remand was granted by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang to permit further investigation and warrants were ordered to issue for the arrest of the other two men named.

JUST ARRIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRYSTAL BEADS
at the
Siberian Jewellery Store

TIENTSIN RUGS
XMAS SALE
We have just received a large and superior stock, sold at 20% to 30% discount for three weeks only, from December 5th to 26th
GREAT NORTHERN CARPET CO., LTD.
362 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 1731
63924

BOOKS ARE PROUD GIFTS

THERE are few possessions which one prizes more than a good Book. Among our extensive stock you will find a complete selection of titles and bindings very suitable to convey the spirit of Christmas.

Mr. Pickwick	Illust. by Frank Reynolds	$12.00
The Garden of Kama	Illust. by Byam Shaw	$15.00
The Ancient Mariner	Illustrated	$25.50
Undine	Illust. by Arthur Rackham	$14.50
A Christmas Carol	Illust. by Arthur Rackham	$10.50
Rip Van Winkle	Illust. by Arthur Rackham	$14.50
Complete Works of Shakespeare		$12.50
Clairdelune	By Michael West	$ 5.25

And Thousands of Others
BREWER & CO., LTD.
Booksellers, 31 Nanking Road

HOUBIGANT'S
QUELQUES FLEURS
$6.50
CALIFORNIA PHARMACY
George Wilhelmi, Manager.
155 Avenue Joffre. Tel. Central 1805.

Hotpoint

Christmas Gift-Choosing
will be a pleasure if you visit our Electric Showroom where a variety of appropriate holiday gifts are displayed
Hotpoint Electric Appliances lend distinction to the table
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
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Board of Directors.

R. FANU, Director of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique; Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.
J. BEUDIN, Member of the Committee of the French Chamber of Commerce for China. General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique. General Manager, Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.
H. MADIER, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. President of the French Chamber of Commerce for China. President of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique. President of the Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.
M. SPEELMAN, French Municipal Councillor. General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique. General Manager, Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.

135th MONTHLY DRAWING of $2,000 PREMIUM BONDS

December 15th, 1923

TOTAL REIMBURSEMENTS $121.881
representing 25% of $487.524
being premia for the month of December 1923 on total of Bonds 40.627

The Drawing took place at the Head Office of the Society, 7 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. J. F. Goch and L. Kennedy and many other bondholders, Mr. BEUDIN, Managing Director, and Messrs. SETH, MANCELL & McLURE, Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid at the Head Office or at any branches or agencies of the Society.

Result of Drawing

Reimbursements	Drawn by Bonds Numbered		
1 of $ 20,313	37,455 Cumulative Progressive Reimbursement Drawn by Chinese Bondholder at Harbin	equal to	$ 20,313
20 „ $ 2,000	2712, 3034, 5364, 6289, 8814, 8923, 8938, 10725, 12396, 13915, 15751, 21556, 23078, 25629, 26494, 27618, 30204, 30215, 30820, 37280,	„ „	40,000
20 „ $ 300	198, 3242, 4880, 6891, 7784, 8827, 16920, 16931, 22006, 22503, 22994, 25075, 26472, 30084, 30152, 31508, 33016, 34715, 36261, 40363,	„ „	6,000
20 „ $ 200	3326, 3341, 6551, 6824, 8777, 10716, 13319, 13627, 14456, 17284, 18144, 18552, 18672, 19163, 21675, 22100, 23373, 26146, 29763, 35072,	„ „	4,000
20 „ $ 100	667, 1652, 1883, 5536, 6701, 9607, 10568, 10845, 11867, 12112, 12319, 13682, 14345, 19205, 21891, 24961, 26460, 29074, 34588, 35475,	„ „	2,000
1 „ $ 627	34070, ...	„ „	627
1 „ $ 100	21100, ...	„ „	100
1 „ $ 65	26919, ...	„ „	65
1 „ $ 32	6906, ...	„ „	32
4062 of $ 12	Terminating with No. 7	„ „	48,744
4147	Reimbursements Totalling	„ „	121,881

PATHE-ORIENT

ALSACE VILLAGE ATTRACTS MANY IN FRENCHTOWN

Many admiring visitors called yesterday at the French Municipal Buildings to observe the wonderful effect which has been secured there by those in charge of the "Toy Exhibition" now being held in aid of the disabled soldiers in France.

The main hall of the building, considerably extended for this occasion, has been transformed into a typical Alsatian village, with shops, public square, fountain and all the other items included. In addition one may see "villagers" secured there by those in charge of stalls and aiding visitors to see the various sights.

The toys displayed have all been made by disabled soldiers in France and they are of such an extensive assortment and so generally delightful that they should make a very strong appeal to Christmas buyers in Shanghai. There's no doubt about their appeal to the children.

The fair was opened by Mme. Wilden yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of youngsters and adults, and will continue until December 24. On last Wednesday motion pictures of children in costume were taken and will be exhibited later. The fair is one worthy of a visit, or several visits, by one and all.

Labor Willing To Let People Decide

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 14.—According to Mr. Jack Jones, M.P., speaking at Carlisle today, the Labor Party if called upon to form a Government will "place our program before the people in the King's Speech and will let other people vote against it. Then we will go to the country and ask the people to come to a decision on the program we place before them."

Shanghai Hounds Meeting Deferred

The meeting of the Shanghai Hounds, arranged for today, has been cancelled. Announcement of the next meeting will be published in due course.

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.

SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel C. 7092, Residence 106, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 1855.

The Smell of Smoke

Always acts as a warning that there is a fire some where.

But it comes too late for the man without insurance.

Dont wait until you smell smoke.

INSURE NOW!

W. A. ADAMS

INSURANCE—That's All

1. Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Central 7610

JUST ARRIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **CRYSTAL BEADS** at the Siberian Jewellery Store

CARPETS AND RUGS

Winter is coming. And your home requires carpets for comfort. THE PEH YANG CARPET CO. 35 ROUTE DES SOEURS, can supply your requirement. New stock just arrived from Tientsin. Prices reduced 20% to 30% during our CHEAP SALE, lasting three weeks only Tel. West 3602.

63654

European Barber Shop

94 Broadway next to Savoy Hotel

Open daily from 7½ a.m. to 9 p.m. Including Holidays.

63993

America Unable To Bare German Money

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, Dec. 14.—It is learned at the White House that President Coolidge is convinced that the United States government has no power to compel banks and other American institutions to reveal deposits of German capital in America, as suggested by the reparations commission in appointing the committee of experts to inquire into Germany's capacity to pay.

CHARGE TO RETURN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 12.—It is understood that Mr. Shih Lu-pen, Charge d'Affaires at Tokio, will return to China as soon as Mr. Wang Yung-pao, the Minister to Japan, arrives at Tokio.

VETO

OBTAINABLE: In All Leading Dispensaries

63025

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE

Serves U Right—Day & Night

$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

ELMONT'S

18 Quinsan Gardens

Board & Rooms

Private Baths thruout

REAL AMERICAN COOKING

FOR HIRE

AN old and established firm have for hire boats, motor trucks and wheel barrows, by the hour or by the day. Address all enquires to the North China Trading Co. P572, Nanking Road. Telephone C. 7874.

63954 D 19

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment

in connection with High Class Restaurant SUKIYAKI a specialty

10 Seward Road Tel. No. 3253, PROF. J. K. SETO. PROP.

Pioneer Chiropractor in the Orient

Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi

D. C., PH. C.

Palmer Graduate

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5.15 p.m. Except Sunday.

Tel. C. 3922, 71 Szechuen Road. Licentiate of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan. 61339

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY

Specialist in female diseases. Internal diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Hours from 3 to 5 p.m. except Saturday and holidays. 14 Kukiang Road. Esra Building.

Tel. C. 434

POLMET

Is a polishing cloth for the metal parts of your UTENSIL & AUTOMOBILE without the aid of liquid, paste or powder. It does the work very brightly and is durable for service.

$0.35 cts. per pc. 10" x 15"
$3.25 per doz. pc. 10" x 15"
Sample on request.

F. E. M. A.

18 Kiukiang Road. Phone C. 4695.

"FRANZ-JOSEF"

NATURAL APERINET WATER

Recommended by the highest medical authorities in Europe, in the United Kingdom, and in the U.S. Obtainable at all leading drug Stores.

64025 B.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

Classified Advertisements

3 Cents a Word
Minimum Charge
60 Cents

When Your Ship Comes In! USE THE WANT-ADS

MANY a career has been made through the Want-ads. Many an interesting story can be told, whereby the future has been cast through the use of a few words. This paper offers you that opportunity. Use the Want-ads consistently—for the best results. Just a few cents—and frequently the returns are many, many times the original investment.

THE CHINA PRESS

3 Cents a Word; Minimum 60 Cents

JUST ARRIVED

New Brunswick Records

Also in Stock:—

Tangos.

Yes, We have no Bananas

Cut Yourself a piece of cake

Paul Ash's & Lyman's Records.

GEOLA,

Sole Distributors for North China

44-46, Rue du Consulat

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

Benefit for

Mrs. Watanabe's Private Hospital

13-14 Kungping Road

December 11-20th

All kinds of Toys suitable for presents 64065

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.

French University

SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.

Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6

or by appointment. Tel. C. 734

15 NANKING ROAD

(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)

35641

UNIVERSITY ARTS GRADUATE (HONOURS) of 30 years' practical TEACHING and COMMERCIAL (IMPORT & EXPORT) experience undertakes coaching of students in ENGLISH (ELEMENTARY & ADVANCED), MATHEMATICS, SCIENCES, BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & TRAINING, STENOGRAPHY, &c. For terms, &c., apply C.P.O. 1202.

63612

A NEW INVENTION

Pure Down of Ducks and Geese is now made by Machinery, invented by Mr. P. C. Ting and Patented.

Quilts, Pillows and Cushions made with this down are offered for sale.

Softer and Cleaner than those in the maket.

Inspection cordially invited.

WA SIN FEATHERS & DOWN GOODS CO.

P. 570 Nanking Road. (Between Honan & Kiangse Roads)

63781

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE GLEN LINE BUILDING

Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & Co. Ltd. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

54803

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FLAT to let, two large well furnished rooms, bathroom, verandah, 1st floor. Can be taken separately also. Board or without board, quiet location. 11, Tsongchow Private Road entrance opposite 172, Bubbling Well Road.

64205 D 16

FLAT of three beautiful rooms, to let, for one year or longer, from January 1st, with breakfast only. Would suit a couple wishing to eat at the Astor House. Apply to Box 1039, THE CHINA PRESS.

64072 D 16

HOUSES FOR SALE

56 Route Ghisi, newly constructed residence, three living and five bedrooms, modern in every way. Large lawn, hot house, garage, area nearly four mow. Price Tls. 36,000. Apply to The China Realty Company, Limited, 24a, Kiangse Road.

T. F. 228

34 Seymour Road, situated in the best and most convenient part of the residential district, a substantially built house, three living rooms, six bedrooms and four bathrooms. A real bargain at Tls. 30,000. For further particulars, apply to The China Realty Company, Limited, 24a, Kiangse Road.

T. F. 229

51 Route Pere Robert, corner of Rue Corneille, three living rooms, three bedrooms two bathrooms and large attic, modern in every way, ample servants' quarters, stable, garage and garden. Price Tls. 32,000. Aply to The China Realty Company, Limited, 24a, Kiangse Road.

T. F. 230

FOR SALE: Recently built two-storeyed foreign residences on Scott Road, Northern district, five big rooms and four small rooms, tennis court, servants' quarters, kitchen. Modern plumbing. Near tram line. May be inspected any time. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15, Nanking Road. Tel. 65.

No. 14

NEWLY built, four-roomed house, in Route Boissezon, with kitchen, bath, cellar, garage, servants' quarters, etc., and small garden. Price Tls. 15,000. Apply to Box 1019, THE CHINA PRESS.

64149 D 16

MISCELLANEOUS

ADHERENTS of Churches of Christ and or disciples of Christ, wishing to join in a local fellowship, apply to Box 983, THE CHINA PRESS.

63890

USE "Wyandotte" **DETERGENT** in your bath room

HOUSES TO LET

FOUR room house, servants' quarters, close to Race Course. Part furniture and fittings to be taken over. Reasonable. Apply to Box 1086, THE CHINA PRESS.

64198 D 18

SEMI-DETACHED new houses, with garden, garage, and sanitary installations, Connaught Road, (near Hart Road). Ready for tenancy February first. Apply C. S. Liu, No. 134, Szechuen Road, Venus Life Building.

64037

SMALL, modern, five-roomed house, with garden, in French Concession, to let. Fittings and furniture to be taken over at moderate price. Apply to Box 1077, THE CHINA PRESS.

64181 D 18

TO LET, from February 1st, 1924, eight-roomed foreign residence, modern conveniences, central heating, on three mow of land, two tennis courts, garage, garden, at 475, Avenue Joffre, unfurnished. Apply to Asia Realty Co., 15, Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65.

No. 19

FOR RENT, four-roomed bungalow, large garden and garage. One or two years' lease, from February 15th. Furniture must be taken over. Can be seen on appointment. 594, Avenue Joffre. Phone West 2323.

64171 D 18

TO BE LET, for two years, a very well furnished detached house, in French Concession, central heating, garage for two cars, garden. Apply to Box 1066, THE CHINA PRESS.

64154 D 16

TO LET, from January 1st, 1924, six roomed house, in Kungping Road, dining and sitting room, four bedrooms and four bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters. Fittings must be taken over at a reasonable price. Furnished optional. Apply to Box 1063, THE CHINA PRESS.

64148 D 16

TO LET, for ten months, fully furnished seven-roomed house, modern sanitation, garden, garage, on Avenue Joffre, opposite Verdun Gardens. Specially suitable for two families. Apply to Box 1068, THE CHINA PRESS.

64160 D 20

HOUSE of four large rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, servant's quarters and attic. Advertiser requires attic flat only, wishes arrange terms with party requiring remainder. Moderate rental. Wayside. Apply to Box 1051, THE CHINA PRESS.

64105 D 16

CORNER MacGregor & Baikal Roads, newly built four-roomed houses, with two attic rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water, and usual servants' quarters etc. Rent Tls. 65. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.

64077 D 18

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, five rooms, near Range Road. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.

64078 D 18

Nos. 7, 8 & 10 Kiangwan Road, four rooms with two good size attic rooms and usual servants' quarters, opposite Hongkew Park, two minutes walk to tram line. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.

64079 D 18

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, five rooms, Pao Shan Road. Rent Tls. 35. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.

64080 D 18

No. 9, Ward Road, seven-roomed house. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.

64081 D 18

NEWLY built semi-foreign house, No. 19, Hannen Road. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.

64082 D 18

No. 4, Boundary Terrace, off Hannen Road, five rooms. Rent Tls. 70. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.

64083 D 18

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent small well furnished house with servants for holidays or a month beginning about December 18th. French Concession. Central heat. Phone W. 3366.

64164 D 16

WANTED. Furnished house, about five rooms, preferably French Concession. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 1059, THE CHINA PRESS.

64126

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, two excellent large front office rooms, on fourth floor, room Nos. 404 and 404A, two vacancies on third floor, one on fourth floor, and three on fifth floor. Hot and cold running water, steam heat, and electric lighting in all rooms, most modern conveniences. Rent reasonable. Apply to Chung Foo Union Bank, 27, Jinkee Road.

64073

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road.

T. F. 141

TO LET, two office rooms @ Tls. 65. one big office room @ Tls. 50 per month, tax included, 1st floor of 51B, Kiangse Road. Apply to the City Bank of Shanghai.

64175 D 18

A beautiful flat to let, from January 1st, behind American Consulate, suitable for lawyer's offices, with bed, bathroom and verandah. Breakfast only. Apply to Box 1037, THE CHINA PRESS.

64072 D 16

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops Moderate rental. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund Also at No. 7a the premise immediately behind No. 7 Appl to The Commercial Bank o China.

T. F. 13

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH ladies give lessons: English, (business, literature, conversation), shorthand, typewriting Miss Ryan, 3A, Wongkashow Gardens. Telephone West 2779.

63031

RUSSIAN lady, well educated, gives lessons in Russian, French and German languages. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 1074, THE CHINA PRESS.

64169 D 16

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, No. 11 Chaoufoong Road Godown, three floors. Also offices in Canton Road. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

64093 D 16

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd.

T. F. 156

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED situation by a Chinese, with good experience in translation, correspondence and general office work. Leading dialects spoken. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 1084, THE CHINA PRESS.

64194

COMPETENT foreign stenographer, male, with five years' experience Canada and Orient, seeks position. Good references. Apply to Box 1089, THE CHINA PRESS.

64216 D 22

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Terms very reasonable. Translations French, German, Russian and Danish. 20, Jinkee Road Telephone Central 2351.

6398

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up 5200 or write to Employment Dept Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.

T. F. 6

GRADUATED mechanical engineer, experienced in organisation, maintenance and management of different engineering plants, with knowledge of metals and oil burning in heating furnaces and boilers, acquainted with export and import business, seeks position. Apply to Box 1072, THE CHINA PRESS.

64162 D 21

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, Chinese, many years experience, capable of taking charge all sets of books. Apply to Box No. 1036, THE CHINA PRESS.

64068

LADY requires junior position as steno-typist, and general office assistant. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1053, THE CHINA PRESS.

64116 D 16

POSITION wanted by experienced Chinese salesman, accustomed to travelling, and well versed in all dialects, and intimately acquainted with all important Chinese bones. Please apply to Box 1052, THE CHINA PRESS.

64113 D 18

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens

Vacant with Board one large furnished room with bath room attached also one small room.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

To let with full board bedroom and sitting room with bath attached; also one small room. Telephone North 483.

BOSTONIA

61 Carter Road.

One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant.

20547

MRS. J. LEPETIT, 47 Bubbling Well Road, renumbered No. 11 Park Road, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bath rooms attached. Excellent food. Meals served to outsiders. 'Phone W. 1215.

63605

COMFORTABLY furnished large room, with bathroom attached, suitable for couple or two friends. Garage. Tel. W. 3941, or call 8, Yates Road.

64193 D 16

MELBOURNE HOUSE, 12a, Quinsan Gardens, to let, well furnished front balcony room, with board, hot water, etc. Also small room. Terms moderate. Telephone North 63.

64204 D 22

7, Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road. Vacant well furnished single bed-sitting room, with good board and attendance. Tel. W. 2544.

64218 D 21

WELL furnished rooms, bath attached, excellent cuisine and service. $70 to 100 single, 100 to 150 per couple. 34, Haskell Road.

64107 D 19

TO LET, one large room with verandah, bath, furniture and board. Apply to 22a, North Szechuen Road.

64209 D 16

SINZA Lodge, first class residential hotel in a quiet select neighbourhood, three minutes from trams, comfortable and well furnished double and single rooms vacant. Hot and cold water in each room. Excellent table and every convenience. Moderate rates. Under British supervision, garden. Telephone W. 3509.

64106 D 23

TO LET in Wayside district, well furnished rooms, in private family, with or without board. Please apply to Box 1065, THE CHINA PRESS.

64153

TO LET, large well furnished bed-sitting room with private bath, board optional, Kitchenette if required. Near French Club and tram car. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone W. 2855.

64027

TO LET, two well furnished rooms, with or without board, running hot water. 2, Scott Road. Phone North 464.

64182 D 20

FURNISHED room, private American family, near French Club, suitable for one person, also large room suitable for two, hot and cold water, modern sanitation will serve breakfast only, garage. Apply to Box 1078, THE CHINA PRESS.

64183 D 21

FROM January 1st, to let, in a private house, one well furnished and comfortable room, with or without board, French town, near tram. Apply to Box 1075, THE CHINA PRESS.

64173 D 18

PENSION de famille Francaise, near French Club, one nice single room, with separate and modern bath, permanent hot water, first class cooking. 127, Route Vallon.

64156 D 18

FOR RENT, furnished single room, in modern apartment, central district, suitable for business girl, part or full board, everything the very best. Phone Central 4227.

64132 D 19

LARGE well furnished bedrooms, with bath, to let, from January 1st, to couples, with or without board. Next to Astor House, Whangpoo Road. Permanent guests wanted. Apply to Box 1038, THE CHINA PRESS.

64072 D 16

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table, Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell.

52518

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133.

T. F. 5

WATCHES $15 each. 15 Ruby, silver wrist watches, Rolex Lever Movements, silver and black dials. Radium figures and hands. Probst, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., Sundries Department, 5th floor, 21, Jinkee Road.

64186 B

TWO I. S. S. bonds for sale, one paid eleven months and one paid six, nothing drawn, $284 paid in. Apply to Box 1085, THE CHINA PRESS.

64195 D 19

THE Woman's Exchange is open every morning from Monday to Friday. Szechuen crepe silk, colored cross stitch, the best quality Swatow embroidered linen, Chinese and American dolls, stuffed animals and many charming novelties on sale. 93, Avenue du Roi Albert.

64198 D 21

WANT to purchase, in block of ten or more shares in Connolly Land & Oil Company, Inc. Kindly state actual number you have for sale, and price. Apply to Box 1090, THE CHINA PRESS.

64219 D 22

WANTED, Carburetter for 40 to 60 H. P. Kerosene motor. Apply to Box 1088, THE CHINA PRESS.

64208 D 16

SPECIAL wholesale prices. White Calico quality No. 477, 36" X 42 yards $16. Longcloth No. 500, 36" X 40 yards $30. Nainsook N. S. K. O. 40" 12 yards $11. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Sundries Department, 5th floor, 21, Jinkee Road.

63427 C

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop" 120 Szechuen Road.

T. F. 19

FOR SALE, one quiet grey pony, with brand new saddle and reins, (good jumper). Price Tls. 130. Apply to Box 1033, THE CHINA PRESS.

64187 D 18

A newly established confectionery, on Bubbling Well Road, (opposite Race Course), for sale at half price. Proprietor leaving. Apply to Box 1076, THE CHINA PRESS.

64174 D 19

NEW bicycles, samples, latest models, complete $40 to 50. Otto Wiesinger & Co., 6, Kiangse Road.

64179 D 18

FOR SALE: Cheap, one small violin, one fireless cooker, two child's beds and two wardrobes. Telephone North 950.

64157 D 16

WANTED: Good toned piano. Full particulars, apply to Box 1071, THE CHINA PRESS.

64161 D 16

BARGAINS are to be obtained in samples each day from $1 upwards at Sample Sales Department of The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd., 21, Jinkee Road, ground floor.

T. F. 22

USED CARS

TAELS 75 a month. Owner's four seater car, going on home leave, willing to hire it out to responsible party only. Fine opportunity. Might sell instalment plan. Apply to Box 1087, THE CHINA PRESS.

64199 D 18

FOUR Cylinder Hunderson with side-car, first class running order, reasonable price. Apply to Box 1073, THE CHINA PRESS.

64185 D 16

FOR SALE, at a bargain, a clover leaf Chuming Harmon, recently overhauled and painted. Cash or terms. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 1079, THE CHINA PRESS.

64184 D 16

KING, eight cylinder event passenger touring, slightly used, price reasonable. Terms can be arranged if desired. Apply to Box 1030, THE CHINA PRESS.

64134 D 16

BUICK, model 45, six cylinder touring car, newly painted and over-hauled seat covers, etc., in good mechanical condition. $1,500 for a quick sale. Apply to Box 1081, THE CHINA PRESS.

64134 D 16

FOR SALE: One four-cylinder Fiat limousine de Luxe, recently upholstered and in excellent condition. For particulars and demonstration, apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Tel. West 1641.

64155 D 16

EMPRESS DUE THIS EVENING WITH U.S. MAIL

Next Mail From Europe Comes On Macedonia Tuesday

Following the sailings of the President Jackson and Taft for Seattle and San Francisco yesterday afternoon, the next fast mail for America will be dispatched on the Empress of Australia on December 24, and the Taiyo Maru leaves for San Francisco next Tuesday.

Bringing 885 sacks of mail and passengers and freight for Shanghai, the Empress of Asia arrives at Woosung from Vancouver via Japan ports at 5 o'clock this evening, and will sail for Hongkong direct early tomorrow morning. The tender bringing incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 7:30 o'clock tonight, and the outgoing tender with passengers and baggage for Woosung will leave at 5:30 p.m. An extra tender with passengers only for the Asia leaves at 10:30 o'clock tonight.

The Taiyo Maru is due at Woosung from Hongkong at daybreak Tuesday and sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu in the evening. The tender bringing inbound passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the dispatch tender leaves at 2 p.m.

Mail from Europe arrives on the P. and O. boat Macedonia next Tuesday, and the next mail for Europe goes on the Autolycus early Wednesday morning. The Chambord of the French Mail will also sail for Marseilles next Friday.

The Chambord is due in Shanghai from Kobe tomorrow morning and docks at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about 10 o'clock. The vessel will be dispatched at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and trunks should be delivered to the Company's office before Thursday noon. Parcel mail for France, Haiphong and Saigon closes at noon on Thursday, and letters may be posted up to 7 o'clock Friday morning.

Sailor Killed When Drawn Into Windlass

An American boatswain on the s.s. West Sequanna was killed at Hongkong last week as the result of an accident which caused him to be drawn into the gears on a windlass when his clothes caught in the machinery. Anderson's coat caught in the gears and his thigh, knees, back and head were terribly lacerated before the machinery could be stopped. One of his eyes was also gouged out and he died within a short time after being taken to hospital.

In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, December 17, 1923, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. Motion for new trial. R. T. Evans, Esq.: Shoop & Chalaire.

Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone. First Intervenor's motion to approve condensed statement of evidence, etc.: Williams, Franklin & Faison; Davies & Bryan; Allan & Hartigan.

Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsohn & Co. Motion for plaintiff to furnish translations of certain exhibits, etc. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; R. T. Evans, Esq.

Cause No. 2292, I. M. Burlakoff et. al. v. M. Wulfsohn & Co. Motion to strike. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; R. T. Evans, Esq.

Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice. Motion for continuance. Haskell & Moss; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel. Motion to postpone. H. C. Mei, Esq.; Williams, Franklin & Faison.

Cause No. 2306, Cadiz v. Cadiz. Motion for judgment by default. W. Y. Char, Esq.

Agree On Harbor Plan For Shanghai

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Dec. 15.—The question of the construction of a harbor in Shanghai has been settled amicably by the minister for the foreign powers concerned and has of late been forwarded to the Chinese Government.

Miners In Britain Will Take Ballot

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 15.—A conference of national delegates of the Miners Federation reassembled in London today to decide on a policy with regard to the national agreement governing wages and conditions in the coalfields. The miners have up to the present failed to obtain from the owners a promise to increase the minimum wage although concessions have been tentatively suggested in other directions. The conference decided to take a coalfields ballot on the question of giving three months' notice to terminate the national agreement.

Sanitation Drive Launched In Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 14.—The Paris Municipal Council has voted the first 21,000,000 francs for the demolition of insanitary houses.

SWISS FACING RUSS BOYCOTT; BAN DECLARED

Moscow Acts In Retaliation For Acquittal Of Envoy's Slayer

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, Dec. 14.—An economic boycott by Russia of Switzerland has been announced at Moscow in retaliation for the verdict of the Swiss court at Lausanne which acquitted Conradi, alleged murderer of the Soviet Minister Vorovsky.

Russia will prevent both importation of Swiss products and exports of Russian products to Switzerland. A ban has also been placed on the employment of Swiss capital in Russia or vice versa. It is planned to enforce the economic boycott both on trade directly between the two nations or through other countries.

Swiss citizens will be refused passports for Russia and all Soviet representatives abroad have been instructed to avoid any relations with representatives of the Swiss Republic.

German Consortium Seeks Concession Of Russ Forests

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, Dec. 14.—A German consortium has applied to the Murmansk Railway for forest concessions covering 100,000 dessiatines (270,000 acres). The consortium has offered to deposit a guarantee of 1,000,000 gold roubles for the concession.

Manila Will Have Japan Trade Bureau

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Dec. 5.—A branch of the Japanese Bureau of Commercial Information is to be established in Manila soon to bring about closer business relations. It is said that the pressing need of construction materials, especially timber, has hastened the establishment of the Manila branch.

The Bureau was established in Japan several years ago to bring foreign markets into closer touch with Japanese markets.

PRIZE IS AWARDED

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Rome, Dec. 14.—The annual Prix du Capitole for the best French work on Italy has been awarded to "Italie vivante" by Professor Paul Hazard.

JUST ARRIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRYSTAL BEADS
at the
Siberian Jewellery Store

Still No News Of Missing Officers On Tseng Tao

The five-masted schooner Tseng Tai has been towed into Amoy by the s.s. Tungchow, according to word received yesterday, but the telegram conveying the information to Shanghai has no mention of the fate of the American captain and mate. They were the only foreigners on board the vessel, the remainder of the crew being Chinese. The schooner was reported abandoned and flying urgent distress signals off Amoy a week ago.

Maxim's Cafe To Have Movie Ball

Something entirely unique in the matter of entertainment is promised by Irwin C. Tourell, manager of New Maxim's Cafe for next Saturday night, when he will stage a motion picture ball.

The cafe, according to Manager Tourell's plans, will be turned into a motion picture studio for the night, and cameramen will be on hand to film views of all present. The scenes taken will be used in the film "A Home Town Romance" which is now being produced. In this way, everyone will have an opportunity to see himself in the pictures.

As a special attraction, there will be on hand 100 men and women made up to impersonate the screen stars of today.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 14.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1 82.30 francs.

TROOPS OF SUN CLAIM SUCCESS; ATTACK PLANNED

Confiscation Of Land Still Goes On; Special Taxes Are Proposed Now

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Dec. 10.—The Constitutionalists reports successes against General Chen Chiung-ming's forces on the Shekiung front and state that they are preparing a new offensive against Poklo and Waichow. The Hunanese and other mercenary troops under Dr. Sun Yat-sen have driven the enemy from Namyung on the northern front, according to the latest reports reaching Canton.

In spite of protests, the confiscation of land is still being carried out in Canton, and special land taxes are now to be imposed throughout the province.

Efforts are being made to procure the return from Shanghai of General Hsu Chung-chi. It is suggested that he should be nominated Civil Governor of Kwangtung in succession to Mr. Liao Chung-hoi who is also in Shanghai.

The Hongkong-Canton telegraph is still interrupted.

Obituary

M. THEOPHILE A. STEINLEN

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 14.—The famous artist, M. Theophile Alexander Steinlen, died today at he age of 64.

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Comprising all the Latest
PARISIEN MODELS 1924
OPEN UNTIL CHRISTMAS
At 10 Nanking Road Room on Right
ONLY ONE MODEL OF EACH DESIGN
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29 Ave. de Friedland, Paris.

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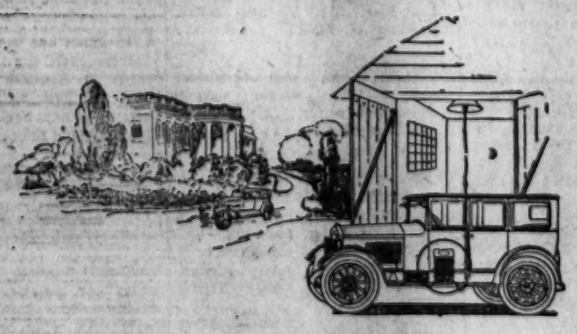
Reduce Your Cost in Battery Charging with a
Tungar
BATTERY CHARGER
Motorists and managers of service stations will be interested in this new charging device. It is self-starting, fused against reversal and will charge at a high efficiency with practically no personal attention. It is necessary only to connect the batteries, set the indicator for the required amperage and turn on the current.
Made in a variety of sizes to meet the requirements either of light service in the home garage or heavy duty in a service station.

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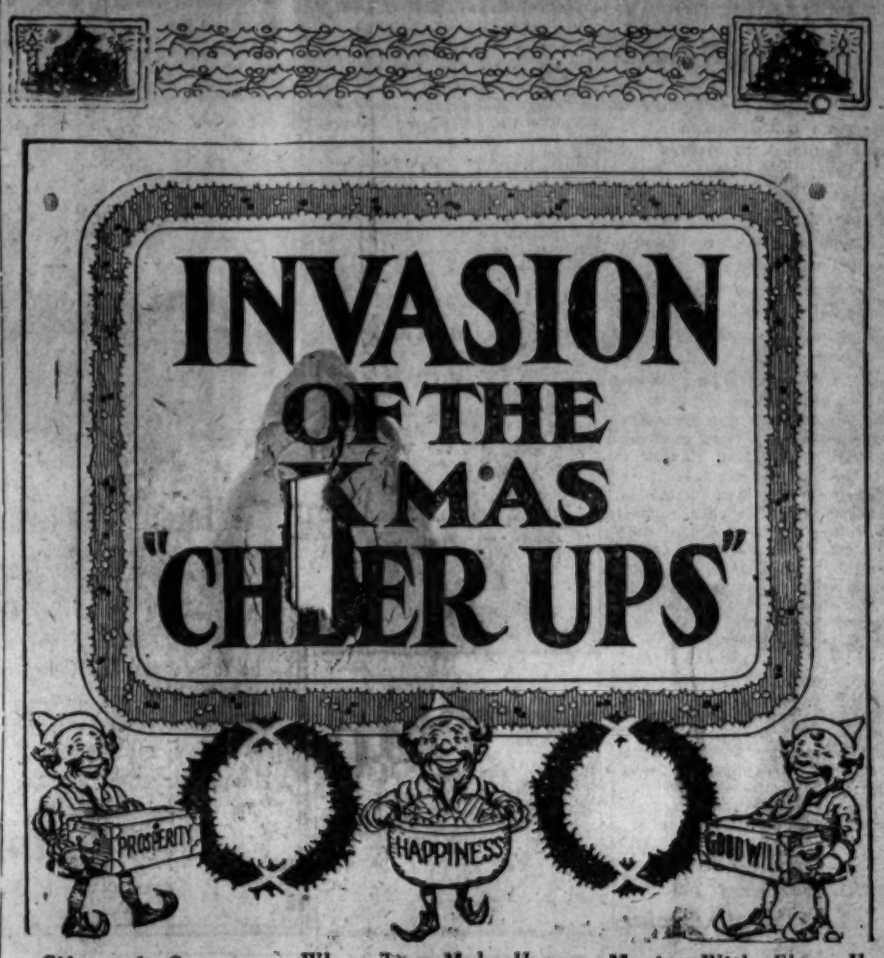

Gifts of Current Desire

Here we are at our first stop at the Chi Chang Company's embroidery shop, 1297 Broadway. What wonderful gift selections are here to gladden the hearts of your relatives and friends.

Take your choice of some of the beautiful pieces of Swatow drawn-work that are displayed here. Mother would like one of these for her tea-parties, or else a piece of cross-stitch. Then there are some exquisite designs in hand-made laces, and some handsome pieces of embroidery, all within reach of the moderately-filled pocket-book.

A necklace is always a welcome gift, and the Chi Chang Company have these in great variety, including some exquisite ivory beads. You'll certainly chase away the glooms from your own home and those of your friends if you make your Xmas gift selection from this store.

□ □ □

Yuletide Is The Time For Youth

Of course its perfectly natural but one wouldn't at first thought look for the Cheer-Ups in a Beauty Parlor. But here they are at Mme. Gindoo's Beauty Saloon, 21 Nanking Road, all set to make women look as young as the Christmas spirit makes them want to feel. It takes deft Cheer-Up hands to pat up and primp up want, worn, worried and wrinkled faces and transform them into beautiful beings. There is Cheer-Up loveliness in every jar of those wonderful lotions, there is Cheer-Up inspiration in those clever fingers that dress the hair so gorgeously. It is a woman's duty to look her best, her cheeriest and her youngest at Christmas time. Now I know that the Cheer-Ups are beauty's ambassadors to the Court of Feminine Loveliness and they are located at Mme. Gindoo's Beauty Saloon, 21 Nanking Road.

□ □ □

Where They Make Happy Reminiscence Last

Oh! I must stop in at The Bijou Perfumery, 21 Nanking Road, and call for some perfume. Why the Cheer-Ups have been here, too. My what a lot of gift ideas those alert little Cheer-Ups have smuggled and smuggled into this busy shop. Perfumes—all qualities, all kinds. Who wouldn't want a bottle of perfume as a gift. It's like attaching eternity to happy moments—reminiscences that last. Who but an alert little Cheer-Up would ever think of packing so many fine Christmas gifts into a store like this. Look! Perfumes, and again Perfumes, fine toilet waters, vanity case sets, wonderful candies, things for the Christmas tree, no end of things that offer wonderful suggestions here at The Bijou Perfumery, 21, Nanking Road.

□ □ □

Buy Books That Last And Linger In The Memory

There is a very practical, sensible Cheer-Up that has but a single thought in the way of Holiday Gifts. He's set on the subject of books because he says they endure forever. And he realises that there are all kinds of tastes when it comes to books. Some like the very profound things. Here are to be found X'mas gift books for Boy's, Girls, Children and Boy scouts, such as Chums, British Boys and Girls Annual, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Strang's Annual for Boys and Girls, Pips and Squeak Annual, Tiny Folks' Annual, Cassell's Children's Annual, The Wonder Book Series Teenie Weenies, Tiny Tots, Bo-Peep, Poems by Laurence Hope, Rudyard Kipling, Robert W. Service, Edgar Guest and the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam and many kinds of X'MAS numbers. Lett's and Loose Leaf Diaries, Desk and Wall Calendars, etc., Conklin Pencils, all at moderate prices are to be found at Wei-Tong Book Store, 209a Szechuen Road. Phone: C. 4705.

Music With Cheer-Up Charm

At Christmas time there is music in the heart so why not in the air as well. Every healthy, happy soul loves music and music is a balm to the down-hearted ones if any there be at this gladsome time of the year. So let's call on Harmony Cheer-Up at Sam Lazaro Bros., Music House, 127 Szechuen Road. What happier surprise could we give mother for Christmas than to buy her a cabinet phonograph—one that not only supplies musical entertainment but is as well a rich piece of home decoration. Or a piano-player, or some of the best musical selections in record, roll or sheet music form. And what marvelous display they have here of musical instruments from the finest pianos to the jazziest saxaphones or clarinets. For a genuine Merry Christmas there are a hundred ideas at Sam Lazarus Bros. Music House, 127 Szechuen Road.

□ □ □

From Far And Near Throughout The Year

Here's the Radio Shop. Let's tune in and get that message that is being broadcasted from No-gloom Land where the little Cheer Ups hail from. They say, why not have Cheer-Up times all year round—music, song, story, news, education and entertainment from all over the country—wherever there lives a Cheer-Up man or a cheer-up message. That means buy a radio equipment. Everyone is doing it and there is no better time for us to start than at Xmas time—the time of gayety and the broadcasting of Good Will throughout the land. Let's buy a Radio for our own home as well as for a gift to someone else. The best ones are right here at Electric Equipment Co., 50 Nanking Road.

DAIRENSE DAWALU YEAST

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PURE FRESH COMPRESSED

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FOR

EATING AND BAKING

WILL BE OBTAINABLE AT THE LEADING STOREKEEPERS.

What Is Success? By H. G. Wells

The Only True Measure Of Achievement

"Wealth, notoriety, place and power are no measure of success whatever. The only true measure of success is the ratio between what we might have done and what we might have been, on the one hand, and the thing we have made of ourselves, on the other."

* * *

There was a time when great multitudes of men and women sought Salvation as their chief end in life, and it is still a riddle to many of us what positive thing they imagined they sought. The negative thing they would have escaped from was apparent enough. It was the fire of Hell. Nowadays, we have not the same urgent sense of that pursuing and avenging fire, and one finds the world asking, not What must I do to be saved? but What must I do to succeed? Here again the fate that is dreaded is plainer than the goal. It is unimportance, subordination, lowliness without freedom. It is being, to one's own knowledge, a no account person, having to lead a limited life in inferior circumstance, a weak, anxious bored life, doing unimportant and uninteresting things, and at last passing out of this world as if one might very well have never come into it.

But while the theologian gave us a choice of two roads only, and to miss condemnation was to set one's feet surely, either directly or by some purgatorial route, toward heaven, it is by no means so certain to our modern minds that an escape from poverty, toil, restriction, or obscurity, necessarily means Success. To do nothing at all is not the only form of failure.

On either side of the narrow way to Success, lie the broad paths to pseudo-success. One may have, as people say, risen in the world, one may have acquired possessions and securities, may be well known enough to be food for the paragraph-maker and an attraction to that detestable midge, the autograph collector, and may still doubt whether any sort of Success can really be claimed for one's life.

Success, we feel, is something more than just getting on and stirring one's fellow creatures to envy, respect, and tiresome attentions. Besides the Failure that looks like Failure, the sort of Failure we all know about, there is the Failure that looks like Success.

The other day Lord Beaverbrook, the brightest and most interesting of our modern rich men in Britain, wrote a little book upon this subject of Success. It was a very good, a very virtuous little book, and it told its readers so plainly and simply how to succeed that it was quite distressing to put it down and go out into the streets and see how many people had evidently missed its influence. The ingredients of Success, he explained, were simply three: Judgment, which could be improved from small beginning; Industry, which could be acquired as a habit, and Health, which was attainable by all who chose to take the trouble. All we needed was quite normal capacity and the will to succeed. We had to dismiss the idea of Luck. Given the alertness to use advantages there is Luck enough for anyone, an opinion I will confess I share. And Lord Beaverbrook went on to the praises of temperance, modesty and courage, and, indeed, all the virtues, and his praises had just the faintest undercurrent of humor so that it was doubtful at times whether it was not rather his own smile than the ghost of Dr. Samuel Smiles that was enlivening the stream of admonition.

But the most interesting thing in the book was a little streak of doubt running through it, whether the sort of success it expounded was really Success at all. It was business success he was writing about, he insisted, success in "the only field of success I know—the world of ordinary affairs." But the still open question betrayed itself in such sentences as these: "The career of sport leads only to failure, satiety, or impotence. The hero of the playing fields becomes the dunce of the office. Other men go on playing till middle age robs them of their physical powers. At the end the whole thing is revealed as vanity....The pursuit of pleasure is equally ephemeral. Time and experience rob even amusement of its charm, and night before is not worth next morning's headache. Practical success alone makes early middle-age the most pleasurable period of a man's career. What has been worked for in youth then comes to its fruition."

There was something almost wistful about that passage. And as the book ran on one found Lord Beaverbrook making it clear that the "Temple of Success" was not the "Temple of Happiness", and speculating whether one might not get into the Temple of Success and yet fail to find the shrine of happiness therein. These are not the single-track ideas of the vulgar successful man, who by a sort of natural instinct and appetite adds million to million and one vast trophy to another, as incapable of self-questionings as a fattening pig.

It is the fact that Lord Beaverbrook, unlike the common accumulator, has a multi-track mind, and is, as an able critic once remarked to me, "one of us" that makes his doubts about his achievements in "ordinary affairs" such interesting testimony. And I think those doubts will grow until he realises that the issue between success and failure in his case is still an open one, that, so far from being qualified to expound "Success" to his fellow men just yet, he has attained nothing so far but wealth and considerable power, nothing, in fact, except opportunity, and that only by his use of his present opportunities can he or anyone judge the ultimate quality of his life. He has arrived—tremendously—but he hasn't so far achieved anything that amounts either to failure or success. His past still lies before him.

It has fallen to me to know one or two men of very great prominence pretty closely, men accounted enormous successes by most of the world and envied and admired by multitudes. I have followed the career of Lord Northcliffe, for example, with attentive curiosity and that of Mr. Lloyd George. And to me these two present themselves as tremendous failures. But then the reader must remember that my standards of success are unorthodox; I account Napoleon also as a tremendous failure. And it is not because Mr. Lloyd George has fallen from office and power and that Lord Northcliffe died in a phase of mental eclipse that I count them unsuccessful.

Lincoln, the savior of American Unity, died tragically, but I count him a supremely successful man. Jesus of Nazareth was no failure, though he died a felon's death and had his life and teaching distorted beyong recognition by the theologians. Lord Bacon planned and prepared a great foundation for scientific inquiry, his works live forever, and the peculation and dismissal that darkened his last years cannot detract from his enduring success. I count Shakespeare a successful man, though he seems to have died half paralyzed and sunken to the level of a parochial somebody. Sir Christopher Wren, Shelley, drugged and diseased Edgar Allan Poe, Charles Darwin. Such names are stars in the heavens of successful living. But these others, Northcliffe, George, and Napoleon, have done nothing but sprawl across the attention of mankind.

Ambassador Harvey

An Unqualified Success—Leaves England With A Clean Slate—Anglo-American Relations Now Best In History

(*From Our Special Correspondent*)

London, Nov. 3.—After two and a half years as American ambassador to England, Mr. George Harvey returns home, and all London joins in giving him a hearty adieu and in proclaiming the great success of his ambassadorship. This is in pleasant contrast to the unfavorable comment that was made on both sides of the Atlantic at the time of his appointment. Those who lent themselves to discrediting Mr. Harvey must now wish they had not, for no ambassador has behind him such a record of positive accomplishments, or perplexing questions permanently adjusted, and Anglo-American affairs so well agreed.

When Mr. Harvey came to London in May 1921, relations between America and England were seriously strained. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was a dangerous and irritating question, the Irish agitation was stirring up ill feelings in both countries, and the League of Nations and European politics were bitterly denounced in the United States. The situation was developing towards serious results, there was no question about it. But fortunately, quite the opposite has been accomplished, and Mr. Harvey is happy in the consciousness of a job well done.

HAS DONE MUCH

During Mr. Harvey's tenure as Ambassador, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been superseded by the Four Power Pacific Treaty, and the Washington Disarmament Conference checked at a crucial moment the naval rivalry between the nations and dispelled the idea of war on the Pacific. Agreement has been reached for funding the enormous British debt to the United States, constituting the biggest financial transaction in history, and this more than anything else has renewed American confidence in the good faith of England. The Irish trouble has been eliminated by the establishment of the Free State and a somewhat reversal of the pro-Irish and anti-British attitude in the United States, and this irritating "thorn" completely extracted. There are unmistakeable signs that Americans are gradually being educated around to the idea of a World Court or Association of Nations and the United States has consented to participate in a further conference on reparations. And now in the last few days of his stay in London, Mr. Harvey has secured an agreement in principle on the difficult issue raised by prohibition in the United States and the blatant activities of the rum-runners who have been carrying on the biggest smuggling trade in the world under the protection of the British flag.

A REMARKABLE LIST

It is a remarkable list of diplomatic achievements and at the moment there is no outstanding point of difference between the two countries. Anglo-American politics are perfectly agreed and the "respective Governments instinctively approach world problems from the same angle as of common and inseparable concern." It is indeed a clean slate. Mr. Harvey has made good, and friend and foe alike must admit his unqualified success in bringing about definite and far reaching results. To quote the Evening Standard of November 2nd:

"Perhaps the best way of assessing the value of Mr. Harvey's achievements is to imagine Anglo-American relations without them. Suppose there had been no Washington Conference, and England and America were building navies against one another, with the Anglo-Japanese alliance exasperating every element of contention? Suppose there had been no Irish settlement, and that American money and munitions were pouring into Ireland to furnish and finance her fight against British rule? Suppose there had been no funding of the American debt, and that the average man throughout the United States regarded Great Britain as a country that by hook or crook was trying to get out of its obligations? Suppose, lastly, that to all these causes of suspicion and animosity there were now being added the seizure and confiscation of the liquor on board British liners in American harbors? As the ambassador observed a few evenings ago, it was not chance or some supernatural agency that solved these problems and averted these dangers. It was men and hard work. And among the men let it be gratefully and affectionately recorded that no one worked harder than Mr. Harvey."

Superman Is New Promise

New York.—Dr. Paul Kammerer, biologist of the University of Vienna, who has just arrived in the United States said development proved the theory that a race of supermen can be developed by transmission from generation to generation through heredity of improved mental and physical characteristics acquired during the life

He said he had succeeded in teaching the offspring of land frogs to swim, had developed eyes in blind newts and pre-determined the color of salemanders.

Another Tomb Discovered In Egypt

Philadelphia.—Dr. James U. Montgomery, president of the American school of oriental research in Jerusalem, has announced the discovery of an undisturbed tomb dating from the time of Christ in the valley of the Kedron, near Jerusalem. Dr. Montgomery received the information from Dr. W. F. Albright, director of the organisation.

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MONSTER MASQUERADE
NEW YEAR'S EVE

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Goods Handed Over to the Railway by 6 o'clock in the Evening are Detrained at Destination Next Morning. Rates Quoted On Application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai-North Station.

FREQUENT SERVICE OF TRAINS TO AND FROM KIANGWAN, WOOSUNG, NANSIANG (FOR KADING), KUNSHAN AND SOOCHOW, FOR DAY TRIPS

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Telephone or write the Enquiry Office, Shanghai-North Station, for further particulars.

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REJUVENATION.

Dr. Strandgard is shortly leaving Vienna for the East, and will visit Shanghai on completion of his Indian tour in January, for the purpose of administering THE NEW VITAL GLANDS SERUM to a limited number of patients. This rejuvenating serum has been administered with marvellous results in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. Application strictly confidential to:

Dr. STRANDGARD,
HOTEL TAJ MAHAL, BOMBAY.

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Your Table on Christmas Day should be bedecked with the finest foods obtainable—and here is the place to get them—Groceries of all kinds—at moderate prices, with service that is unexcelled.

Quality gets first consideration in the buying of food for your table—and that is assured here.

WE WISH ALL OUR PATRONS A

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A

HAPPY NEW YEAR

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WHY I AM A CHRISTIAN ✠ By Dr. Frank Crane

I have lived some sixty years and have had wide experience. I have read many books: some advocating, some condemning, all forms of faith. I have listened to preachers and to infidels. I have had the enthusiasms, doubts, and struggles of boyhood and of youth. I have had periods of mystic enthusiasm and periods of backsliding and indifference.

I have arrived now at the age where my relations with life are rather fixed. And after going this round of experiences I now call myself a Christian. It may be of interest to others to know why.

First of all, when I say that I am a Christian I do not mean that I have what is known as a "religious nature." I am not inclined to mysticism. I do not have visions, am not influenced by dreams or revelations. I am just an ordinary human being, actuated by about the same motives which I discover in the people about me.

Neither do I mean that I live in an exalted state, and that I am clean of sin in the sense of having no impulses toward wrong-doing. My nature is just about as mixed as it always has been.

Nor do I mean that my opinions square with those of any particular creed. I doubt if any church would call me orthodox. I do some things of which religious organisations would not approve: and I omit other things which they deem to be essential.

What I do mean is that I accept the leadership of Jesus Christ. As far as I understand His principles I agree with them. I have tried to put into practice the ideas which He taught. I have no hesitancy in calling Him my Master, whose guidance and teaching I gladly and unhesitatingly follow.

I would also call Him my Saviour, if by "saving" is meant saving one's life from the dominance of low and unworthy influences and bringing it into the scope of higher ideals. I do not refer to the saving of myself in the sense of snatching me out of this world and putting me into another one. That is a matter I do not fully understand.

"I FOLLOW CHRIST"

Keep in mind that my only claim is that I follow Christ: I do not claim to have caught up with Him! Sometimes I think I am following Him a long way off: but at least I follow.

My conclusions as to the practicality of Christianity are based not only upon my experience but upon observation. Looking at my fellow men, I observe that as a general rule they are happy and efficient, and altogether live more satisfactory lives, in proportion as they conform to the principles of Jesus Christ.

To me, Jesus is a master and guide—not a martinet nor an autocrat. He inspires me: but I do not consider the New Testament a book of rules that I must be constantly consulting to find out whether I must do this or that.

One of the most annoying and confusing things is literalism. You cannot insist on your own literal interpretation of what anyone has said.

You may not thoroughly understand what he said. Moreover, you must take what he said on one occasion and square it with what he said on all other occasions.

Jesus was Oriental. And the Oriental mind is not literal: it deals with symbols and figures. Jesus was poetic, and therefore a much better and truer teacher: for a poet sees to the heart of things. Vision is better than logic.

Literalism has distorted some of the truest and most beautiful of Jesus's teachings. For instance, non-resistance. Some people have ridiculed the commandment that when we are smitten on one cheek we should turn the other also. They say that this is the creed of the mollycoddle. But they simply do not see the real gist and heart of this principle.

As a matter of fact, non-resistance is entirely practical and useful. There is not a man in business that does not practice it forty times a day. In nine cases out of ten we find it much more useful to pay no attention to a personal attack than to stop and fight. This principle does not mean spineless pacifism: it means intelligent self-control.

Also, the idea of taking up one's cross means simply self-discipline. It does not mean, as many have construed it, indulging in the luxury of self-torture and trying to make life as hard as possible in order to gain a future reward.

SERVICE TO FELLOWMEN

Jesus instructed His disciples to wash one another's feet. It is manifestly absurd to obey this literally, especially in cold climates, and to insist on taking off people's shoes and washing their feet whenever we meet them! The idea of it, as common sense can see, is simply that we should practice the principle of service to our fellow men.

To come to the reasons that influence me in saying that I am a Christian: First of all, I am not a Christian because I was "converted" once. I was converted many times when I was a boy. Where I was brought up it was the custom to have "protracted meetings" or "revivals" every winter. I was duly converted each season—and managed to backslide between times. In a modified way, I have had visions, like those of St. Paul and St. Francis: but I have discounted these and they do not influence me. I am too familiar with the art of self-deception to allow my life to be swayed by alleged revelations. I am not mystic. I indulge in no ecstasies. I live my life as normally as I can.

This does not mean that I have no sentiment: I admire and love the person of Jesus Christ. He has my heartfelt adoration. I can sing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" with as deep emotion as the next man's. Yet I do not consider this emotion to be anything supernatural, but simply a normal, healthy sentiment which might well be shared by anyone.

I have no fear of Jesus Christ. If He were on earth and I had done wrong, I would not run away from Him: I would go to Him, sure that I would find in Him more sympathy and understanding and a better quality of loving correction than I could find anywhere else.

I am not a Christian because He speaks with the authority of the Son of God. I obey Him because, when He speaks, my own heart says "Amen!" He does not so much command me as He utters me—utters the best that is in me. He has voiced all my highest conscience and conviction.

JESUS'S WISDOM

I do not take any side in this article on the question as to whether Christ was divine or merely human. The only credentials He needs to present, in order to win my allegiance, are the words He said and the way He lived. I find in those words a wisdom I do not find anywhere else: a perception of the great laws of life which no other man ever had. And I find in the story of His life an influence for beauty and for goodness that is incomparable.

Christ's credentials, to me, are the intelligence and reasonableness of His sayings and the influence of His conduct.

I will even go so far as to say that, touching the matter of my being a Christian, it is not even necessary to prove that Jesus ever lived. I do not need to have it established that the Gospel story is historically accurate. The point is that I know of nothing so sublime as the majestic figure of Jesus! There could be only one way to challenge His supremacy. Show me a greater being, or even one who is equal to Him.

He comes to me and tells me how to live: how I can best get along with my family, my friends, my enemies. He tells me how to order my business and, equally, how to develop my ideas. He is the truest source of whatever culture I may possess, for, as Joubert says, "Culture consists in anything that shall enable us to get our satisfactions over from the body to the mind."

It should be constantly kept in mind that I am telling only how I feel and think. I am not condemning others who think differently. There are some minds that need to have the truth backed up by authority of some sort. To me the authority must lie inside the truth, not behind it.

For this reason, the question of miracles has no bearing upon my conviction. To some, the fact that Jesus performed miracles may be a proof of His divinity: and to them, His divinity may need to be proved, if they are to believe that what He said was true. I do not claim that the miracles were not performed exactly as they are narrated. But as far as I am concerned they are unnecessary. Jesus would mean quite as much to me if He had never performed any miracles at all.

A very important thing, that influences me to call myself a Christian, is the fact—which can scarcely be questioned by anyone—that if everybody followed the teachings of Jesus we should have about the best possible world. This is true of the teachings of no other man.

Thus He measures up to Kant's "categorical imperative," which was, in substance, that any conduct is right if we can conceive of it as being universally adopted and producing good. If every human being were striving to conform to the principles of Jesus there can be little doubt that practically all of the contentions, discord, and tragedy of the world would be wiped out.

AS TO OTHER RELIGIONS

Of course there is good in other religions. But there is no good in any other religion that I do not find also in the teachings of Jesus. There are wise precepts in the teachings of Confucius, of Buddha, of Mohammed, of the Greek philosophers, but why shop around? We can find it all in the teachings of Jesus.

Again, I am a follower of Jesus because He, better than any man that ever lived, shows me the kind of person God is. God is the fundamental thought in every man's mind. Every one of us has some sort of notion as to what kind of person, or force, is managing the Universe. What ever may be our theory about Jesus, we must all believe that He professedly came to show us the nature of God.

And the kind of God He reveals is the best kind of God I ever heard of.

Principally, He shows God to be friendly. And this is a note that is not struck at all so clearly by any other teacher. God, to the early peoples, was a source of fear. Indeed, there was a motto, "Timor fecit Deus" (Fear made the gods). But Jesus taught us to say "Our Father," and this saying has warmed the whole world. It at once makes the God thought usable. He reveals God, not as a detective or a policeman or a judge but rather as the source of all life and love.

I do not know of any other thought in the world that has been of more practical use to me than this. I am frank to say that if anyone can show me a better kind of God than Jesus showed me I am willing to leave Jesus and follow the superior teacher. For the claims of my Master's teachings do not rest on his position or credentials but solely upon their excellence.

Another reason why I am a Christian is that I was born in a Christian community, and brought up in a Christian family. I am quite willing to acknowledge this, and I see no reason why its influence should be discounted. My family and the kind of community in which I was brought up are the results of evolution, and there is more reason in evolution than there is in arguments.

Speaking of evolution, I am wholly a believer in it. Christianity itself is the result of evolution. Jesus said that He came "in the fullness of time."

He cast His doctrines into the world, and they have grown. They have often been afflicted with perversions and diseases, but they have maintained their sturdy strength, and exist today more vigorous that they ever were. Indeed, I think that this age has a clearer understanding of what Jesus meant than any preceding age has had. So I may say that I accept Christianity as the culmination of a successful and natural evolution.

"ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS"

I am a Christian because Christianity is the only considerable religion that is as wide as the human race. Its fundamental assumption is that all men are brothers, whether they be black, white, or brown: whether they belong to this race or to that.

The most dangerous hold-over from the past is provincialism, including race prejudice. Jesus opposes all this. His Gospel is "to all people." My own fundamental convictions are in conformity with this. I am glad to follow a leader whose head is high enough to see beyond racial and national fences and to look only at humanity.

I am a Christian because Christianity fits my best instincts. I believe that all my instincts came from my Maker: that they are the source of whatever power I may possess: and that it is the business of my intelligence to criticize them and to regulate them, but not to suppress them. In this task Christianity gives me the greatest aid.

Instincts of greed, lust, selfishness, fear, and the like are natural ones, but they cannot be allowed to go unrestrained: and I find Christianity to be the best help in restraining them.

My other instincts, which are later developments in the course of evolution—such as love, courage, self-control, kindness, pity, and self-sacrifice, are distinctly fed and strengthened by the teachings and example of Christ.

I am a follower of Christ, because He was the first great democrat. He recognises no artificial privileges. He looked at life rather than at station in life. If we all followed His teachings every soul would have a chance. In His view of the world, the peasant is of quite as much value as the king, the poor man as the rich man.

One unfortunate thing, in my opinion, has been the patronage by the rich and powerful of Christian organisations. This has prejudiced the sensitive minds of working people against Christianity As a matter of fact, the most powerful force in the world toward the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man is the influence of Jesus.

In all that I have said, some may think they detect that I am not much of a Christian. Perhaps, from their standpoint, I am not. I am frank to admit that all the Christianity I have is what I can use. There is a vast deal of so-called Christianity that would be of no use to me at all. It is that portion which is argued about and fought over. It does not interest me.

I might say that my creed is the "greatest common divisor" of all the creeds. The thing which some one church has that no other church has, I am not enthusiastic about. But what one church has and all the rest of them have also, that I believe in most strongly.

WHAT EVERY CHURCH TEACHES

Every church I know of, that calls itself Christian, emphasises honor, truth, self-control, decency, love, helpfulness, hope, and similar qualities. If this were all, I should like to join every one of them. But when a church begins to speak of its own peculiar tenets, whether about the nature of the Trinity, or the mode of baptism, or the form of church government, or some special list of rules to regulate conduct—in all this I am not interested.

William James said: "Truth is what will work." And to sum up all of my argument: I am a Christian because Christianity works. I am a Christian because Christianity teaches principles which I can demonstrate in practice.

I do not doubt that there are many who think and feel as I do: and I trust that what I have said may encourage them to believe that they are Christians, whether other people think they are or not. If others condemn us because we do not conform to their standards, we can say to God what Isaiah said to Him: "Doubtless Thou art our Father, though Abraham be ignorant of us and Israel acknowledge us not."

The same toleration which we ask from those who differ from us I extend to them. There are many people whose Christianity seems to me to be imperfect, often a form of totem worship, made up largely of superstition, or dependent upon ritualism, or leaning too hard upon authority. But I know that many of these people lead lives so noble that they shame me. Their Christianity works—for them. And although it would not work for me, I reverence it for what it can do for others.

One thing more I want to say. It is not a reason for my being a Christian. It is one of the beautiful things which my acceptance of Christ as a teacher and guide has brought me. When the hour comes that I shall face the great Unknown, no thought will be dearer, closer, or more comforting to me than the thought of Him who uttered those masterful, strange, and electric words: "I am the Resurrection and the Life. Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

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Books For The Winter: The Publishers Advise

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

The winter with us will be a distinctive fiction season because it will be our privilege to publish in December Joseph Conrad's novel of the French Mediterranean coast, "The Rover." We are also bringing out a beautiful new edition of his works, printed from the plates of the De Luxe Sun Dial edition, and embodying Conrad's final corrections; the volumes illustrated with frontispiece gravures, facsimiles of manuscript pages, reproductions of old daguerreotypes of the author as a youth and his guardian, the kindly "T. B."; photographs of his first married home, the house where he wrote 'Lord Jim," a recent dry point by Muirhead Bone, a drawing of his first ship, and many others, most of them hitherto unpublished. Conrad himself named this the "Concord Edition" in memory of his pleasant American visit last spring.

Gene Stratton-Porter's "The White Flag" has also made this a significant fiction season in regard to sales, for the new novel of this widely loved author, a story of Indiana in the era of pantalettes, broke all previous records by selling more than 200,000 copies before publication.

Last winter was a season of great biographies. This season seems to us to be characterised by serious books of another character, books dealing with a newly awakened public interest in religion, education and economics. On our own list this tendency is reflected by such books as Rollin Lynde Hartt's "The Man Himself—The Nazarene," an effort to strip the myths and theological accretions from the historical Christ; Dr. Abraham Flexner's "A Modern College and a Modern School," and Frank R. Kents analysis of political ethics and organisations as they affect citizens, "The Great Game of of Politics."

Our new juvenile department offers on its first list this winter at least one book of permanent artistic value, Charles B. Falls's A B C Book, illustrated by a series of woodcuts in colors, designed with a beautiful decorative feeling and printed under the personal supervision of the artist whom Pennell calls the best color printer in America. We are also issuing a limited edition n folio pulled from the original blocks.

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FROM THE BOBS, MERRILL CO.

Looking from his autumn window out over the book buying world the publisher's first concern quite naturally is for his own; for those precious volumes over which he has toiled, for which he has planned and on which he must now hang his hope of a happy New Year. They are his and to him they look as if they might ring the bell without pushing the button. He is stirred to the very depths of his shipping room as he sees them go forth, cased and jacketed, to fight for divers and assorted prizes. For he knows that when the dread day of invoice comes they must make their returns—with their shields or on them.

In his fatherly anxiety for their safety and success he casts an estimating eye over the lists of his friendly enemies; he turns a smilling countenance on the implacable critics and he offers up a prayer to the god of public taste.

He finds the lists heavy with good things and he is glad—for one good book sells another. He discovers the critic eager to praise where praise is due, and he is content—for all he wants is a square deal or better. As for the public taste, he finds it achieving two dimensions at the same time, breadth and height, and he is encouraged—for this means greater freedom of choice and a higher standard of values.

But let him intellectualise all he will about literary tendencies or the unstrained quality of criticism in America, his thoughts turn ever to his own.

He sees "The Hawkeye" following in the footsteps of "Vandemark's Folly" and he hears the voice of the herald calling all the faithful to buy and read.

There is something more than meat and drink in this publishers business, and it isn't bonds and stocks either. He finds his friends and neighbors laughing over "Found Money," losing sleep with 'Sinners in Heaven,' ardently discussing "The House of Youth."

He calls on his good friend the parson and learns that "Can I Be a Christian?" has given him food for thought and a text for Sunday's sermon. His wife comes home from the Woman's Club much wrought up over "The New Decalogue of Science;" the doctor drops in just to say that there is no quackery in "Our Fear Complexes."

And so it goes, each after its kind; from "Love's Pilgrim," by Beresford, to "The Diamond Thieves," by Stringer. From Lynde's "Mr. Arnold of the Revolution" to "A Line a Day," and every day made delightful, by Miss Tompkins. From Henry Kitchell Webster's "The Other Story" to Sir Harry Johnston's "The Story of My Life," an amazing autobiography; from "Fiction Writers on Fiction Writing" for authors to "Dramatis Personae" for critics, by that critic of all the arts, Arthur Symons, and "The Gracious Hostess" for all who seek social guidance, by the gracious Mrs. Lutes. A short list and a merry one, not forgetting the young in years with "Stories of the Vikings" and "Riley Fairy Tales."

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FROM LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

Rarely have publishers' winter lists been so rich and varied as this year, the book-sellers optimism is evidenced by their purchases of liberal stocks for holiday business; and the prosperous condition of the country at large should result in the public's buying largely, though with discrimination.

There is very plainly a reaction in the public taste in favor of wholesome romance and we shall be surprised if the so-called "costume" novel does not attain this autumn a greater degree of Books for two popularity than it has since the old days a quarter of a century ago, when the best sellers were largely historical novels. Two of our authors to contribute this type of fiction this season are Jeffery Farnel with "Sir John Dering," a cloak and sword romance of eighteenth century England, and Mary Johnston, who is following her "1492" of last year with "Croaton," a historical novel with the settlement of Virginia for its background.

It has long been our policy each season to exploit some unusually promising new novelist. This autumn it is Margaretta Tuttle, a Cincinnati author who has been contributing stories to the magazines for several years. In "Feet of Clay," her first novel, she has written, we think, an unusually appealing story of a woman's fight for the man she loves. The book has started off well and we shall be surprised if it is not one of the best sellers of this autumn.

We have a group of established authors whose following look forward with confidence to their new books. Of these Cosmo Hamilton, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Henry James Forman, Howard Vincent O'Brien, B. M. Bower and Courtney Ryley Cooper are represented with new novels on our fall list, while A. S. M. Hutchinson offers a volume of short stories, "The Eighth Wonder and Other Stories."

To the mature reader no books are so satisfying as biography and reminiscence. Each season witnesses the publication of important volumes in this classification that are assured of a long continued reading. Of several on our list we mention particularly "Remembered Yesterdays," by Robert Underwood Johnson, former editor of the Century Magazine; "My Mission to Russia and Other Diplomatic Memories," by Sir George Buchanan, the last British Ambassador to Russia, and "Three Generations," by Maud Howe Elliott, the youngest daughter of Julia Ward Howe.

The demand for published plays grows steadily, perhaps because of the disappearance of theatrical stars and the best of the modern plays from all except the largest cities, together with a widespread study of the drama in colleges. To our growing list of books in this field we are adding several volumes this winter, including "Representative Continental Dramas: Revolutionary and Transitional," selected and edited by Montrose J. Moses; "The Secret Life," by Harley Granville-Barker, and the Pulitzer prize play, "Icebound," by Owen Davis.

Our other nonfiction books, appealing as they do to varied tastes, range from "The Lure of Amateur Collecting," by George Blake Dexter, to an amusing burlesque, "The Outline of Everything," by Prof. Hector B. Toogood. There are cook books, books of travel, a collection of stories of the pioneer West, Stephen McKenna, the author of "Sonia," has written a happy blending of diary, essay and short story in "By Intervention of Providence"; E. V. Lucas gives choice specimens of his lighter work in 'You know What People Are."

It has been said in book trade circles that the greatest development of the season is in the juvenile field; that the quality of this year's books for children has probably never been equaled.

Our list includes a dozen or so volumes for boys and girls, among them "The Burgess Flower Book for Children," by Thornton W. Burgess, which is sure to find a place on many thousands of Christmas shopping lists.

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FROM BONI & LIVERIGHT

You'll agree with me, won't you, that these annual or semi-annual letters from publishers, which in this instance are to deal in approximately 500 words "with any aspect of the present publishing season in general or your own books in particular," are hardly likely to bring forth a thing very spontaneous, unless the publisher takes advantage of you and uses your invitation as an opportunity to get valuable advertising space at nothing a line. So far as we are concerned there is nothing that we want to tell your readers except that we feel sure that our books are the best published anywhere in the five known continents, this with the possible exception of all of the good books published by all of the other good publishers. If you had given us sufficient space we would make this letter an advertisement for all of our fall books, thereby avoiding paying regular advertising rates. As it is, you have allotted us only enough space to speak about a very few of our books, and if we mentioned a book by one of our authors and failed to mention a book by another we would stir up jealousy in our own family. But in spite of this, we don't think that any of our great artists will take issue with us or feel offended if we say that the five most important events of the autumn 1923 publishing season are:

The appearance of Hendrik Van Loon's "The Story of the Bible."

The reissuance of Theodore Dreiser's great novel, "The Genius."

The completion of the issuance of the twenty-one volume Carra edition of the works of George Moore.

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FREDERICK A. STOKES CO.

Your recent letter regarding one of your special features in your winter book number interested us here, and we are glad to tell your our feeling about the general book situation and our own plans for the present season.

As to the general situation, the most impressive feature to us is the increasingly widespread interest in books and the excellent possibilities for the coming season. Contrasting this season with any season prior to 1918 one is amazed not only at the increase in the actual number of books sold—perhaps 50 percent more than in 1917—but also in the improved attitude of the American people toward books.

Another matter that is of special interest to us is the greatly increased sales of the better type of children's books. This is in a way almost more impressive than the improvement in the general book situation. It is extremely gratifying to see that the efforts of librarians, children's book-selling specialists and especially of the children's book week committee of the National Association of Book Publishers are bringing such excellent results. On our own list the immense sales of the Dolittle books, by Hugh Lofting; the volumes in the Great Days in American History Series, by L. Lamprey, and other young people's books of similar high standard prove to us that the buying public is becoming more and more alert for

(Continued on Page 15)

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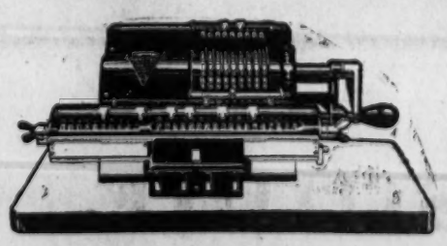

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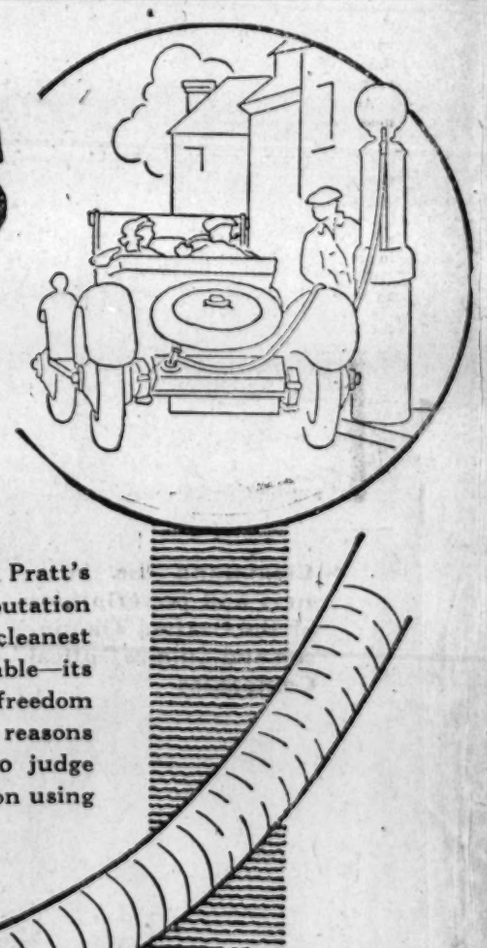

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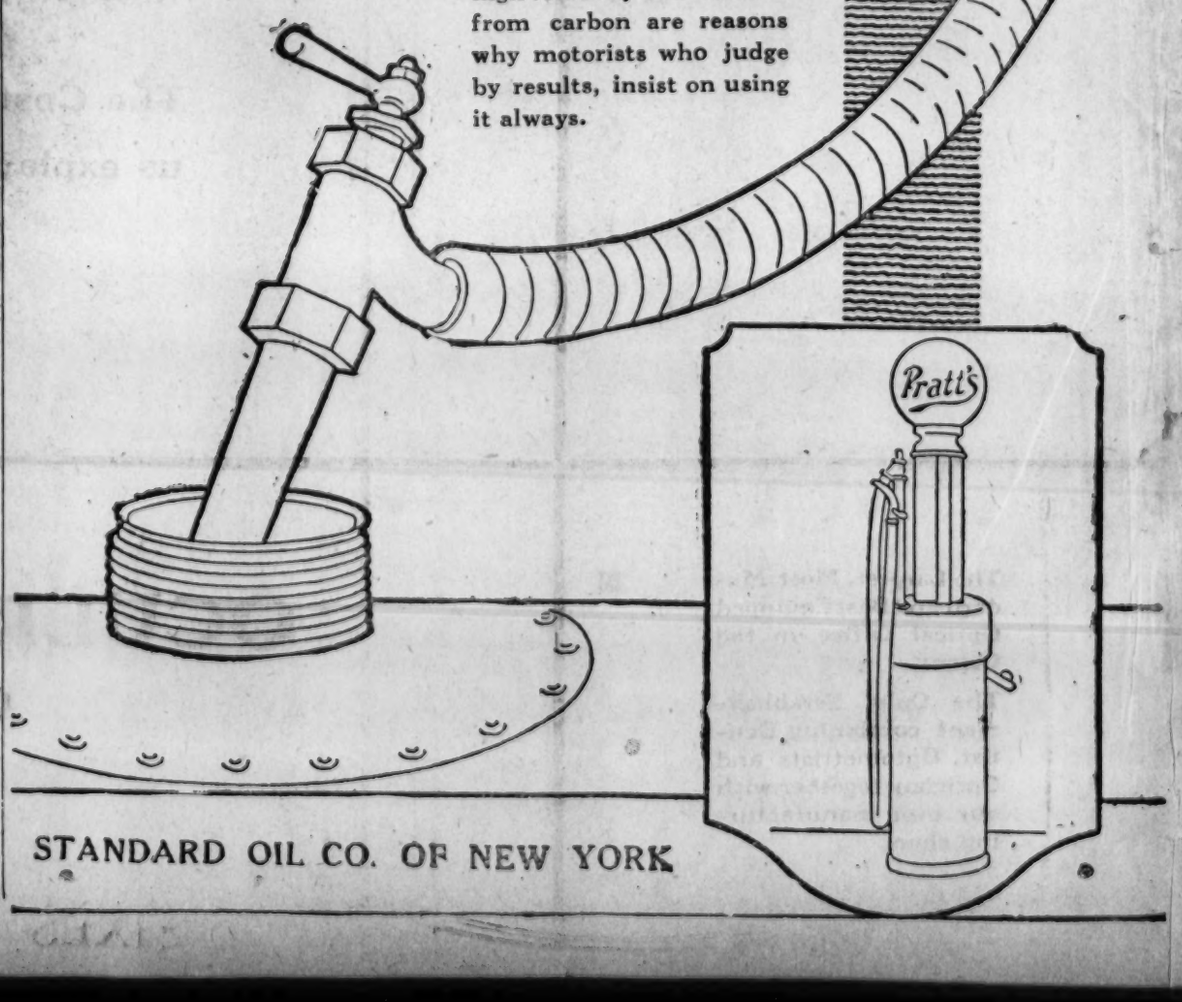

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Books For The Winter: The Publishers Advise

(Continued from Page 14)

"Better Books for Boys and Girls."

Our present season promises unusually well. We have a carefully selected and varied list of publications, which is headed by Prof. Auer's "My Long Life in Music," reminiscences of Europe's great personalities during Auer's more than seventy years in music.

In fiction Honore Willsie's "The Exile of the Lariat" is meeting with wide favor, recalling the reception accorded to her most popular novel, "The Enchanted Canyon." L M. Montgomery creates a new character in "Emily of New Moon," who seems to be as well liked as the famous "Anne of Green Gables."

We are especially proud of Bill Adams's volume of sea stories, "Fenceless Meadows." Bill Adams sailed before the mast on a clipper ship for years, until the sea broke him in body. But it could not break his love of the sea nor his ability to put his feeling for it into vivid tables.

Hugh Lofting's "Doctor Dolittle's Post Office" is a new story of the little doctor whose earlier adventures ("The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle") won for the author the Newbery medal for "the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children in 1922." Mr. Lofting's book heads a list of unusually fine books for young people.

• • •

DOOD, MEAD & CO.

The outlook for the publishers of miscellaneous books for the autumn season of 1923 is, on the whole, a good one. While books may be considered a luxury, yet the habit of reading is so permanent that the publishing business in general is not subject to the fluctuations of many other kinds of business.

The general demand for fiction and non-fiction through the autumn season keeps along very steadily, except for high spots, when a particular book strikes the public fancy and goes into a very big sale.

As far as we can see the business for 1923 promises to be above the average. Booksellers are buying freely and the output this year is quite up to the average in quality. While the emphasis is on fiction, yet books in all departments of literature are in good demand.

Our own list for the autumn is an unusually long one, and attention might especially be called to Sir Hall Caine's "Woman or Knockaloe," "The Lengthened Shadow," by William J. Locke; "Oliver October," by George Barr McCutcheon, and "Authony Dare," by Archibald Marshall.

In general literature, "Typee," by Herman Melville, in an extremely handsome illustrated edition; "Essays in European and Oriental Literature," by Lafcadio Hearn; the "Life of Mrs. Humphry Ward," by Mrs. George Trevelyan; "Over the Footlights," by Stephen Leacock, and "The Decorative Art of Frank Brangwyn," by Herbert Furst.

In juvenile literature we have taken over the well known John Martin books for children, among which we call especial attention to the "John Martin Big Book No. 7," "John Martin," "Read to Me" series, and the "John Martin Jungle Cut-Out Book." Our own list of juveniles is a full one and contains among other items the republication of the famous "Walter Crane Picture Books."

• • •

FROM THE J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

Looking backward over the last year in publishing it would seem almost as if each day had seen its own novel; as if fiction readers could never be satiated even with a superabundance of sex, flappers and meticulously sordid realism. Yet to those closely observant a persistent undercurrent has been drawing steadily toward the more permanent work. Novel still follows novel and the race for the best seller has not slackened its pace. But even among the most confirmed fiction readers has gradually come a new appreciation and demand for the travel book, the essay on life or manners, the biography or more informal memoirs, the comment on contemporary art and philosophy.

In books of this character, gaining their public surely, if less spectacularly, than the novel, Lippincott's autumn list is unusually rich. A volume to charm the mind with its piquant wit and enliven the menu with unsuspected delights is Mrs. Pennell's "A Guide for the Greedy, by a Greed Woman." For the gourmet of belles letters here is a veritable romance of cookery, "a guide to the Beauty, the Poetry that exist in the perfect dish even as in the masterpiece of a Titian or a Swinburne. Its enticing alliterative chapters —"The Triumphant Tomato," "The Magnificent Mushroom," "The Simple Sole"—bid fair to turn the poor prosaic modern kitchen into a workshop of the arts.

Dr. Faris's "Seeing the Middle West" is a fascinating revelation of unknown beauty and legend in this great "inland empire." Following the trail of the French explorers and adventurers he tells a truly wonderful story of a superb region that will not fail to convince even the most skeptical Bostonian that there are more things in this land of Babbitts and Main Streets than have yet been dreamed of. Or, if you still prefer to stay East, there is "Richmond: Its People and Its Story," by Mary Newton Stanard. A Virginian for generations, her husband the secretar of the Virginia Historical Society, Mrs. Stanard has written a remarkable chronicle of Richmond, the historic center of the South. To the stirring events of its history, among the most dramatic in the history of America, she has done full justice, at the same time preserving that atmosphere of charm and leisurely growth which has long characterised Richmond as one of the most delightful of our southern cities.

"Something to Think About"

Why The Sky Is Blue

BY GEORGE F. SLEGGS B. SC.

The blue colour of the sky is a matter that has given scientists far more trouble than is generally known. For hundreds of years the explanation of the blueness was in dispute, and even the modern solution is somewhat complicated. The opinion which is very commonly held, that the blueness of the sky is just due to the nature of the atmosphere which reflects the blue rays of light and lets the other colours pass, is very largely erroneous.

Among the early scientists, Leonardo da Vinci put forward the interesting theory that the blue is in reality a speckled mixture of white light from the atmosphere with the black of space. In this connection one may refer to the Blue Andalusian fowl, which is a cross between a black and a white, the two colours being blended in the feathers to produce a blue effect.

Sir Isaac Newton believed that the blue was produced by the interference of rays reflected from the front and rear surfaces of water drops, in the same way as colours are produced in soap bubbles. This theory held ground for 175 years. Then it was discovered that such droplets as Newton required would cause the heavenly bodies to appear magnified, and to get over this difficulty hollow droplets were invented.

Finally, it was found that sky light is partially polarised (vibrations in one direction instead of in all directions), and this discovery laid Newton's theory open to attack from the mathematicians, who proved that the observed angle of polarisation did not agree with what should be produced by reflection from water.

• • •

The modern theory is that the blue colour is produced by "scattering" of light, a process which is more difficult to understand than the name indicates.

Under the influence of sunlight the molecules of the air and other particles such as dust motes give out a light of their own. Physicists have shown that when the particles in a medium through which light passes are very small spectrum.

The smoke that rises freshly from the end of a cigar is blue from this same cause, and so also is that from a cigarette, but during inhalation the smoke particles become agglutinated together and on exhalition they are too large to produce the blue light. Thus the exhaled smoke is usually white.

We often talk about a smoker being up in the clouds, and it is rather curious to find that there is a link in science between smoke and the blue sky.

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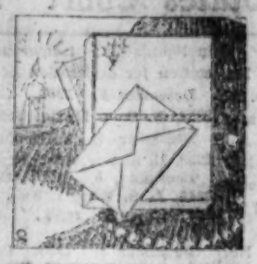

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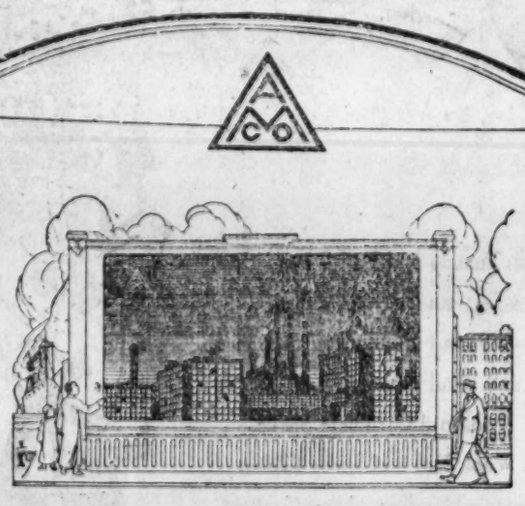

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:-: United States Court :-:

HEARINGS

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; on motion to set; assigned.

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 1488, H. Gentzburger v. B. Moss; on motion to set. passed to December 31.

December 10, 1923, Cause No. 2268, E Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

December 10, 1923, Cause No. 2305, A A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.; on motion to set; assigned.

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 1886, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation; on objection Receiver's schedule and motion; testimony taken of G. Crane, F. A. Bowen, C. S. Franklin; submitted.

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 2339, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; on demurrer; submitted.

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co.; on motion for stay of execution; submitted.

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 1506, Fur and Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann), Ltd. v. Anderson, Meyer and Co., Ltd.; on motion for new trial; passed to December 17.

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 2267, Thornett and Fehr v. Voloudaki and Co.; on demurrer and motion to strike; submitted.

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to allow photographing document, etc.; submitted.

December 10, 1923. Cause No. 1784, Fischer v. Stone; on motion for execution; submitted.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

December 6, 1923, Crim. No. 544, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

December 11, 1923, Crim. No. 546, U. S. v. F. Bulgarelli; testimony taken of H. J. Schmidt, W. B. Curtiss; submitted.

December 11, 1923, Civil No. 126, China Fibre Container Co. v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; testimony taken of J. Altaham, H. Mandel, C. S. Rutherford; continued.

December 5, 1923, Cause No. 2133, The Auto-Castle v. Isaac Belbourgo; Commissioner's judgment affirmed.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 2133, In re George F. Fitch's will; order closing administration.

December 5, 1923 Cause No. 2239, Boyd v. Boyd; decree.

December 7, 1923, Cause No. 2338, In re Caroline Furber Swain's will; order admitting will to probate.

December 8, 1923, Cause No. 2130, Lee Hua Co., Ltd. v. American Express Co., Inc.; judgment for defendant.

December 10, 1923, Cause No 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; order extending time for filing claim.

December 10, 1923, Cause No. 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; order for service by publication.

(By the Commissioner)

December 6, 1923, Crim. No. 544, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; sentence.

December 8, 1923, Crim. No. 545, U. S. v. E. B. Jones; defendant warned.

December 11, 1923, Crim. No. 546, U. S. v. V. Bulgarelli; sentence.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

December 17, 1923, 3:00 p.m., Cause No. 1486, Kang v. Kosel.

December 20, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice.

December 27, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2305, A. A. Tuombia et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.

December 31, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 1, In re John J. Wade's Will; guardian's release and discharge as administrator.

December 5, 1923, Cause No. 1784, Fischer v. Stone; first intervenor's exception to order of Sept. 26, 1923; notice of motion; precipe for transcript of record.

December 5, 1923, Cause No. 1886, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation; memorandum on motion for declaration of trust.

December 5, 1923, Cause No. 2357, U. S. v. Hinde; bond.

December 5, 1923, Cause No. 2359, U. S. v. Hinde; bond.

December, 5, 1923 Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; reply; affidavit; motion.

December 5, 1923, Cause No. 2116, In re George F. Fitch's will; final account; petition.

December 5, 1923, Cause No. 2356, Pacific Trading Co. Inc. v. S. L. Jones and Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; intervenor's brief.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 2268, Emile Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.; notice of motiont to set.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 1978, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; notice of motion to set.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 2305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.; notice of motion to set.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; petition for partial distribution; certificates of death.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice of motion.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Fischer v. Stone; motion for execution.

December 6, 1923, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.; second amended petition.

December 7, 1923, Cause No. 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; motion to set.

December 7, 1923, Cause No. 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; plaintiff's reply.

December 7, 1923, Cause No. 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; complaint; summons issued.

December 7, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company; satisfaction of judgment.

December 8, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; letters testamentary.

December 8, 1923, Cause No. 2358, In re Caroline Furber Swain's will ; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

December 8, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsohn and Co.; plaintiff's brief.

December 10, 1923, Cause No. 2095, Olivier and Co. v. The Kearny Co., L. D. Kearny et al.; alias writ of execution issued.

December 10, 1923, Cause No. 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; application to extend time for filing claim.

December 10, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co. Ltd.; bond on writ of error.

December 10, 1923, Cause No. 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; complaint; affidavit; attachment bond; summons issued; writ of attachment issued.

December 11, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsohn and Co.; motion for plaintiff to furnish translations of certain documents; notice of motion; copy of power of attorney of M. Bieuler.

December 11, 1923, Cause No. 2292, I. M. Burlakoff et al. v. M. Wulfsohn and Co.; notice of motion to strike.

December 11, 1923, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.; amended answer.

December 11, 1923, Cause No. 2278, U. S. f. E. Stein; motion to dismiss.

December 11, 1923, Cause No. 2270; U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; motion to dismiss.

December 11, 1923, Cause No. 2280, U. S. v. C. V. Stein; motion to dismiss.

December 11, 1923, Cause No. 2363, U. S. v. V. F. Bulgarelli; information.

(By the Commissioner)

December 5, 1923, Crim. No. 544, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; complaint; warrant issued.

December 6, 1923, Crim. No. 544, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; marshal's return of warrant.

December 6, 1923, Crim. No. 545, U. S. v. E. B. Jones; complaint.

December 6, 1923, Civil No. 126, Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd. v. C. Berthel and Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution and execution and restitution.

December 10, 1923, Crim. No. 546, U. S. v. V. Bulgarelli; complaint.

December 11, 1923, Crim. No. 488, U. S. v. J. Crevling; motion to dismiss.

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Enthusiasm -:- By Arthur Richardson

"Against the hindrances of the world nothing great and good can be carried without a certain fervour, intensity, and vehemence; these joined with faith, courage, and hopefulness make enthusiasm."—James C. Fernald.

* * *

Enthusiasm is the lubricant that helps a man to develop his highest power. I would like to see a statue reared to Enthusiasm, a statue designed to give fire and vigor to man's eagerness for higher attainments.

It is intense love of work—deep-rooted passion—which makes men fit to handle the complex problems of life, and gives them the strength to conquer hardships.

The greatest obstacles to the development of that latent ability which every man possesses are indifference, insouciance, lack of fervour.

The man who has Enthusiasm loves Life, loves his Work, and loves Success. He tackles each task with gusto and puts the best he knows into it. The desire to be active, to improve each shining hour, to be in the thick of the action, becomes an irresistible passion with him. He is always eager, wakeful and full of dash.

"All great and extraordinary actions," said Sydney Smith, "come from the heart."

When the strain of work becomes heavy, when the climbing grows difficult, when weariness discouragement, and doubt threaten our moral foundations, it is time to trim the wick in the lamp of Enthusiasm, time to gather new strength to meet the tension.

There is a fine passage in Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea:" "Everything against him, nothing for him. His storehouse empty, his tools broken or defective, he was tormented with hunger and thirst by day, with cold by night, with wounds and tatters, torn hands, wasted limbs, pallid cheeks. But there was unquenchable fire in his eye. Superb fire, will-power made visible! . . . We reveal ourselves by the light under our eyebrows. Petty consciences wink; grand consciences flash."

It is sheer joy of work which makes a man a good craftsman, which gives him the resolute determination to put his best endeavor into every job that comes to his hand and fills him with the desire to put the indelible stamp of his own individuality on noteworthy achievements.

When a man puts his whole heart and soul into his labor, when he is animated by the craftsman's passionate Enthusiasm, and is determined that his individual efforts shall be the maximum of which he is capable, then can he truly claim that he is doing his work in a way which gives it the stamp of character and distinctve goodness.

Did you ever watch the sculptor as, by a process of elimination, he transforms some shapeless piece of marble into a creation of infinite beauty; or the worker in brass, in stone, in wood, as, with face all furrowed and seamed, and unconcealed Enthusiasm burning in his eyes, he compels that which is irregular in form and misshapen to bend to his will and, stage by stage, to become classic in design and beautifully symmetrical; by his skill, his devotion, and craftsmanship fashioning the raw and tangled material until it takes the shape that is satisfying to his ideals.

Do you realise the pride, the joy, and the feelings of exhilaration that come to these workers as they read approval in the eyes of their fellow-men?

"The world was pleased with our work," wrote Shackleton on one occasion, "and it seemed as though nothing but happiness could ever enter life again."

SHACKLETON'S FIERY ENERGY

In those hazardous Antarctic Expeditions of Shackleton's it was the Enthusiasm, the faith and the fiery energy of the leader which infected his men and gave them the strength and determination to carry on to the very limit of human endurance.

If was, again, Enthusiasm which carried the Grand Army of Napoleon across the Alps and sent the French troops forward to their amazing series of victories.

By impassioned speeches to his men before leading them into battle, by his own splendid example of faith, dynamic energy, and fiery Enthusiasm, by his unconquerable spirit, the young Bonaparte inspired the soldiers of France with an unquenchable desire for Success. He raised their Enthusiasm to unparalleled heights, stirred their souls as the souls of men has never been stirred, thrilled their imaginaton, and so imparted to them superhuman energies and powers.

The man who is genuinely anxious to make his life effective, useful, and prosperous must back his work with full-hearted Enthusiasm. He must put his whole soul into his labours, and link vim, earnestness, and ebullience to his undertakings.

There are few obstacles powerful enough to hinder the progress of men who have the force of a burning zeal behind them.

And Enthusiasm, if it is to give you real help, must be something very much more than a mere overflow of youthful spirits. it must have depth to it, staying power, stubborness.

Most men start off on life's journey wth a show of spirit and energy, but when faced with hardships very many of them lose Enthusiasm, slow up, and fall out of the running. Your courage, fervor, and earnestness must be strong enough to keep the doors closed on every thought of failure.

JOAN'S ENTHUSIASM

It was Enthusiasm which helped the peasant girl, Joan of Arc, to perform mighty deeds of valor and to lead the disorganised armies of France to a glorious victory.

A hundred good men toiling with the fiery zeal, the intense ardor, the unquenchable determination, and the strong conviction that Joan of Arc, Columbus, Napoleon, and Nelson put into their work, would speedily solve the many difficult problems which are hampering the world's progress.

The demand for enthusiastic workers, for men of mighty faith, is greater now than at any time in the world's history, and if the young man who stands on the threshold of his career will apply himself to his occupation with cheerful zeal, joyful face, and dashing spirit, there are rewards waiting for him which will go far beyong his youthful hopes and dreams.

"Let what you do be in your bones," was the advice Emerson gave, "and you open a door by which the influence of heaven and earth shall stream into you."

In dealing with some recent work of mine a Manchester newspaper critic said, "the remorseless vitality of this apostle of 'getting there' makes one feel as one would on the Matterhorn." It is the Matterhorn feeling that urges men on to the realisation of the big ambitions of life, and the man who is keen on Success will get as much of that invigorating mountain air into his lungs as his system can absorb.

You may be tempted to believe that a life of ease in Lackadaisical town is an alluring prospect, but compared with the stirring adventures and thrilling experiences which give relish to life in the paths of Vigour, it is a dull, monotonous, and empty existence.

It is the persuasive and dominating force of Enthusiasm, the lively and sympathetic interest, and the inborn longing to reach the top of the hill that carry a man over the half-way levels and reinvigorate him fort he next stage of his journey.

EARNESTNESS

The work that is worth doing at all is worth doing well, worth all our pride, interest, and ardour, worth ding-dong effort until, in its rounded completenes, it gives genuine pleasure and satisfaction. If the tasks we begin are to be finished we must maintain extreme Earnestness and Enthusiasm to the end.

Perfunctory work, work that is rushed or only half-completed, work that carries the defects of slip-shod labor and sickly quality, has a demoralising influence on the man who is responsible for it.

Thoreau says: "Drive a nail home and clinch it, so that you can wake up in the night and think of your work with satisfaction—work at which you would not be ashamed to invoke the Muse. Every nail driven should be as another rivet in the machine of the Universe, you carrying on the work."

The man who finds such keen enjoyment in his undertakins that time and all outside considerations are for the while forgotten, who is so dominated by the matter in hand that his mind becomes a water-tight compartment from which all other interests are excluded, who has one rigid and tenacious purpose in view, and that to produce work which will reflect credit on his craftsmanship and senr him forward on the path he has chosen, knows the exhilaratio of honest labor and the nobility of meritorious achievement.

STIMULUS OF ENTHUSIASM

It was the stimulus of Enthusiasm that helped Florence Nightingale, the Crimean heroine, in her noble human welfare work; Edward Jenner in his successful fight against a foul disease; Lord Kelvin, Sir Oliver Lodge, M. Curie, in their scientifc discoveries; and David Livingston as he laboured for humanity in darkest Africa.

It is Enthusiasm fired with intense interest and love of the game, that gives athletes their victories in the field of sport. Exhibit that same passionate feeling and ardour in the development of your business capacities, and your life's purpose will find gratifying fulfilment.

"That is the work that year by year
While in her place the school is set,
Every one of her sons must hear
And none that hears it dare forget.
This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame,
And, falling, fling to the post game.'"
'Play up! play up! and play the game.'"

Big opportunities throw their guiding shadows before you. Brush away the cobwebs of lassitude, fuse the impediments that threaten your mental, moral, and physical progress. Take a strenuous and alert interest in your work. Seize your chances eagerly and enthusiastically. Put heart, soul, and vigour into your toil and keep your eyes on the goal ahead.

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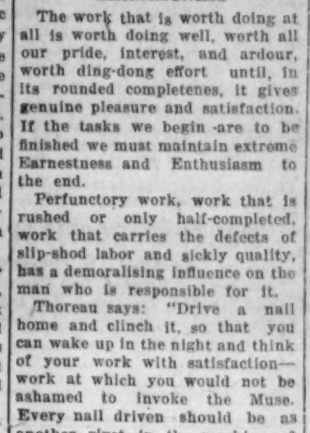

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Regulars Watch La Follette Bloc

No Other Group Feared; Wisconsin Man's Seniority Puts Him In Line For Committee Honors; Leaders Study Situation

BY RICHARD BARRY

Many observers of Congress in its last session predicted that the end of two-party rule was in sight; that the procedure in American legislative action was entering on a new phase, the ruling by so-called "blocs." Now, on the verge of the convening of the Sixty-eighth Congress in December, it seems pertinent to inquire what chance the bloc system has of fastening its hold further on the governmental machinery of legislation in the control of the two-party system. However numerous a bloc may become, if composed of members from both parties, its force tends to become dissipated in the actual operation of the legislative mill.

Unless a leader, no matter how wide his popular following, or even his following among members of Congress, is the Chairman or the majority ranking member of one of the four or five commanding committees, his actual effect on legislation is reduced to the vanishing point. This is because the Chairman and the ranking majority member of each of the great committees—Finance, Ways and Means, Interstate Commerce, Appropriations, Foreign Affairs—has complete control of what Congress shall consider, and of how and when it shall be considered.

WHERE THE POWER LIES

In this respect Congress resembles, not the democratic parliament of tradition nor the debating society of popular esteem, but a vast business corporation with almost five hundred officers who possess titles without actual authority, and a Board of Directors possessing unlimited power. No officer can get anything important done without the approval of the Board of Directors. This board is composed of the Chairmen and ranking majority members of the important committees.

The composition of this all-powerful board—amounting, in practice, to no more than a dozen men—is not the result of the passing choice of the season or of the popular whim alone of any particular election. It is determined almost solely through seniority and majority party control. If Congressional districts and States could appreciate this fact they would be less eager than they sometimes are to change an old servant for a new one. For every new man in Congress, by his very newness, is hopelessly handicapped when it comes to practical accomplishment.

In the coming Congress one bloc only, that led by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, has any chance of becoming effective. This is true, not because blocs have come into vogue in America, but because of the coincidence of two rather startling political facts, either of which is sufficient to throw confusion into the new Congress, but which, combined, may give this one man a whip hand over all national legislation for the next two years. These two facts are:

1—The narrow Republican majority in both houses, which to be maintained requires the votes controlled by La Follette, who has always been extremely careful to preserve for purposes of the record his party regularity. These votes may run as high as twenty-eight or thirty in the House and as high as fifteen in the Senate, but they will not fall below ten in the House and five in the Senate. The minimum is enough if withdrawn from the Republican majority, to defeat any Administration move.

2—The fact that by the rule of seniority La Follette, at the beginning of his twenty-fifth year in the Senate on December 4, will rise automatically to the ranking membership of the two most important committees in the field of domestic legislation, those of Interstate Commerce and Finance, while it is possible for him to be the Chairman of one. Every important constructive legislative consideration affecting the domestic economy of the nation is obliged to pass through one or the other of these two committees.

LA FOLIETTE'S OPENING

The possibility of La Follette's bedeviling the Republican program on the floor through control of the balance of voting power, strong as it is, is not so serious a matter from the viewpoint of conservative regulars as his proximity to the rule of the two committees controlling domestic economy.

The dilemma is this: In the ordinary sequence of Senatorial events Reed Smoot would automatically advance to the chairmanship of both Finance and Appropriation Committees, but there is a catch in this solution, acceptable as it would be to conservative Republicans. A Senatorial rule prevents any member from being Chairman at the same time of more than one of the major committees. Smoot must make his choice. Which shall it be: Appropriations or Finance? He is well fitted by ability, experience, and politically for either or both, but a little more for Appropriations. That committee would probably be his choice if the choice were open, but if he takes Appropriations he must release Finance, and then what? Imagine Lodge and Smoot saluting La Follette in the chair of Nelson Aldrich and of Boies Penrose! Of course, this solution is unthinkable to the conservatives, so it is safe to predict that Smoot will head Finance, dropping out of Appropriations.

Yet there seems to be no way to prevent La Follette from taking the ranking membership in both Interstate Commerce and Finance. The ranking member is considerably less important than the Chairman, for he lacks authority over time and character of legislation, but he has a prerogative which, under the circumstances, gives him vast potential power. When legislation reaches the point of conference with the House, three members are usually appointed to confer. These include the Chairman, the minority leader and the ranking majority member.

In the case of such a bill as a railroad measure (of prime interest to La Follette) or a tariff measure (of secondary interest, but still important to him), it is thus apparent that in the next Congress he will be "in conference." And this is the place for which he has worked and waited for twenty-five years, for he has frequently asserted that all important legislation is either "made" or broken" in the conference committee. That meeting place of ruling forces is the solar plexus of government in the United States.

There is one step further that La Follette would like to take, naturally. He would like to be Chairman of either the Interstate Commerce or of the Finance Committee. Needless to say, the Republican chiefs of the Senate would as soon have Magnus Johnson in either place as La Follette. Perhaps they would prefer Magnus, for he is green in the artful ways of committee rooms, while La Follette is veteran-wise to all their subtleties.

HARMONIZERS AT WORK

Wherefore the Administration forces are eager to be friendly with the Wisconsin solon. It is asserted, not without authority, that when he returns from Europe he will be welcome at the White House. If his social aspirations run in that direction he may even break bread with the President. If he has any friends "to be taken care of," a ready ear will be lent to their appeals.

But La Follette is a pretty old bird in the game of politics. He has existed without patronage for a quarter of a century, and it is doubtful if he wants it. He has been known to say that "every job given a constituent creates one ingrate and several soreheads." He is not likely to be won from his strategic eminence with any Presidential candy.

In the pourparlers that will precede the line-up of forces in December, the first important proposition the Republican organisation will have to consider will be something like this from the La Follette bloc: Give us an important chairmanship, and we will be good throughout the session. In plain United States that means: Make La Follette Chairman of either the Interstate Commerce Committee or of the Finance Committee, or be prepared to have everything you start stopped for we have the votes to block you in both houses.

They can't make La Follette Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee unless Cummins voluntarily retires, which is hardly likely. There is an easy way to give him the chief post of all, the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, by letting Smoot retain his Appropriations chairmanship.

It readily can be seen that the regular Republicans are between the devil and the deep sea. The choice is not easy; yet no one in Washington informed of the drift of policy will hesitate to say what the choice will be—that La Follette will not get his chairmanship. Then the fat would be in the fire, and the country may be treated to an exhibit of the operation of a bloc in Congress such as it never saw before; only one must be sure that the spelling is b-l-o-c-k!

In the last party year book published by the Republican National Committee, there occurred this bit of pleading:

"It must be admitted that the tendency is away from the two-party system as we have known it in the past, toward the modern European system of so-called independent blocs. Leaders of both great parties agree that this tendency is not a healthful one. The breaking down of our two-party system may easily lead to the dissolution of our representative Government."

La Follette, however, though leader of a bloc, believes most heartily in the two-party system and has never discarded his allegiance to it. He did not bolt the party ticket in 1912, or in any other year, and he has always had a sound perception of the advantages of party regularity.

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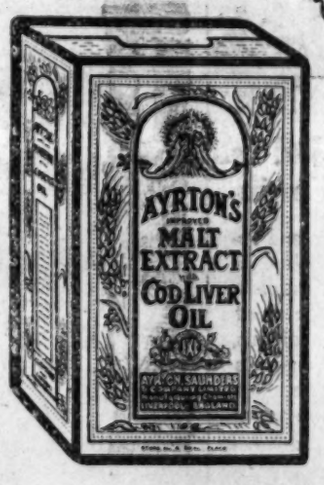

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Son Of Canadian Clergyman Has Become One Of England's Five Richest Men And A Power

BY LUCIEN ARTHUR JONES

BARON BEAVERBROOK.

The most powerful man in Great Britain today, in the opinion of some observers, is Lord Beaverbrook, son of the late Rev. William Aitken, a poor Scotch Presbyterian minister at Newcastle, N. B., Canada, and close friend of Bonar Law, former Premier of Britain.

His purchase of The London Evening Standard, a former Edward Hulton publication, and The Pall Mall Gazette place him in the front rank of British newspaper owners. The Evening Standard enjoys a high reputation in newspaper circles, with a circulation touching 500,000 copies daily.

With The Daily Express, which has been built from a weakling to a great organ with a circulation hovering round a million, and The Sunday Express, started four years ago, and now fast gaining ground on its older rivals, Lord Beaverbrook has command of publicity organisations as dominant as those of Lord Northcliffe in the heyday of his career.

London dispatches reveal that Lord Beaverbrook acquired the Hulton paper by the same clever strategy which enabled him to build up his fortune in Canada and later to play an important hand in the making of British Cabinets.

According to London cables, he played the leading part in a fierce contest behind the scenes with Sir William Berry, proprietor, of the Sunday Times, the Daily Graphic, and Cassell's publications. The Hulton papers were for sale en bloc. Beaverbrook wanted only the evening paper. Sir William was a bidder. At the last moment Sir Edward Hulton showed the newspaper peer a blank contract with Sir William's name written in. Lord Beaverbrook thereupon wrote out a cheque for $1,400,000 on a piece of paper, told Sir Edward that Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and now President of the London Joint City and Midland bank, would honor it at sight, and concluded the deal. Afterward Lord Beaverbrook rang up Lord Rothermore, brother of the late Lord Northcliffe and successor to his newspaper interests, and in a nonchalant manner disposed of the rest of the Hulton interests for as much as he had given, it is said, for the entire organisation.

It is a mistake, however, to seek comparison of Lord Beaverbrook with Lord Northcliffe. The latter was from beginning to end a newspaper men. News, journalism, publicity—these were the essence of Lord Northcliffe's existence. Afterward he was a business man and then a politician. Lord Beaverbrook is first a High Priest of business. One does not get the measure of the man by surveying his journalistic career, though his instant success in Fleet Street is an outstanding proof of his extraordinary versatility.

His heart is not in some tremendous news beat. None of his reporters has received letters of congratulation over some piece of newspaper work signed "Your affectionate chief," as Lord Northcliffe was wont to address his employés from time to time. To him a newspaper must be regarded from a strictly commercial point of view and as an instrument to whip, cajole, praise or condemn the British Cabinet.

"I am not a working journalist and do not at all direct the newspapers with which I am connected," he declared on one occasion. That statement was not strictly accurate, even though he qualified it later by the assertion that he only interfered with the policy of his organs in the ultimate resort on some matter of vital principle.

The "king-maker" of Great Britain is a small man with a big head. His fair hair is apt to become unruly and a look thereof sometimes hangs over his brow in Napoleonic fashion. His eyes are large and prominent, but immediate contact with him gives the impression that there is a very compact human dynamo.

As a youth in Canada William Maxwell Aitken worked sixteen hours a day for $5 a week. Today he is one of the five richest men in Great Britain; his fortune has been estimated to exceed £5,000,000.

This son of a New Brunswick clergyman had practical dreams from his early boyhood. He got his first success in business and laid the foundations of his huge fortune when he plumbed the weaknesses of certain industries in his neighborhood. These apparently were successful, but all had defects. Attacking the vulnerable spots, young Aitken obtained control, applied his genius to the work of reconstruction and sold them at a handsome profit.

One commercial triumph followed another. First a gleaning of many millions of dollars from the cement business, then a highly successful dabble in the motion picture business at the time England was undergoing a picture boom, until today he can talk to the financial barons of his adopted country in the same outspoken terms in which he lays down the law to the politicians.

Lord Beaverbrook came to England thirteen or fourteen years ago with enough money to undertake any activities which his alert brain might fancy. In 1910 he was elected Unionist member of Parliament for Ashton-under-Lyne. Shortly afterward he was knighted. Six years later he was the "power behind the throne," a British Stinnes, the Machiavelli of British politics, the economic savior of his country, the triumphant herald of a new industrial era for the British Empire, according to your interpretation of his activities.

In the Summer of 1916 Sir William Aitken became Lord Beaverbrook. He got his peerage for the part he played in bringing into existence the Coalition Government.

There was a very critical moment in the Summer of that year when the Asquith Government seemed doomed to go under, mainly due to the charges of inefficiency in the conduct of the war.

It was then Sir William, who had only recently received a baronetcy, brought his fellow-Canadian, Bonar Law, and Lloyd George together, and the Coalition Government was formed. Again, when Asquith resigned and Lloyd George formed his Administration, which lasted seven years, it was Sir William Aitken who undertook the somewhat delicate task of assuring to Lloyd George the support of the leader of the Unionist Party, Bonar Law.

He has always been a champion of the cause of his fellow-Canadian. It was to his keen regret that Bonar Law was no longer able to carry on his Parliamentary duties, owing to ill-health, and resigned to make way for the present British Premier, Stanley Baldwin.

When before the war Arthur Balfour fell into the Beaverbrook net and resigned the leadership of the Unionist Party, the choice of a successor lay between Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long. It was "Max" Aitken who, possessed of transatlantic quickwittedness and cleverness in political wire pulling, originated and engineered the coup by which Bonar Law, to the amazement of every one, was put forward and accepted as a compromise candidate.

Since then Lord Beaverbrook has remained supreme as the man who pulls the strings in British politics. Lloyd George slid down the skids which he had greased. He has the power to make or break any Minister. Politicians, statesmen, diplomats, bankers, knock in fear and trembling at his offices in Temple Court, in the Strand, or step gingerly as they enter his suburban home at Putney, Southwest London, or his country house at Leatherhead, Surrey.

One of the most remarkable coups which Lord Beaverbrook brought about was his publication of the first story of Germany's financial weakness. In the Summer of 1921, when apparently Germany promised to be the financial colossus she was before the war—reparations had not been settled then—the Berlin correspondents, I in common with the rest, were writing stories of Germany's marvelous recuperation. Germany was held up as the bogey with which British industries were to be frightened.

Lord Beaverbrook came to Germany. He stayed there about ten days and wrote a series of articles pointing that Germany was headed for a financial crash. He was two jumps ahead of the crowd. In less than six weeks after the appearance of his first article the mark, when had been steady for a long period at two cents, started on its downward slide.

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"I was helping to nurse some patients and caught Typhoid myself," Mrs. Morgan stated. "After I recovered my health was very poor for some time. I'd feel weak all day and nothing seemed to interest me. My head throbbed with nervous headache so that I couldn't bear the least noise. I'd feel quite distracted with the pain shooting through the head and got so dizzy with it that I could hardly see. Often I would have to lie down and put on bandages or wet cloths for I simply could not hold up my head.

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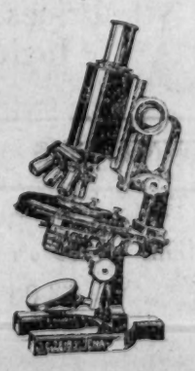

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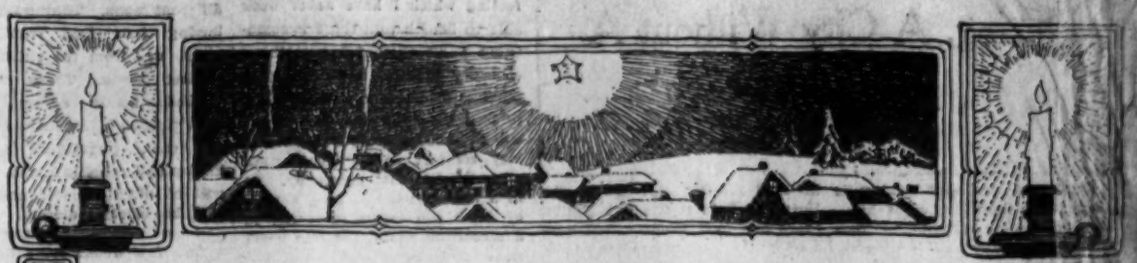

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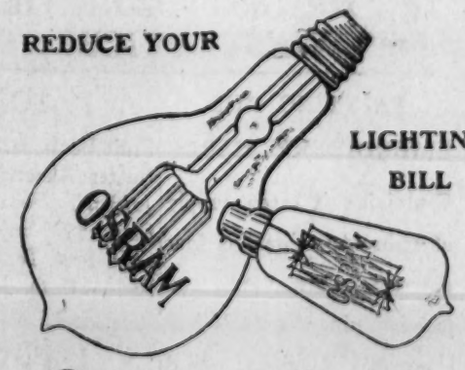

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Peking, A City Without A Rush Hour

By Pei Fei-San

The atlas says that Peking is a city, that there are eight hundred thousand people in it—which is as many as there are in Boston and more than there are in San Francisco. So surely Peking falls entirely out of the class of village or town. But nevertheless, one's feelings can not be determined by an atlas and it is impossible to feel that Peking is anything but a village.

Just why Peking with its thousands of people feels so much like a village has eluded me for a long time. Surely it is not that one feels that Peking is a provincial place, cut off from the world. In Peking there is always a feeling of being at the center of things. There is a consciousness of legations and governments and international movements and the comings and goings of important people. Nor is it that Peking is a place of great open space. There are no meadows, no sweeping lawns, no wide tree-lined streets in Peking. Nor does one do the typical small town things here. In summer one does not have the feeling of lazy hot afternoons when people sit on their front porches or lie in a hammock and read a book or stroll down to the corner drug store for an ice cream soda. Nor is Peking quiet.

Of course, some other of the small-town things are true of Peking. There is the small-town feeling of being in a limited group of people and of having a certain familiarity with at least the externals of their lives. And there is the interchange of servants and furniture and gossip. And there are common matters of interest such as engagements and weddings and departures and arrivals and mail from home.

All these things are small-town. But in the face of Peking's eight hundred thousand people, these things do not seem enough. In other cities the size of Peking, in Boston, in San Francisco, one also has the feeling at times that one's group is small and closely knit. And yet there is a feeling of city about these places, a consciousness of something life.

The other day as I was going in my rickshaw from the East City to the West City, I was wondering about this village feeling. It occurred to me that it is during these early morning rides, and in the evening when I take the same route, that I have the feeling most strongly. And all of a sudden, I realised why.

It was 7:30 in the morning and I was going to work. I thought of home and other seven-thirties in the morning. I thought of New York and the subway, of Chicago and the elevated, of San Francisco and the ferry boats. Crowds, crowds, wage earners going to their jobs. I recalled the something of a sameness about all of the faces in the cars, and the feeling one has of a something of a sameness in the things all these people have done before seven-thirty in the morning—the getting up to an alarm clock, the hasty dressing, the breakfast, the hurried good-bye, the grabbing up of the morning paper and the dash for the car. And one knew, too, that there would be an essential sameness about the tasks these people had ahead of them—in the office, in the factory, in the store.

And it came to me all of a sudden that a city to me is not a place where there are a certain number of people, but a place where from 7 to 9 in the morning great masses of people are dashing off to work and where from 5 to 7 at night, they are dashing home. And for the first time I realised that there is no rush hour in Peking.

A city of eight hundred thousand people without a rush hour: At 7:30 every morning I go along Hatamen Street and turn down Tung Chang An Chieh and then down Shun Chih Men Ta Chieh. Busy streets, these three, teeming with life. At 7:30 in the morning, Hatamen Street is at its busiest. All that part of Peking that borders it is buying its food for the day. From the Hatamen Gate to the Sau Pailow there are food venders and busy shops. And there are crowds of people in the market place at the corner of Tung Chang An Chieh where I turn.

Along Tung Chang An Chieh, it is quieter. The Peking Hotel is still asleep as I go by. A few soldiers are seen at the Italian Legation and the entrance to the Forbidden City. The bugles are being blown. And in the stretch between the Forbidden City and the Chinese Legation, men are squatting peacefully on the ground or before a table, selling persimmons or nuts and steaming food.

Turning again into Shun Chih Men Ta Chieh, there is another hubbub. It is very much like Hatamen Street, only busier. There are shops of every kind and much selling of food, and people on all sorts of business, going back and forth.

Yes, it is all very busy at 7:30 in the morning, and, especially on the shop-streets, it is very noisy.

But there is no rush hour. The traffic is in all directions instead of only in one. There are no crowded street cars, no jangling of bells, no hurrying people, no feeling of imminent timeclocks and typewriters and machinery. And although the talk one hears is concerned in large part with buying and selling, it is not American rush-hour business conversation. There is no talk of consumers and advertising and sales and merchandise. Business in China is still a man to man affair in which the actual wants of the day are being supplied. It is not a transaction where the purchaser is the "public."

It was a pleasant thought. I watched the dust from the rickshaw ahead of me, a rickshaw in which sat a Chinese gentleman all bundled up in padded clothes. He did not look like a business man. I was sure there was no pencil in his pocket, no big expansion scheme in his mind.

No rush hour. The rickshaw ahead of me veered a bit to the right and slid into a street car track.

No rush hour. And yet going along Tung Chang An Chieh this last month I have been watching the erection of concrete standards which will soon be carrying trolleywires. The street car tracks are already down. One doesn't notice them very much as they have never yet been used. The rickshaw boys go across them, unheedingly. These boys have never yet been called upon to "look out for the cars."

It is not only along Chang An Chieh that one sees today these two thin lines of steel, covered with dust. The same two lines go up and down Hatamen Street and Shun Chih Men Chieh—and along several other streets of Peking. It will only be a little while now until street cars will be clanging their way up and down these tracks.

It will be different then, going to the West City. In some ways, I will not mind it. There will be none of that vague uneasy feeling which I have never been able to banish that there is something a bit shameful, something ethically doubtful about this permitting of another human being to pull me from one part of the city to another while I sit back in lazy comfort and amuse myself with the life that passes by. So in a way, there will be a feeling of some selfrespect in riding in a street-car again, for one never need feel apologetic toward a motorman.

But even so, it is not without a great pang that I will board my first street car in Peking and give the conductor my coppers. I am afraid that any self-respect I may feel about it will be overshadowed by a feeling of great foreboding, for in my mind street-cars are irrevocably bound up with jobs that last from 8:30 to 5:30, and with morning newspapers and business conversation and the hurry and frenzy and discomfort and jangled nerves that is the rush hour.

It is true that street-cars will not transform Peking overnight. For a long time, Peking will be much the same as it is today. But one watches the coming of the cars with a strange dread, a prophetic feeling that other things will follow. One feels that these slender steel tracks are casting big shadows. One senses the coming of other things— the logical place for quickly moving street cars to go to, office buildings and factories.

When these things come, Peking will grow to be a city. There may be no more people here than there are today, but they will be living their lives in different ways. They will not be buying their food from street carts or from the stalls in the market place. There will be insteed neatly ordered stores with standard foodstuffs in boxes and cans, guaranteed by well-known and reliable labels. Things will be plainly priced and there will be efficient clerks. And it will no longer be necessary to wait a few weeks for a tailor to make a dress or a suit. There will be fine appearing shops with many suits and dresses displayed on racks, and one will need only to select the one that is most pleasing, have it wrapped and take it home.

Many people will smile at such a picture of Peking, and many others will think that it is not by any means a dark picture, that the standardised life has its compensations.

Well, I think there is little doubt that these compensations, if such they be, are coming to Peking. There are western business men in China, and the young Chinese are clamoring for "scientific method" and "merchandising" and "efficiency" and "organisation" and even for "advertising." The day is still far distant when these things will actually arrive in Peking, but they are coming.

When they do come, 7:30 ride from the East City to the West city will be a very different journey from what it is today. People will be dashing off to work, hanging on straps, bumping, jostling, crowding each other. There will be no liesurely strolling along to the day's work, no time for loitering? There will be jobs that last from 8:30 to 5:30, with a timeclock at the beginning and the end, and an hour out for lunch. And Peking will not be a village. It will be a city—not just an atlas city with a certain population, but a real city with big business and efficiency and an enthusiasm for "progress" and the booster spirit and well-paved streets and transportation and people with a purpose, and a rush hour..—Peking Leader.

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Bandit Outrages In China

Notwithstanding the wide spread indignation aroused by the outrage at Lincheng, in May last, and the efforts of the foreign communities in China, exasperated by the unwillingness or inability of the Peking and Provincial Authorities to protect foreign lives and property in the interior, to stimulate their respective Governments into taking really drastic action, the Lincheng incident remains unsettled, the victims are still without any compensation, and the kidnapping and ill-treatment of foreigners, and attacks upon their persons and their property continue unchecked, says the Peking and Tientsin Times. It would be interesting to obtain a comprehensive list of outrages upon the persons and properties of foreigners, and violations of the Treaties by Provincial Authorities, during the past year, especially if it were compiled in tabular form, showing in successive columns the date, locality and nature of each outrage of Treaty Violation, the consequences to the victims, and the punishment, if any, meted out to those responsible. In most cases, we fear, the last column would reveal the fact that absolutely nothing had been done to bring the offenders to book. A tabular statement, such as is suggested above, might well be compiled by the British and American Chambers of Commerce, the China Association, and other organisations which endeavor to uphold the rights of foreign residents in China. If compiled it should be given the widest possible publicity in China and abroad in order that, when China's affairs once more come before any International Conference, public opinion in Europe and America will be under no illusions as to the actual situation in this country.

We have compiled, and print below, what admittedly is an incomplete list of outrages in which the persons, property, or interests of foreigners have suffered during the year 1923.

The year opened badly, for the last month of 1922 had produced a number of incidents, some of which remained unsettled in January. In December 1922 had occurred the farcial proceedings in connection with the transfer of Tsingtao, when the town was virtually occupied by bandits, and the entire Chinese population was terrorised. The Coltman murder took place the same month; Father Grimaldi had been seized by bandits in Honan; and Yunnan troops had attacked a motor-boat owned by Mr. Hoekveen, an A.P.C. employe, near Mongkong, above Wuchow.

In the following list of outrages in 1923 only a very small proportion of the incidents that occurred in connection with the anti-Japanese Boycott are mentioned; nor is reference made to any of the many cases in which mission premises and mission workers, were attacked, unless foreigners were victimised.

Our list, which we suggest might profitably be amplified by one or all of the organisations referred to above, reads:

January:

Bandit outrages reported from Manchuira (S. W. of Changchun), Japanese and Koreans being among the victims.

Standard Oil Co.'s Chinese Agent seized and beaten by Soldiery at Changsha, and further ill-treated after a protest by the American Consul.

February:

Attack on Japanese, including Consular police, by Chinese soldiery at Tsingtao.

March:

Miss Ratslaff, American Missionary, held up by bandits near Mingying in Honan. Mr. and Mrs. Funk (American Missionaries) held up and robbed in the same neighborhood.

Mr. R. S. Hammond, of the Standard Oil Co., seized and robbed. 50 li above Chungking.

C. M. S. Kweilin fired upon, two miles from Canton.

Mission schools at Mamu in Honan, despoiled by soldiers.

April:

Two motor cars containing 2 Russians and 11 Chinese held up and robbed near Kaigan.

Mr. H. C. Rowson of the B.A.T. captured by bandits near Pakhoi.

Looting of supplies for the Third Asiatic Expedition near Taolin.

May:

Pukow Express wrecked near Linchang. One British passenger murdered, and other passengers, foreigners and Chinese, kidnapped, many of them remaining in captivity for weeks afterwards.

A. Lowe, a Canadian, beaten and carried off to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Tsinan.

C. M. S. Tai Shun looted by pirates near Swatow. Chief Officer severely wounded.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's steamer Fuh Wo attacked at Wanhsien. Four members of the crew kidnapped.

Attacks on Japanese steamers at Shasi and Ichang.

A succession of attacks upon foreign vessel plying on the Upper Yangtsze.

June:

Serious Sino-Japanese affray at Changsha.

Japanese captured by bandits near Changli (Chihli).

Father Melotto captured 100 miles North of Hankow. (He died from wounds a few days after his release).

Outrage on the South Manchuria Railway. Passengers robbed.

South Baptist Mission premises at Shuihing, Kwangtung, looted, and stripped of everything, even the ladies' clothing being carried off.

July:

Canton-Kowloon train held up 15 miles from Canton. Ninety Chinese passengers kidnapped.

S.S. Fuh Wu (Jardine, Matheson) heavily fired on near Chungking.

Other Upper Yangtsze vessels, including the American gunboat Monocacy, fired upon.

Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe captured by brigands in Yunnan.

Yunnan militarists endeavor to arrest Mr. Cowles, an American electrical engineer, for cutting off supplies to non-paying consumers.

Serious affray on board the Alice Dollar at Ichang. Captain and three ladies injured. U.S.S. Isabel sends boarding party and arrests aggressors.

August:

Tsaoshih attacked London Mission Hospital and houses, and Catholic Church and buildings, looted and destroyed.

Italian Catholic Church burnt at Lachokow, N. Hupeh.

Murder of Revs. R. A. Whiteside and F. J. Watt of the Church Missionary Society near Mienchow, in Szechuen.

September:

C.M.S. Hsinchang looted between Hongkong and Canton.

N.K.K. Iyang Maru attacked near Fowchow. Captain murdered, as well as Japanese passenger, two Quartermasters, and several of crew.

American lady fired upon between Chipmo and Amoy.

Incessant attacks upon Upper Yangtsze steamers.

Capture of Misses Darroch and Sharp by brigands at Sihwa, in Honan.

Mr. Barnhardt, Chief Engineer of the steamer Meilan wounded, near Fowchow.

October:

Raid on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Rev. F. Strauss, China Inland Mission, captured by brigands near Hungkang, Hunan.

November:

Two Indians seized near Marco Polo Bridge, Peking.

Two French Priests kidnapped near Chefoo.

Rev. E. W. Schmalzried, American Missionary, captured on the Kweichow-Hunan border.

The above is an admittedly incomplete record of outrages in 1923. Fortunately there have been surprisingly few actual fatalities among foreigners. The list printed above, of course, conveys no idea of the actual extent and prevalence of disorder in China. Bandits have been active throughout the year in many provinces, perpetrating outrages upon their fellow-citizens almost daily, and being responsible for immense loss of life and of property. In the aggregate, many thousands of Chinese of all ages and both sexes must have been slaughtered during these forays, and numerous towns and villages have been completely looted or burnt. The foreigner has, in numerous instances, come to be regarded simply as a pawn, his presence in the hands of his captors being used to extort preposterous terms from the Peking or Provincial Authorities. And many of the outrages have, of course, been perpetrated by Provincial Troops, between whom and the openly avowed bandits there has been little to choose in the matter of savagery.

It seems high time that the foreign organisations which displayed so much activity after the Lincheng outrage bestirred themselves once more and brought all possible pressure to bear upon their respective Governments to end the farcical system by which the molestation of foreigners is actually rewarded with money, with military rank, or with other benefits. A firm stand against this practice might result in the loss of some foreign lives at the outset, but there is no other means by which the lawless elements in this country—as well as the officials of the Central and Provincial Governments—can be compelled to regard foreigners, not merely as pawns in internal strife, but as the subjects of Governments whose rights can no longer be trifled with.

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I have never come across a baker who has gone back from compressed yeast if at all obtainable, and everyone from the home countries will greet compressed yeast as an old and trusted friend, while it will quickly make lots of new friends with all those who have not formerly been acquainted with it. Its advantages are so many as against self-made liquid yeast, with its constant risks and worries arising from uncontrollable, innumerable impurities.

Gone forever will be the risk of turning out small, sour, hard, and streaky bread. With clockwork precision, day in and day out, year after year, you can depend upon uniform compressed yeast to give you perfect bread ALWAYS; bread of the sweetest and most appetising flavour; bread that it is a pleasure to look at as well as eat; bread of good colour and crust, even grain, and cutting well.

Remember also, leavening the bread is not the main or sole virtue of compressed yeast; just as important are the health giving vitamines which compressed yeast is mainly composed of, and which, through this medium, are introduced into the bread.

And, important for the baker, it will satisfy and increase his clientele, at the same time giving him more bread per sack of flour, and leaving it to his own sweet will how fast or how slow he wishes to bake.

Needless to say, the baker's labour is very considerably simplified and shortened with compressed yeast, and never need he decline rush orders when compressed yeast is always at his service. It rests with him whether from start to finish he will make bread within three hours or twelve.

The one point that worried me, thirty-five years ago, was that of cost, and should this happen with you let me say that, firstly, compressed yeast has become quite cheap nowadays, and secondly, that it rests entirely with you to use anything between 8 oz (with the sponge system) to 3 lbs per 100 lbs of flour, depending upon the time you can afford for baking. But, believe me, from experience everywhere, just as soon as the manifold advantages of compressed yeast have been given a chance you will never allow its cost to worry you, and you will soon find that 2 to 2½ lbs of compressed yeast per 100 lbs of flour will be the most economical average for making

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MUMM CAFÉ

Livingstone, After 50 Years, Remains Africa's Great Hero

Natives Revere His Name; His Maps Made On His Lonely Journeys Are Still Useful; Slave Trade's Bitterest Foe

In Central Africa, in the region where the Belgian Congo sits like a great cheek hollow on the skull of the continent's outline, there stands a tree on which is carved a name, Livingstone, and a date. The date is now fifty years old. Under the tree was buried the heart of the man who remains today in the world's memory the archetype of explorer.

Early in the morning on May 1, 1873, a native boy entered the hut which a few days before had been prepared for the sick white man. David Livingstone had achieved the last of the 20,000 miles of his thirty-three years' African journeying. His body—"a ruckle of bones," he had written not long before in his diary—was found by the boy, according to tradition, in an attitude of prayer.

When geographers write of Livingstone today they regret his lack of technical training in the sciences. His theories of geography were somewhat quaint; his last journey was a quest for proof of an untenable view of the source of the Nile, a mystery of ages. His career shows few of the spectacular discoveries which the ordinary mind is apt to associate with such fame, but the geographers cite him as a marvelous field worker, a man, sometimes with no more equipment than would go in four tin cans, who explored a third of Africa and marked his routes and reported what he found with an exactitude verified by the specialists who followed in kindlier days. Others wandered in his continent before him and in his own time, but Livingstone remained head of the Dark Continent.

His name has kept alive in the outer world. It lived also in far nooks of Africa, to be found unexpectedly by those who came after. The Blacks cherished the memory of the white man who ate in their huts as one of them, and the Arab slave traders whom he fought with the fervor of a Scotch humanitarian spoke still of "the very great doctor."

He lies in Westminster Abbey because of the devotion he could draw to him. Once, at a night's camp, he wrote: "This is the sort of grave I should prefer: to lie in the still, still forest and no hand ever disturb my bones." When he died at last, his followers buried his heart and dried the thin body fourteen days in the sun, standing guard around the mortuary hut. Then they wrapped it in a single piece of bark and slung it on a pole to begin a tramp of a thousand miles through strange country, from which neither ambush nor the arguments of Englishmen met midway could dissuade them. When at last they came to the port from which the mummy was shipped to England it was hidden in a bale of goods, a ruse to fool the hostile.

HIS SPIRIT IN HIS MESSAGE

That was but some months after Henry Morton Stanley, the American, had found Livingstone in an Arab camp and had brought from him this message to a world of war, a message carved on the tablet in the Abbey: "All I can add in my loneliness is, May heaven's rich blessing come down on every one—American, English or Turk—who will help to heal the open sore of the world."

It was as a missionary—one whom other missionaries sometimes found it hard to get along with—that he went to Africa. A missionary he remained even when he held honorary Consulships and was the head of Government expeditions. One pictures him in unvisited places, standing at the tail of his ox cart reading from the worn Bible. At the last, sick and worn and shackled by travel sores, this old covenanter in his loneliness pores over the story of Moses and the bulrushes, fascinated still by the Nile whose beginning he sought.

Born at Blantyre, on the Clyde, March 19, 1813 Livingstone went to work at the age of 10 as a piecer in a cotton mill, toiling from 6 in the morning to 8 at night. He propped a book on the spinning jenny and read a line at a time on the fly, as he passed. A century ago the humane employers who worked ten-year-olds fourteen hours a day provided night schools and the boy attended. Then home to grind at Latin till his mother put the candle out. At nineteen he went to Glasgow University, working at his trade half the year, and in his second session decided to offer himself as a missionary.

HE GOES TO AFRICA

He chose the London Missionary Society because it was nonsectarian. In the Fall of 1838 he passed his examinations. In a probationary sermon at a village this awkward novice of small stature gave his text, got stage fright, and fled. But after some study of medicine he sailed at last for South Africa, in 1840, and reached Algoa Bay after five months.

Seven hundred miles northward by ox wagon took him to Kuruman, the station of Dr. Robert Moffat. Six months Livingstone shunned whites and learned native ways. He came back to say the blacks were "in many respects the equals of our own uneducated peasantry."

He wanted to go north, where there were no missions yet. In 1843 he got sanction from the society. Mobatsa, 260 miles away, was his base for three years. There he built a house himself; there a lion once shook him "as a terrier does a rat." When his body reached England thirty years later it was identified by a crushed arm bone, which through all his days of hazard made it hard for Livingstone to raise a gun, even when fever did not shake him so he could not aim.

After a few months he went back to Kuruman and married Dr. Moffat's daughter Mary. He took her to Mobatsa, and then forty miles further on to Chonuan, when drought caused Chief Sechele to move. Then forty miles more to Kolobeng, where the Livingstones lived for a year in a hut, with the first of their four children. Even doing the work himself it was hard living, for there are expenses everywhere and Livingstone had no funds.

His first exploring trip was across the Kalahari Desert, which Sechele's folk said couldn't be crossed. These venturesome Europeans happened along with equipment, and Livingstone led them to the discovery of Lake Ngami.

Soon afterward Livingstone took his family to the lake by a roundabout way, they came across an English ivory hunting party, one man of which died. The children became sick. Livingstone took his family back. A child was born and died.

SLAVERY EVERYHERE

In 1851 Livingstone, on a third northward trip, reached a legendary majesty, Chief Sebituane, 200 miles above Lake Ngami. Slavers were already near. Livingstone hoped for a new mission base. In a few days the chief died and the plan faded. From there Livingstone and another white, Oswell, pushed on 130 miles and came to the upper reaches of the Zambesi, a thousand miles from its mouth. No whites had been there before. But slaving was there. Gangs passed in chains; even children. He said what killed them was a broken heart. They would hear laughter and the tinkle of village life and wither on the track.

South again, 1,500 miles, through a Kaffir war, to Cape Town, where civil and religious authorities looked on him askance. There he studied astronomy so that he could make observations. He was in debt; his salary was used up for a year ahead. He sent his family to England and in 1852, at the age of 39, headed north once more, up the great blank marked "Unexplored" on the maps. Once Africa had been known, after a fashion. Sixteenth-century maps show lakes and ranges. Then the knowledge was lost. From 1800 to 1850 the charts of the interior were less informative and less accurate than those of three hundred years before. There was work for Livingstone.

Floods; a temperature of 125 degrees on the ground; forests where a wagon track had to be cut; thorns that tore leather; pontoons and canoes; mosquitos and tsetse flies and hippopotami; matingers and deserters. But by the end of May, 1853, he was again with the Makelolo tribe, ruled now by Sekeletu, son of Sebituane.

The new Prince was coy of conversion; he did not want to give up his wives. Then malaria hit Livingstone. But there were blank spaces ahead. Ill, he went on: by canoe along the Zambesi, then a hundred miles away from the river. He found no site for a missionary station. By then station work had lost its appeal.

IN THE AFRICAN DARK

He was alone in the middle of the continent. A thousand, fifteen hundred miles in any direction to the coast. Go back? He wrote a letter to his father, containing his will, and turned in the hardest direction—not down the known route to the Cape, not down the river eastward, but toward the Atlantic.

He left Linyanti, native capital, in November, 1853, with twenty-seven boys, on Sindbad, his riding ox, which more than once proved as dangerous as the hostile natives.

His boys threatened to leave him. "I'll go alone," he said. They remained. Westward once again. Shinte had given ivory and a worthless guide. Another half-caste welcomed Livingstone. He sold the ivory for native supplies. More fever, but at last, on May 31, 1854, the sight of the Atlantic from the plains back of Loanda.

Englishmen in port urged Livingstone to go home, but he had promised to take his twenty-seven boys back to their village, and he did. He sent copies of his journal on the ship on which he had been advised to take passage. The ship was lost.

It took thirteen months—twice as long as the westward trip—to get back to Eyanti with the twenty-seven boys. On the way rheumatic fever hit him; there were fights in camp; he discovered the central ridge of the Congo and the Zambesi, ch 4,000-foot plains. At Linyanti there was a letter from his father-in-law—news a year old.

Sekeletu gave an escort of 120 men and oxen, food and tribute rights, and Livingstone now went east on the Zambesi, across what became Rhodesia. He set out two years less a week from the time he started west, and in little more than another year was in England. On the way he saw the Zambesi Falls, where a river more than a thousand yards wide falls more than three hundred feet; he planted fruit and coffee, carved his initials on a tree and rechristened the place Victoria Falls.

Livingstone took his native lieutenant with him; the boy went mad at sea and leaped overboard on the way to England. A fair copy of Livingstone's journal had preceded him and he arrived famous. Cities gave him their freedom; Oxford and Cambridge gave degrees. He wrote "Missionary Travels" and it brought the money for more work.

He arrived again at the mouth of the Zambesi in May, 1858, with a party of explorers; Lord Palmerston had made him consul and expedition chief. Livingstone's wife and youngest son went, too, but were left ill at Cape Town.

He had a knock-down launch, the Ma Robert; her draft was sixteen inches. He loaded her to two feet and a half and fought her for months. Livingstone, who had carried his Bible 9,000 miles in new territory, was criticised because he worked of a Sunday setting the launch up so that the ship that brought him might the sooner get away from a malarial anchorage. His book had brought him £6,000; he ordered a boat of his own which would cost about that amount, and asked the Government for another meanwhile. The latter was the Pioneer; his own arrived in 1862.

A great mission project had been his idea; the Universities Mission. Another mission party of nine persons had been sent to Linyanti. Five died. Now came Bishop Mackenzie and staff, in 1861, to start in a better location. These Englishmen liberated a gang of eighty-four slaves in Portuguese territory. Then the Bishop and another went to rescue some blacks and on the way died of fever. The aim was perhaps ill-advised, the end disastrous. The mission was moved to Zanzibar and in 1864 Livingstone was recalled by the Government. He had expected it.

Mrs. Livingstone had gone to Kuruman, then to Scotland, and out again. She died at Zambesi. Her husband buried her under a baobab tree on "Shupanga brae."

ACROSS INDIAN OCEAN

A quick trip, 750 miles in fifty-five days, and the recalled explorer ready to sail, saw 900 miles of coast left open to the slavers. He would not sell his little vessel as a slave ship; there was no market at hand. So, though inexperienced, he sailed her to Bombay, 2,500 miles across the Indian Ocean, four Europeans and some natives who had never seen the sea composing the crew. It was by schedule an eighteen-day trip with the monsoon season near. Actually it took forty-five days of as hard going as any trip on shore. When the vessel was finaly sold, later, at a loss, Livingstone put the money in a bank which failed in a few days.

To England again—but Africa by then was his home. The man who saw a resemblance between the African language and Egyptian, who used the Bechuana word for greenness after drought to signify salvation, sometimes grew rusty in his own tongue.

The next expedition, beginning in 1865, had funds from the Government, from a friend and from the Royal Geographical Society and also Livingstone's royalties. The Government lent Sepoy marines, worthless fellows. Six camels went along. Livingstone headed for the lakes which he thought the clue to the sources of the Nile.

Slavery had grown worse. He passed women hanged because they could not keep up with the slave squad; women shot, men and women handcuffed and yoked in slave sticks, abandoned, helpless. Arab slave camps held 300 to 500 slaves in a gang. There was slaughter for captures and slaughter for rivalry.

Christmas Day, '68, and no milk. Jan. 10, three holes taken in the belt. It was famine time. The natives ate leaves. Livingstone was so sick he could scarcely hear the loud tick of the chronometers; natives stole his medicine. April 1 found him at Lake Tanganyika, and, though failing unconscious, so sick he was, the report of another lake, Moero, drew him on. Was that the source of the Nile?

HATRED OF SLAVE TRADERS

Five of his followers remained loyal when, without supplies, he reached Lake Bangweolo in a Month's journey in '68. There was war again, with stockades and a siege; he was so sick his men made a rough litter and the pace was four hours a day for six weeks, to Lake Tanganyika. The trip was a horror of storms and marshes, but he came to the Arab settlement, Ujiji, a den of thieves, where his letters and all but eighteen of his 800 bolts of cloth had been stolen while awaiting him.

The Arabs conspired to drive out this anti-slaver. He could get nothing, not even medicine. Yet he went on again—a nine months' trip on the schedule, which lengthened from July, 1869, to October, 1871. He found lakes and rivers and mountains, but there were ulcers on his feet from much work in water; his teeth were going and his cough was worse. He saw a massacre: "It gave me the impression of being in hell." On the way ambushes were set for him; great trees fell; death grazed him three times a day. Ujiji a second time was worse than the first.

Stanley, with supplies, found him October 28, 1871, bringing news of the Franco-Prussian War and of a governmental gift of £1,000. Stanley stayed four months. Livingstone sent an escort out with him and sat idle five months till it returned—sat and chafed to be at his work.

His last journey began August 25, 1872. It lasted eight and a half months. He was suffering from internal hemorrhages; he was a skeleton; for eight days on end he ate nothing. His men carried him over broad flooded rivers. There were deceptions, gun plays in native traps; rain that burst tents; an artery bled and the cough grew. He was so ill he fell from his donkey; his men made a palanquin. And in his journal he noted the flowers he saw, jonquils, gladioli, orchids.

Two hours' travel a day, an hour and half, then one—but always advancing. The last entry in the journal is of April 27, 1873: "Knocked up quite and remain—recover—sent to buy milch goats. We are on the banks of the Molilamo."

There were no goats to be had. So reported Jacob Wainwright, the educated native boy who carved his name on the tree when they buried the gaunt man's heart in Chitambo's village, and led the funeral procession down to the sea.

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The Killing Of Chinese

A DIPLOMATIC QUESTION

Question Of Apology And Compensation

In connection with the killing of Chinese during the earthquake disturbances the Osaka Asahi has the following editorial:—

It is reported that during the earthquake disturbances many Chinese, mostly pedlars, were mistaken for Koreans and murdered. That a number of Chinese labourers fell victims in the tumult of the moment and through the language difficulty is beyond all doubt, and we are very sorry for these unfortunate people. We feel sure that now that order has been restored and that they can regard things in a true perspective, there is not a single Japanese, not excepting vigilantes who acted madly at one time, who does not sincerely regret the incident.

The latest information to hand says that, while fully appreciating the inevitable nature of the case, the Chinese Government has decided to file a formal protest with the Japanese Government regarding it. In Shanghai some Chinese organizations are already agitating over the problem, and there is a noisy clamour for the rupture of Sino-Japanese economic relations. One association which was recently brought into being passed a resolution in which it demands the arrest of the offenders, the punishment of the officials responsible for the incident, an indemnity and future guarantees against the repetition of the case. Although various movements directed aganist Japan are about to be launched, we believe that they will not come to much, as the majority of Chinese intellectuals fully understand that the incident took place in unavoidable circumstances and that they, together with the Chinese earthquake sufferers generally, are appreciative of the goodwill and kindness the Japanese authorities showed the Chinese residents for their relief. But it is hardly advisable to sit with folded arms in the presence of the poisonous propaganda which is going on in some Chinese quarters. The plain duty of the Japanese authorities is quickly to demonstrate to the Chinese people the sincere regret which the Japanese feel and to make endeavours to remove misunderstandings among the Chinese by doing what they can for the bereaved families.

THREE THOUSAND MISSING

Those Chinese who are engaged in propaganda at Shanghai on this question put the number of the Chinese labourers in and near Tokyo before earthquake roughly at 5,000, of whom, they say, only 2,000 have been accounted for, the fate of the remainder being still unknown. In this way, they give the Chinese public to understand that the number of the murdered Chinese will be considerably expanded when investigations are completed. In order to counteract this propaganda the Japanese authorities must speedily publish figures regarding the unfortunate Chinese victims. They must make public all the facts to prevent the circulation of exaggerated reports. At the same time the Japanese Government must publicly express profound regret at what happened and make it clear to the world that the offenders are undergoing trial. Such is the way not only to make clear the Government's responsibility but also to maintain its prestige.

ANTI-JAPANESE IN CHINA

Our profound symathy for the Chinese victims does not, however, prevent us from strongly condemning those professional anti-Japanese agitators in China. They glibly talk of breaking off economic relations betewen Japan and China. Altogether they make it their business to work against Japanese interests. They are already urging the discontinuance of the raising of public subscriptions for the relief of the earthquake disaster. They are, indeed, to be pitied for their childish tricks. Soon after notice that Japan's misfortune furnished both countries with an opportunity for good neighbourliness, which unfortunately remained latent too long in the minds of both nations to make itself more palpably felt, and we sincerely hoped for the sound growth of this sentiment, because we believed, and still believe, that this is essential for saving Eastern Asia from the crisis and for maintaining and fostering Eastern civilisation. By the side of this matter of paramount importance all petty difficulties and hindrances must sink into insignificance. From this point of view, we must most strongly denounce anti-Japanese agitators in China.

"SORRY! MY MISTAKE!"

It must be remebered that the killing of Chinese was not the outcome of any hostility on the part of Japanese offenders against the Chinese people. The crime was committed entirely by mistake. Since the Chinese people generally understand this incident, though very unfortunate, was inevitable in the circumstances then prevailing, it is incumbent upon the Japanese Government to make public all facts in its possession quickly, and publicly to express regret, offering to give relief money for the victims. By so acting, it will be able not only to eradicate all pernicious propaganda directed against Japan but to bring Japan's goodwill home to the Chinese people generally.

Discussing the same subject, the Tokyo Asahi says: According to a Peking telegram, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, communicated to the Chinese Foreign Office the results of the investigations conducted by the Japanese Government into the killing of Chinese labourers and students during the earthquake commotion, and expressed profound regret at the unfortunate event. In this connection a certain Chinese authority is reported to have said that the matter is too serious to be disposed of by a single official Note.

The recent disaster is almost unprecedented in the history of the world, and the world's sympathy centred upon Japan. Even those countries which, from misunderstandings regarding diplomatic and other matters, have hitherto been hostile to this country, have displayed deep sympathy, spiritual and material, for Japan in distress, for which the Japanese people are very grateful. This was especially so with regard to Sino-Japanese sentiment. The serious calamity which suddenly befell Japan was the occasion for changing the Chinese sentiment towards Japan, which was anything but favourable into one of friendship. In important Chinese cities organisations were formed for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the earthquake sufferers, and this work was promoted by all, notwithstanding their differences on domestic questions. On the other hand, Japan did her best for the protection of the Chinese residents in this country. For instance, ships were fitted out four times for the transportation home of Chinese refugees. The Chinese people were not slow to appreciate this, and eight public bodies forwarded cordial letters of thanks to the Nikkwa Gakkai (Sino-Japanese Educational Association) which played the leading part in the relief of the Chinese sufferers. This indicates how the sentiment of the Japanese and Chinese towards each other has improved.

MINISTER'S REGRET

When, however, it became known to the Chinese that many Chinese students and labourers were murdered during the earthquake disturbances, the Chinese press got greatly excited. The matter was also formally taken up by the Chinese Minister, who lodged a protest with the Japanese Foreign Office. In this connection, Baron Hain, the Japanese Foreign Minister, was quoted as stating that although the investigation of the case was attended with much difficulty, the Government was doing its best to inquire into it fully. He also said that the authorities were in possession of some evidence and that the matter was in the hands of the judicial authorities. As soon as all facts became known Japan's reply would be given to the Chinese Government. The Foreign Minister concludes by expressing sincere regret for the Chinese victims.

We do not know what reply was given to the Chinese Government, the Asahi continues, but probably it was practically along the lines indicated in the Foreign Minister's statement. The incident occurred in very exceptional circumstances, and consequently it may not develop into a serious diplomatic issue, but it would be wrong for Japan to give an evasive answer to China. As the Foreign Minister stated, the matter is now in the hands of the judicial authorities, and it is hazardous to sit in judgment on the case at the present time, but if the murder of Chinese really took place it is only just that the Japanese Government should take such measures as the occasion demands. The number of the victims is a matter of little consequence. The punishment of the offenders must of course be left to the judicial authorities, but in the meantime the Japanese Government can take the necessary steps to make clear its responsibility, to give condolence money to the bereaved families, and to convey to the Chinese Government its expression of regret, promising to take adequate steps to give greater protection to the Chinese residents in this country. Such things can be done without injuring Japan's prestige.

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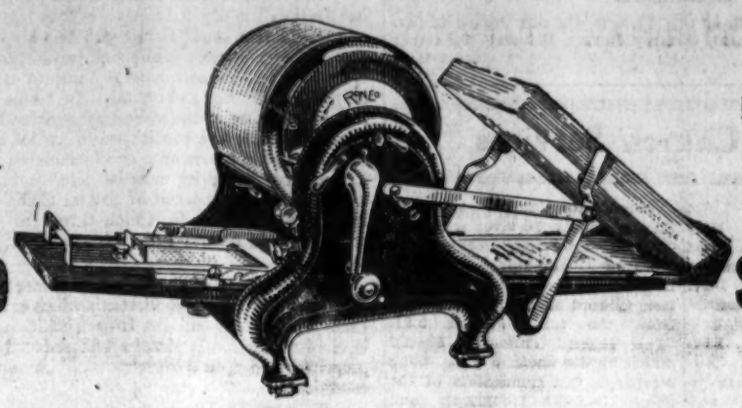

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BIRTH

GREGG: On December 14th, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gregg, a son, Godfrey Robert, Oakland California papers please copy. 64192 D 16

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins (sung): Psalm 75; Lessons: Isaiah XXV 1-9, Luke III, 1-17. 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist Barnwood in D.; Hymns 47, 311, 273, 301; Preacher: Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, D. D. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong, Sermon and Confirmation Service: Psalm 46; Lessons: Isaiah XXVI, Rev.: XX. 9 XXII; Hymns 156, 280, 271; Preacher: Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, D. D.

St. Andrew Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 11.30 a.m. Holy Communion. 8 p.m. Service for sailors; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10 a.m. Prayer Meeting. 10.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Jesus, the Cross-bearer;" Chant 131; Te Deum (Jackson); Hymns 21, 94, 144. 3.30 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Emmanuel;" Chant 96; Hymns 80, 229, 320, 553.

Community Church. 9.30 a.m. Sunday School, 10 Avenue Petain. 11 a.m. Preaching service and morning worship. Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach from the text: Joshua 2.21. "The Scarlet Thread." Special music by the choir. 5 p.m. Song service in the gymnasium of the Navy Y.M.C.A. Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. Mr. Drury will preach on: "Christ and Prophecy." The choir will furnish special music.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. 11 a.m. by Rev. James A. Heal. 6 p.m. by Rev. Charles W. Rankin, B. A. 11 a.m. Children's service, all English speaking boys and girls invited. 3 p.m. Sunday School.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai. Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service 11 a.m. Subject: "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71. Free lecture Sunday night by Frank H. Leonard, C. S. B., at 9 o'clock. The public is invited.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D.

The Visit Of Dame Anderson

THE visit of Dame Adelaide Anderson, until recently woman factory inspector in England, to Shanghai serves to concentrate attention again upon the industrial development and industrial revolution which is taking place in China. According to an interview which appeared in the various Shanghai newspapers last week Dame Anderson is here upon the invitation of the National Christian Conference not for the purpose of bringing any infallible panacea for the solution of the industrial problems of the Far East, but for the purpose of making investigations and placing at the disposal of those interested the results of her long experience gained in factory inspection work in England since 1894. Her principal interest naturally is in child and female labor.

China undoubtedly presents at the present time the most interesting example in the world of the transition from hand to machine labor. A recent estimate puts the number of modern factories in China at approximately 1,400 not including thousands of semi-modern factories, and among the modern style factories may be mentioned some 80 cotton spinning and weaving mills, 218 silk filatures, 95 flour mills, 82 electric light plants, 121 oil mills and bean cake factories, 43 egg products plants, 51 cement and brick plants, 58 printing plants, 54 soap and candle factories, some 51 telephone companies and so on. Scarcely a day passes but that the newspapers or magazines record some new modern industry being developed to take the place of either old-style hand-production or to produce some article previously imported from abroad. In most cases the new factory using machinery springs up and operates alongside the little shops or home hand-factories which have been in existence for dozens or hundreds of years. Naturally these developments cause social conflicts and changes in the modes of living of large sections of the population.

The employment of a dozen women and children in a little one-room shop where every one is acquainted and often related to each other and also to the proprietor is an entirely different matter from the employment of hundreds and thousands of men, women and children in large industrial establishments using machinery and engaged in mass production. The grouping of large numbers of laborers in the industrial centers brings problems in housing, feeding, sanitation, and health which did not exist with the little home shop which was conducted largely on the order of a family. The grouping of large numbers engaged in similar industries also brings problems in labor organisation which did not exist when hand-labor and production was in vogue. The mental outlook of a laborer who works in a family shop where he knows everybody and where he can see all processes of production from the raw product to the completed article of commerce is quite different from the psychology of the laborer who operates a machine which performs one process only.

Although the labor guild composed of workers in various lines has always been known in China the modern labor union is distinctly new. According to M. T. Tchou, a Chinese student of modern labor organisation in China, the first labor union was organised in Canton some four years ago but in spite of the newness of the movement, it has spread all over the country. There are said to have been more than 50 strikes in Canton and Hongkong last year and from March to September of this year, Mr. Tchou states that 60 labor unions were formed in Shanghai and in the same period there were more than 50 strikes.

In spite of the fact that there has been a notable lessening in the number of strikes and labor agitations in recent months due to the general slackness which exists in industry on account of the trade depression, it nevertheless is a fact that the labor movement with its inevitable conflicts has come to China. And it is also a fact that the political chaos which exists generally in China serves to complicate the problem. In some of the more notable strikes such as the Hongkong affair of 1922 and the railroad strike along the Peking-Hankow line this year, there has been present a decided political element. China at the present time is the happy hunting ground of the professional-political labor agitator who can usually find some interest willing to make it worth his while financially to exploit the ignorance and prejudices of the masses of laborers.

Another complicating element is the ownership of a considerable number of important factories by foreign interests which come into competition with factories owned by Chinese and of still greater significance is the fact that most of the modern industrial development which has taken place in China in the last dozen years has been either inside or adjacent to the foreign settlements inside of which the Chinese Government exercises no jurisdiction and over which the foreign jurisdiction and control is complicated.

In Western lands and also to a limited extent in Japan there has developed in modern times a whole fabric of labor legislation and regulation, and along with this has also come social legislation and organisation, public and private, for the welfare of workers which has brought a large measure of mutual understanding on the part of labor and capital. In China we have none of this and on the part of the ruling authorities little knowledge or inclination to improve conditions. We do have a growing consciousness on the part of a considerable number of foreigners and Chinese that something must be done to bring China into accord with Western practice but in general China is a century behind the rest of the world. In China there are no playgrounds, few schools and in general little interest in the welfare of human beings.

A knowledge of these various elements briefly sketched serves to emphasise the complications which exist out here in a field of endeaver which is still far from a solution even in the most highly civilised lands. It places a tremendous burden upon the factory proprietor and upon those who would help to bring about better conditions.

Fortunately Dame Anderson comes to China fortified with a background of knowledge of social and economic development over a long period of years abroad, hence her visit should be fruitful of much good at the present time.

Britain's Political Impasse!

THE unprecedented situation caused in Great Britain as a result of the recent general election, would be somewhat amusing were it not for the great issues which any government will have to face, and face quickly. The most imposing party in point of view of numbers is unable to do much in the way of government without the aid of one or other of its opponents, who in turn find their differences sufficiently acute to prevent union for the purpose of establishing a government of their own. There may be a number of reasons for this none of which, however, seems more cogent than the fact that, in a Liberal-Labor coalition, Labor would have the right to dominate, a fact which can be pleasing to neither one nor the other.

The Liberals will naturally, after their long history as a political party be reluctant to play second to Labor, and the latter would prefer to take office supported by a Labor majority, which they hope is only a matter of time, rather than have to modify their policies for the purpose of a combination of power. It is only to be expected that with the gratifying results which they have obtained at the polls, Labor would not be prepared to risk its political future by taking office under conditions which would prevent it from carrying out many of its proposals which have apparently proved so attractive to the British working classes.

Combination with the Tories is equally unlikely, for here, unless Mr. Baldwin were prepared to pay heavily for its support, Labor would have to play a subordinate part, justified undoubtedly by the numerical strength of the sections comprising such a coalition, but hardly commensurate with the influence which Labor has undoubtedly obtained.

Against this natural reluctance of either of the opposition parties to assist the present government has to be set off this fact—unpopular as would be any move by Mr. Baldwin calculated to force another election immediately upon the country, it is open to question whether the overt act of either of the other parties tending towards the same result would not also meet with severe condemnation of the country at the polls. General elections are always too prone to disturb trade conditions at the best of times, and anything likely to make present matters worse in that respect, is not going to do much to please the masses who realise most keenly the present depressed state of British industry.

For this reason we are not inclined to look despairingly on the present *impasse*. Its very difficulty of solution is the best augury of the ultimate discovery of a means of carrying-on. Meanwhile there awaits Mr. Baldwin an opportunity of retrieving whatever damage was done to his political reputation by forcing an election when he did, by a display of adroitness leading to the establishment of his party in power with some prospects of doing effective work. It must be a matter of bargaining with whatever party he commences his overtures for an understanding. Difficult bargaining at that, for neither he nor the other can entirely disregard their election pledges. If they did so they would alienate a considerable portion of the support they have already obtained, and probably strengthen the prospects of the party in opposition at any election in the near future.

Labor can afford to play a waiting game. A continuation of present economic conditions and the consequent growth of dissatisfaction would do much to improve their future chances of occupying the government benches with a backing sufficiently strong to carry out whatever mandate it fancied it had received from the people, and there appears no important reason why it should do anything but wait on developments. It is clear that if Labor does enter into any coalition, its partner will have to make enormous political concessions and we doubt whether either Tory or Liberal has yet reached that state where they consider such a step to be imperative either in the interests of the country, or of their party.

A Seasonable Appeal

THERE is a splendid quality about Shanghai which leads those responsible for the management of charitable institutions to appeal with confidence for assistance when occasion warrants. For that reason we had no hesitation in printing yesterday the appeal of Mrs. Hilton Johnston on behalf of the Foreign Women's Home. And on the same ground do we commend the matter to the sympathetic attention of our readers. Those of us whose work takes us into the byways as well as the highways of life, have a keen appreciation of the sufferings of the destitute during what should be the happiest season of the year.

We on whom Fortune may not have frowned, though this year she has not done much smiling, can look forward to Christmas with prospects of enjoyment. But there are those amongst us to whom this season of the year presents no attraction, and often by contrast of their lot with that of their luckier brothers and sisters, leads to even greater depression. Those of us who have the wherewithal to be happy ourselves can afford to give a little of our pleasure to those less happily situated. It is rarely a disgrace to be poor, it is always hard, and never more so than at this period of the year. We are sure our readers will do their part in making it possible for the inmates of the Foreign Women's Home to have something approaching that happy Christmas to which we all look forward.

Stimulating Discourses

WITH EXCERPTS FROM GREAT THINKERS

By Mathy

GETTING IN TUNE

If we could only learn the art of always keeping ourselves in harmony we could multiply our effectiveness immeasurably.

* * *

Nothing could induce Ole Bull to play in public until his violin was in perfect tune. It did not make any difference how long it took him or how uneasy his audience became, if a string stretched the least bit during a performance, even though the discord was not noticed by any one but himself, the instrument had to be put into harmony before he went on. A poorer musician would not be so particular. He would say to himself, "I will run through this piece no matter if one string is down a bit. No one may detect it but myself."

Great music teachers say that nothing will ruin the sensitiveness of the ear and lower the musical perception and standard so quickly as using an instrument out of tune or singing with others who can not appreciate fine tone distinctions. The mind after a while ceases to distinguish delicate shadings of tone. The voice quickly imitates and follows the musical instrument accompanying it. The ear is deceived, and, very soon, the singer forms the habit of singing off key.

It does not matter what particular instrument you may be using in the great life orchestra, whether it be the violin, the piano, the voice, or your mind expressing itself in literature, law, medicine, or any other vocation, you can not afford to start your concert, with the great human race for your audience, without getting it in tune.

Whatever else you may do, do not play out of tune, sing out of tune, or work out of tune. Do not let your discordant instrument spoil your ear or your mental appreciation. Familiarity with discord will wreck your success perceptions. Not even a Paderewski could win exquisite harmonies from a piano out of tune.

Mental discord is fatal to quality in work. The destructive emotions—worry, anxiety, hatred, jealousy, anger, greed, selfishness, are all deadly enemies of efficiency. A man can no more do his best work when possessed by any of these emotions than a watch can keep good time when there is friction in the bearings of its delicate mechanism. In order to keep perfect time the watch must be exquisitely adjusted. Every wheel, every cog, every bearing, every jewel must be mechanically perfect, for any defect, any trouble, any friction anywhere will make absolutely correct time impossible. The human machinery is infinitely more delicate than the mechanism of the finest chronometer and it needs regulating, needs to be put in perfect tune, adjusted to a nicety every morning before it starts on the day's run, just as a violin needs tuning before the concert begins.

Have you ever watched a centrifugal wringer in a laundry? It wabbles so badly when it first begins to revolve that it seems as though it would tear itself to pieces, but gradually, as the velocity increases, the motion becomes steadier and steadier, and the machine speeds with lightning rapidity on its center. When it once gains its perfect balance nothing seems to disturb it, although when it first began to revolve the least thing made it wabble.

A thousand and one trifles which disturb one who has not found his mental center do not affect the poised, self-centered soul at all. Even great things, panics, crises, failures, fires, the loss of property or friends, disasters of any kind, do not throw him off his balance. He has found his center, his equilibrium, and no longer vacillates between hope and despair. He has found that he is a part of the great unity law that runs all through the universe, a part of the Infinite Idea.

A poised, balanced mind unifies all the mental energies of the system, while the mind that flies all to pieces at the least provocation is constantly demoralized: the mental forces are scattered, there is a lack of coordination, mental cohesion, and consequent power.

Harmony is the secret of all effectiveness, beauty, happiness: and harmony is simply keeping ourselves in tune with the Infinite.

This means absolute health of all the mental and moral faculties. Poise, serenity, amiability, sweetness of temper tend to keep the whole mental and physical economy in harmony with the perpetual renewal processes constantly going on within us, which are destroyed by friction.

Man is like a wireless telegraph. He is constantly sending out messages of peace and power, of harmony or of discord, according to the character of the thought, the ideal. These messages are flying from us with lightning speed in every direction, and they arouse in others qualities like themselves.

Editorial Comments

Chinese bankers should be flattered by the invitations that have recently been extended to them by the banking fraternity in the United States to visit that country and to study their banking methods. It is the first time on record that American bankers have gone out of their way to invite Chinese bankers to attend their conference. In fact, an invitation by the American Bankers' Association was extended to the native banks here through the United States Trade Commissioner in this city to attend their annual conference at Atlanta City, which was held last month. It is significant of the change that has come over the bankers of the United States, and is also proof of the interest that the development of Chinese banking has aroused in the United States. It should be complimentary to the Chinese to be recognised in this way, and it is a pity that they could not avail themselves of this invitation owing to the very trying times through which they have just passed. They could not afford to leave Shanghai with money so tight. In view of this, another invitation has been extended by the American bankers to the Chinese bankers for the purpose of studying banking conditions in that country. It is proposed to send a representative from each association in China, the delegation to start from here sometime in the spring. The delegate from Shanghai has not as yet been chosen, but probably an announcement in due course will be made.

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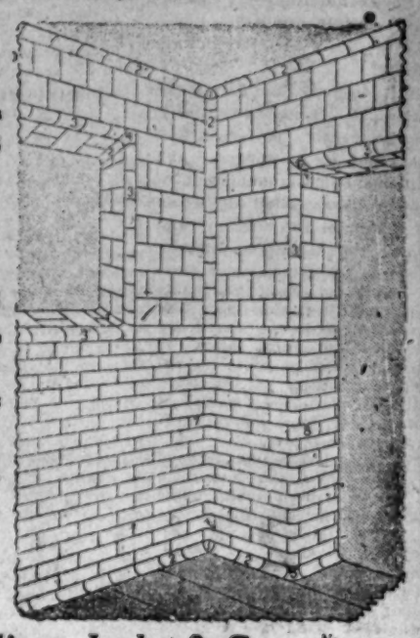

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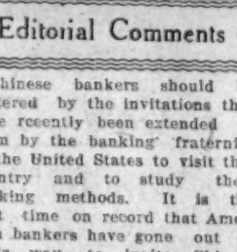

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A Chinese View Of China

CHINA TODAY THROUGH CHINESE EYES, By Dr. T. T. Lew, Professor Hu Shih, Prof. Y. Y. Tsu and Dr. Cheng Ching-yi. London: The Christian Student Movement. 2s. 6d. (Far Eastern Times.)

There are times when we would pray for some power to give us the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us, and perhaps none of us would be the worse for even a glimpse through such a looking-glass, although doubtless we should accuse the glass of being under the spell of Lewis Carroll; but there are other times when we feel that it is due to ourselves that others should see what we see when we look in the glass. We often wonder why the art galleries so frequently contain "Portrait of Polychrome Pictor, by Himself," and we usually come to the conclusion that the gentleman in question must, for obvious reasons, have felt dissatisfied with any portrait that anybody else might draw. That is something of what one feels about the pictures of "China Today" given in the volume under review; its authors, or rather those responsible for bringing the articles together under one cover, feel that only a holograph can do justice to what other people are inclined to regard somewhat lightly. And one is grateful to those thus responsible, for we are certainly given a composition in which the light and shade are so distributed as to conceal the wart on the nose, or rather, one which reveals the fact that the wart is on the blind eye side of the nose, and therefore indiscernible to the self-painter. This in itself is a very considerable help in estimating the significance of the forces, the movement, which it is the purpose of the volume to describe. The "Foreword" gives the genesis of the volume:

For the delegates of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Peking, in April of this year (1922), the Chinese Student Christian Movement prepared some account of the "New Tide of Thought," the great Renaissance Movement which is sweeping through China today, and of the economic, intellectual and religious forces which form the background of it.

By their permission we reprint striking articles contributed by four of the leaders of the younger generation of present-day China, and two articles from "The Life Journal," the organ of a group of Christian leaders of the Renaissance Movement in Peking.

The selection consists of "China Today" reprinted from "The Life Journal"; "China's Renaissance" by Dr. T. T. Lew; "The Literary Revolution in China" by Professor Hu Shih; "The Confucian God-idea" by Professor Y. Y. Tsu; "Present Tendencies in Chinese Budheism" also by Professor Tsu; "The Impression of Christianity made upon the Chinese People through Contact with the Christian Nations of the West," reprinted from "The Life Journal"; and "The Chinese Church" by Dr. Cheng Ching-yi.

The "Foreword," quoted in part above, goes on to say: "Those who would understand the intellectual, religious and economic forces which are moulding Chinese life and thought at this time cannot do better than study this Chinese account of them." There is here a very big assumption, that the forces here represented are really moulding the life of China today, but there is no attempt to prove this. (In fact, there is practically nothing in this book about the economic forces.) The authors repeatedly take this for granted. Thus, we are told that the Renaissance movement is permeating the whole fabric of the nation, that it is leading people on to search for a new philosophy of life, and so on. Now, how far is this true? Is the movement really influencing more than a limited circle? We very much doubt it. A great part of this volume is taken up with some extremely suggestive studies of Buddhism: do these represent proportionately the interest of the adherents of the Renaissance in religio-philosophical questions? And if they do, are we to believe also that "the common people hear them (the adherents) gladly"? We would fain believe it, but our faith is not equal to so great a demand.

We would not be taken to suggest that the Renaissance movement is having no influence on the life of China; but to suggest, as the book frequently implies, and by its title as much as anything else, that influence is as yet anything more than a ripple on the face of the waters, is, we are strongly inclined to think, suggesting too much. The movement may fitly be compared with the philosophic radicalism of the first half of the nineteenth century in England: it may be preparing the intellectuals and the governing classes to accept the changes that are sure to come, but it is not itself effecting those changes; they must come not from above, but from the source of all reforms and revolutions worth the name, from the common people. It was not the philosophic radicals who carried the great nineteenth-century revolutionary program in England, but the people themselves, who had been fitted for self-expression, for self-government, even for the government of others, by the practice of these things in the little Bethels that the Wesleys and Whitefield and the movements originating with them had left scattered over the countryside, and by their practice also in the trade societies and other organisations that were so often modelled upon, because led by members of, the little Bethel societies, where a practical democracy prevailed and where a sense of equality before God had induced an equality of brotherhood that was not without its effect in infusing in the common people the sense of a common cause, to be fought for together.

Side by side with the work of the philosophic radicals in preparing the governing classes to accept the changes that were soon to come, was the work of many religious organisations in extending the benefits of elementary education to the poor. It was when the poor had learned something of the new value that education gave to life that the masses began to demand more of it. The Broughams and the Charles Knights and the Babbages and the De Morgans and others did what they could in setting an example to the state of what it should be doing, and incidentally they whetted the popular appetite for knowledge. A precise parallel to these conditions obtains in this country today. The Renaissance movement represents the philosophic radicals; it is stirring up the dry bones of Chinese thought. At the same time, Professor Hu Shih and his followers, with their Pai Hua, are doing the work of the Broughams and the Knights, providing, so to speak, the analogue of "The Penny Encyclopaedia," and for light on this subject Dr. Hu Shih's contribution to this volume is very valuable; but it is in neither the philosophic radicals nor the encyclopaedists, if we may call them such, that we see the surest hope. That is to be found in the thing to which Dr. Cheng Ching-yi pins his faith, a spiritual revival. Dr. Cheng sees the beginnings of that revival in the Chinese Christian Church, but there are other sheep and sheepfolds to be taken note of as well, and we are inclined to give them due credit for their contribution to the awakening. At the risk of seeming invidious, we must say that of the contributions to this volume, Dr. Cheng's seems to us to be the most statesmanlike. He has wide vision, a very large charity, and a real grasp of fundamentals and essentials: he goes to the root and to the heart of things.

There are many points in the book, as our readers will have gathered, on which we should join issue with the authors, and there is one whole chapter—significantly anonymous — that is superficial in the extreme and unworthy of a place in the volume; but, after making all allowances —for the wart being on the same side as the blind eye, for instance —we would so far endorse the "Foreword" as to say that those who would understand the new intellectual and religious forces making themselves manifest in China today will find a great deal of light on them here, even if they do not come to the conclusion that they are as yet a serious factor, much less the chief or only factor, in moulding the new China.

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OUR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

By Aesculapius

SKIN HYGIENE

Skin Hygiene is not a new science. It was very well known among the ancient Greeks and Romans, both of which races had wonderful accomodations for taking care of the body. It was for this purpose that they built viaducts and splendid baths, thus developing body cleanliness to the point where it became a real culture. One of the old emperors Marcus Aurelius, put real art into the buildings which served as bathing places.

With the dawn of Christianity, the care of the body was neglected in favor of culture of the spirit. Nowadays, however, skin hygiene has been revived as a science. Among the Eastern peoples, especially the Japanese and the Indians, bathing is a ceremony. In Japan, whole families take baths together; in India, bathing in the holy Ganges is believed by the natives to be followed by beneficial results.

Modern man wants to keep the skin in a healthy condition, and everybody should know the real meaning of the phrase, "to keep the skin in a healthy condition". This is especially true in sub-tropical countries like Southern China, where the air is filled with billions and billions of germs. These germs are everywhere in the air and on objects which we are touching with our hands, and consequently they are constantly adhering to the skin where they carry on their pathological activities, thereby producing various diseases. Everyone is interested in finding out how to fight against them. This process is called disinfection.

Generally, it is accepted that only chemical agents are able to disinfect. Surely, chemicals like bichloride of mercury are very potent disinfecting agents, but frequent washing with soap which does not contain too much alkaline, and hot water, is in many cases a "mechanical" disinfectant. Rubbing the soap on the skin and washing it off acts as a mechanical disinfecting agent.

SPORTS HELPFUL

The sun is very powerful in killing microbes which are on the surface of the skin: therefore sports have a certain share in disinfecting the skin.

There is evidently a difference between the constitution of the skin on the trunk and the skin on the palms of the hands, and a further difference between the skin of a man who is working in an office and that of a laborer.

There are microbes all over the skin. If the skin becomes irritated and weakened by the rubbing of a stiff collar, for instance, the microbes enter through the weakened part and an inflammation or furuncle, a kind of pimple, results.

On the other hand, the sebaceous or sweat glands all over the body are veritable nests for microbes who can enter them through the tiny openings on the surface of the skin. For instance, if the skin surface is not properly disinfected before vaccination, a great reaction is the result. This reaction is not all from the vaccine; it is the mobilization of microbes which have been pushed under the improperly disinfected skin by the needle or knife used to scratch the skin for the entrance of the vaccine.

FREQUENT BATHING

Frequent bathing is the best way to combat the microbes.

Here in China, where tuberculosis, leprosy and smallpox are so prevalent, frequent bathing in hot water, with a cold shower after, if possible, is important. No chemical is necessary, only a good soap which, however, must not be too alkaline. Too much alkaline in soaps takes away the natural oil of the skin, leaving it dry and cracked and a prey to the germs.

ANSWERS

J. S.—1. Shanghai has not a good climate for anyone whose lungs are infected. The air pressure here is very low and therefore does not permit of the freest breathing. Besides, the humidity is too high, making the air almost constantly damp.

2. The chief difference between the French concession and Hongkew as healthful residential districts is that there are fewer factories in the French concession and the air there consequently is cleaner.

K. K. Young—The cause of pustules on your face may be the very common one of inflammation of the sebaceous or sweat glands, which is caused by the obstruction of the pores. In order to keep the pores open I would advise to use a special soap, like the Cream Complexion Soap, which has an effective mechanical influence on opening the pores. Besides that, you should take care that there is no trouble with your stomach and bowels. The sun or ultra-violet ray treatment is in many cases very effective.

2.—The causes of thinness may be very different. Generally, I would advise a combined treatment of arsenic and iron, or blood preparations like Hommel's Haimotogen.

3.—I do not understand this question. Will you please repeat it in another form?

Pink And Purple Trees

The Modern Taste For Improving Nature

BY MAURICE A. BROWNE, B.A.
(Specially Written for The China Press)

The Reuter message from Philadelphia, as printed recently in THE CHINA PRESS, induces some curious reflections. In the first place Mr. Weinberg, who is reported to have colored growing trees in 32 different shades, is not the first in the field, though we must suppose that he has distinguished himself in one way or another, as for instance in producing more up-to-date and fashionable colors than his rivals and predecessors. It was in September of last year that a Reuter message from Dresden announced that a German engineer had succeeded in staining living trees from their roots to their topmost leaves by the skilled application of soluble dyes; and I remember observing at the time that the invention would no doubt stimulate Germany's languishing dye industry, as well as helping to maintain great factories which could be transformed at short notice into plants for the manufacture of poison gas. Not a very pleasant reflection this.

Many years ago I amused myself by inducing yellow cut flowers—daffodils I think—to suck up red ink, which flowed along the larger veins, producing quite a pretty effect, but it is not all kinds of flowers which will do this, and I imagine that there is some special difficulty to be overcome before plants and trees can be made to drink the dyes through their roots.

It has long been a puzzle to botanists how the sap rises in trees, because the height to which it ascends would often result in a pressure of over 40 pounds to the square inch in the case of a fluid in an open tube. No doubt the little tubes through which the sap rises are not continuous, and perhaps there may be some kind of pumping action but it will not be safe to venture any more opinions on this point, as it would be quite easy for some one else to demonstrate that I know nothing about the subject.

The practical consideration is that an engineer in Dresden and a chemist of Philadelphia, and perhaps several other persons, are busy growing green populars, salmon pink maples, purple apple trees and similar freaks, evidently with an eye to the China market, since the inhabitants of this country are accustomed to use pink and green furniture, to which they show no noticeable aesthetic revulsion. The next step will be to produce teak and other quick-growing timbers of beautiful shades, so that they may compete with the more expensive kinds of wood. After that the inventors will have to induce the trees to absorb soluble silica, or something of that sort, to improve their texture and hardness; and lastly, if the trees will stand the treatment, they may be persuaded to drink a tungsten solution which will render the timber fire-proof. German and American inventors are welcome to make use of these suggestions, free, gratis and for nothing.

Nevertheless, this artificial coloring of trees is rather crude, when we consider the extraordinary complexity of nature's own chemical processes, whereby an immense range of pigments is elaborated within the tissues of trees and all manner of plants; and I think we may look forward with some confidence to the time when the cultivator of trees and flowers will be able to modify the life forces of growing things by the administration of certain salts in homeopathic doses, or by the use of light or electricity, so that a far greater range of beautiful colors and useful substances will be available. That far-reaching results may be attained by the use of minute quantities of appropriate materials has been demonstrated over and over again in chemical laboratories, these agents being called catalysts. They stimulate chemical action without themselves being used up in the process, and are of immense value in certain industrial undertakings, as in the two well known processes for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Light is sometimes called a catalyst, because it releases chemical energy in a like manner, notably in the transformation of silver and other salts on photographic plates, blue prints, etc.

Similarly, in nature, sunlight promotes growth and development both in plants and animals. Only mushrooms and a few other plants can live in the dark because light is needed to produce the green chlorophill of leaves and stems; and there are probably many other and more obscure conditions of growth and health. Some of the colors and scents of plants have been analyzed, but it is still largely a mystery why some petals are blue and others red, why some have scent and others none. When these problems are cleared up we shall have achieved the first steps towards modifying the growth of plants in any way we please. We shall be able to cultivate blue roses and black tulips if we have a fancy for them, while the finest timbers now grown may eventually be outclassed by the modified substance of fast-growing firs and poplars. Meanwhile there is no harm in growing pink maples and purple apple trees, since, as above hinted, their timber would doubtless find favor in Celestial eyes.

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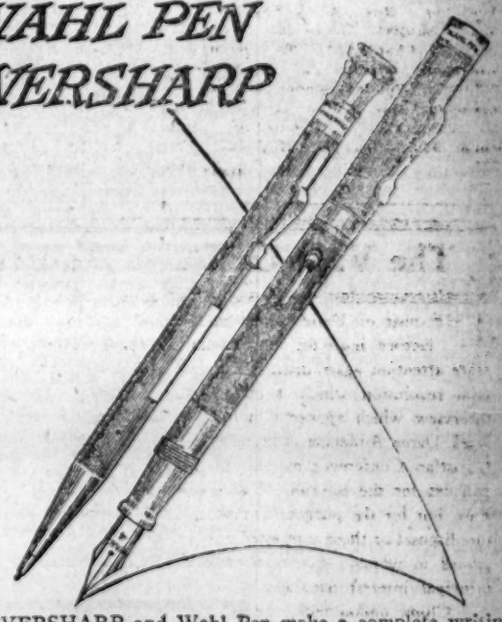
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Secret Writing Of The Underworld

"Sidelights On Criminal Matters," A Well Filled Grab Bag For Detective Story Readers

BY ARTHUR MAURICE

The late Richard Harding Davis once wrote an ingenious story, "In the Fog," around an eminent member of the British Parliament whose taste for what the English call the "shilling shocker" was such that once started on a tale of murder, robbery and sudden death nothing could tear him from it, not even the call of the division bell, nor of hunger, nor the prayers of the party whip. Sir Andrew, the statesman in question, would have found entertainment in John C. Goodwin's "Sidelights on Criminal Matters" (George H. Doran Company) which, while in no sense a literary achievement, is a grab bag crammed to bursting with anecdotes of the underworld of England, of the Continental countries and of the United States. Some of the information about the United States is likely to astonish American readers. For example, we learn of a blackmailer's training college near Boston, designed primarily for women, the curriculum of which embraced the art of conversation, deportment and personal magnetism.

Since the days when Spartan generals communicated with one another by means of the scytale the human mind has been interested in devising codes of secret writing and in applying patience and ingenuity to the deciphering of these codes. Naturally the underworld has been particularly dependent upon cryptography. An arbitrary code that has long been in use by criminals of all lands is the "stencil" code. Each of two accomplices provides himself with a sheet of cardboard of the size of the note paper they intend to use. One cardboard is superimposed on the other and rectangular slits made at irregular intervals to occupy the space normally filled by a word of average length. When writing to each other the card-board stencil is placed on the note paper and the message written in the gaps. Then the stencil is removed and the intervening spaces filled out with innocent padding.

To American ingenuity Capt. Goodwin credits the following device: To a husband in prison a wife sent a parcel containing among other things a book and a pair of newly darned socks. The prisoner pulled out the wooden in the darning. At intervals on the long strand dots had been marked by ink. Placing one end of the strand under the first letter in the book and noting the letter in the text appearing over the first dot, and continuing that method to the end of the strand revealed the message: "Gems hidden in tooth paste." Then there is of course the "double book cipher," one of the old familiar ingredients in the concoction of the conventional detective story. The accomplices purchase duplicate copies of the same book, frequently a dictionary. It was Whitaker's Almanack that Conan Doyle used in "The Valley of Fear."

SLANG OF THE UNDERWORLD

For verbal communication in public places professional criminals have always used a slang of their own, an elaborate argot handed down from generation to generation, and, which, in the case of the English crook, has recently been enriched by additions from gypsy dialects and Continental patois. Capt. Goodwin offers a formidable sample, which begins: "Bill the fingersmith was a fair reeler when he had touched and had the skyrockets of his duds. One day he sent me a stiff to go to Margate with him on the rattler. I wrung myself and took a new madam, and went there, dodging a nark on the way. When we reached Margate we fetched up at a pub, where I spotted some peter claimers, screwomen, a oly faker, a brace of snide pitchers, some broadmen and magsmen and a bloke whose monarch was Carter, who was at the duff. He had just quitted stir. He bit me ear for a caser, and sold me his chive for a sprat."

Translated that would be: "Bill the pickpocket was very drunk when he had brought off a successful robbery and had money in his pockets. One day he sent me a note asking me to go to Margate with him by rail. I changed my clothes, took a new handkerchief and and went there, avoiding a police spy on the way out. When we reached Margate we called at a public house, where I noticed some watch stealers, burglars, a handkerchief stealer, two men who were uttereres of base coin, some card sharpers and 'confidence' men and a man whose name was Carter, who lived by passing false jewelry. He had just left jail. He borrowed five shillings from me and sold me his knife for three shillings and sixpence."

DETECTIVES IN FICTION

Most men connected with the professional police express when writing the utmost contempt for the methods of the detectives of fiction. In this respect Capt. Goodwin, who had practical experience between 1917 and 1920, is an exception. He admires particularly the C. Auguste Dupin of Edgar Allan Poe, and suggests that it is a great pity that Poe did not leave behind him more stories of Dupin and his logic. "The Mystery of Marie Roget" he calls a masterpiece of syllogistic reasoning, of constructive deduction, or clew delving." Liking Poe, he also likes Wilkie Collins, Gaboriau and Arthur Conan Doyle, and has a pleasant word for such later detectives in fiction as Chesterton's Father Brown and Flambeau, Ernest Bramah's Carrados, E. C. Bentley's Trent, E. Phillips Oppenheim's Hon. John Knox, R. Austin Freeman's John Thorndyke and Arthur Reeves's Craig Kennedy.

Capt. Goodwin considers Gaboriau's Lecoq a more spirited sleuth than Sherlock Holmes, Dupin or the Sergeant Cuff of Wilkie Collin's "The Moonstone." "He rushed hither and thither excitedly, the faithful Father Absinthe—the counterpart of Dr. Watson—following reluctantly and ponderously in his wake, like a dignified liner being towed by a fussy, snorting tugboat." Behind Father Brown, the shabby but genial little priest with the bulgy umbrella and the knowing twinkle in his eye, Capt. Goodwin sees some of G. K. Chesterton's own whimsical personality. Where Doyle, following in the footsteps of Wilkie Collins in the case of the hypocritical Godfrey Ablewhite, has standardised the art of proving the guilt of the least likely person, Chesterton has introduced the factor of the least expected explanation.

"Who, for example, reading the story of 'The Man in the Passage,' when, in the course of a great criminal trial, eminent counsel was arguing as to the identity of an unknown party whose person is reflected in a large mirror, would guess that the mysterious unknown is none other than Father Brown himself? Who again in the case of 'The Mistake of the Machine' would venture to offer a reason for the embarrassment of a suspect being tested by the sphygmomanometer, or 'truth detecting machine,' the real explanation? 'You assume,' says Father Brown, 'that the man in rags jumped at the name of Lord Falconry's murderer. He jumped at the name of Lord Falconry because he is Lord Falconry!'"

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The Rhineland Separatists

While the population of Great Britain increases, despite unemployment, high taxes and industrial depression, by about 6,000 every week, or, roughly, 3,000,000 every decade, the French birth rate has dropped faster since the war than before. In 1921 the number of births decreased by 24,000; in 1922, by 53,000; and for 1923, the estimates are about 65,000. Since 1914 France has lost through the war 1,500,000 inhabitants; through the falling birth rate, 2,000,000. The addition of Alsace-Lorraine did not make up for this loss. By 1940, if the present tendency continues, the annual army class will be but 135,000, as compared with, roughly, 250,000 at present. This is the greatest problem before French statesmen today: How can Germany be kept from attacking again? says the Christian Science Monitor.

Two ways have been considered. The utilisation of the colonial man power, and the disintegration of German unity. It is the latter that manifests itself in the separatist movement in the Rhineland. In Bavaria a French secret service officer was able to spend last spring and winter a considerable sum of money in the aid of separatist plotters. The source of the money has never been disclosed. In the Rhineland such men as Dr. Dorten and Joseph Smeets have been able to keep newspapers going to advocate separation from Prussia; they have held public demonstrations at which the French press has been well represented. As the distress and confusion in unoccupied Germany have grown, they have gained in boldness and industry. If they have not been aided by the French military authorities, they have not been hindered. Officially the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been able to deny all connection with the separatists, but in all the speeches M. Poincare has made, denying charges of imperialism and protesting that France does not want one inch of Germany territory, has he once said that he wants to see German unity preserved?

In this attitude he has but followed the example of his predecessors, from Clemenceau to Briand. During the war the French radicals said they were not opposed to German unity being continued, but no premier has said the same. When General Mangin, soldier-like, started to aid the separatist movement in the Rhineland with military means, he was recalled by Premier Clemenceau to Paris and revoked from his command. Last summer Dr. Dorten came to Paris to learn where he stood, but M. Poincare would not receive him. The meeting would have been compromising. But all these separatist leaders, whether they are called Dorten, Smeets, Matthes, or Deckers, are obviously acting with French tacit consent and probably with secret financial support. The report published in the London Observer, though repudiated by the French Foreign Office, probably told the truth. Did it not, things would be strange indeed.

That there was, and is, in the Rhineland a certain anti-Prussian sentiment, cannot be denied, just as there has always been in Bavaria, and it is on this that the separatist movement is founded. The "los von Berlin" cry should not be confused with a desire for French annexation. That the Rhinelanders are worried about the future can easily be understood. "German unity" will not provide daily bread. "Peace, work, and bread" is what the Aix-la-Chapelle proclamation promises. The authority of the Berlin Government seems to be decisning. Other parts of the Reich are drawing away. The mark has lost its value. The Rhineland is under Allied military occupation. What hope is there for the future? A Rhineland republic was proclaimed in 1919, and, had the French shown more political skill, they could probably have kept it alive. That imminent changes are prepared seems certain. Without money and without an army, even a German dictator cannot put down separatist movements. Only outside help can preserve German unity, and where is it to come from?

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-:- The Kimino -:-

Japanese May Discard National Dress For Foreign Clothes

The earthquake is threatening the kimono in the cities of Japan and considerable attention is now being focussed on whether the sapphire blue and sea green picture dresses, synonymous with Japan the world over, and the huge silver and goldtinted sashes must be abandoned for the cheaper and more utilitarian modes of dress used in the West, writes Alfred E. Pieres in the South China Morning Post. The earthquake has been a staggering economic blow, and even those who stood out valiantly for the national dress of Japanese women when this question was often broached in the past are now yielding before the powerful argument that foreign clothes are far cheaper than the cheapest Japanese kimono.

Cities like Osaka and Kobe, far from the stricken regions, are championing the cause of replacing the kimono with garments of Western fashion, and the number of Japanese girls and young ladies wearing Occidental clothes has increased perceptibly since the recent disaster. An effective propaganda favoring foreign modes of dress is being vigorously conducted and seems to be making considerable headway.

One of the most potent arguments in preferring foreign dress to the flowing native grab has always been that it gives free play to the limbs and aids in the physical development of the women. In fact, hiking, sprinting, jumping, tennis and baseball have tended to add inches to the average Japanese girl's stature with the result that a taller and more athletic Japanese womanhood is evolving. And this has been made possible, in large extent, to the fact that the present school-going generation wears clothes not dissimilar to those of her American or European sister. To this good argument has now been added the very effective one of economy, which has become a virtue of necessity since the catastrophe. Those favoring a change of habiliments cite statistics to show that the cost of a good knock-about gingham dress for school children will only be two Yen if the wearer made her own dress, while it will probably cost four Yen if made by a tailor.

Masculine Japan is vigorously opposing the change and declares that it is outrageous for the women to make of their national garb merely a boudoir wrap or a bath gown, but the female element is strongly advocating an alteration in the mode of dressing, and have even gone the length of rapping the men on the knuckles, through the columns of the press, by asking them to mind their own business, "for men know nothing of a subject that deals with women's clothes."

One of the drawbacks with regard to Japanese women wearing foreign clothes is that the Japanese figure—so often short and stodgy—is not suited to Occidental dress and the clinging draperies of the kimono were perhaps specially invented to conceal this semi-deformity. However, this does not apply to all Japanese women, for some of them look as well in foreign garb as in their native kimono, while there seems to be no reason why proper study on the part of dressmakers cannot eliminate these shortcomings. The length and width of skirts often have the effect of making a person look short, and young Madame Chrysantheme has not been slow to perceive this, with the result that narrow, short skirts—often not more than a couple of inches below the knee—makes the wearer look taller than she really is and are most popular, for it is one of the ambitions of the Japanese lass to be tall, at least to look tall.

Will this renewed invasion on the part of foreign garments spell the doom of the kimono, especially with the invasion now being intensified by the economic element which the earthquake has been instrumental in infusing into it. This is not very likely. School-going girlhood, especially in the cities, will doubtless soon all be arrayed in Occidental garb, but once that stage of life has been past, the women will revert to their national dress especially when they settle down to the nobler tasks of building up a home. The geisha, it is certain, will not depart from the conventional garb, for in their kimono-robes in which they sometimes outshine Solomon in all his glory they look their best. In the rural districts, of course, the good old kimono will continue to do the service it has done for thousands of years. A further reason that may be adduced to show that the kimono will not become a mere home garment is that Japanese women, like their sisters the world over, know the psychological effect of a uniform. They know that in the female uniform of kimono, they can more successfully storm the citadel of a man's heart. Hence, it happens that when a young lady who generally affects Western garments suddenly blossoms into a fairy creation of kimono, the whisper goes round that Cupid's arrows have hit.

With the change in garments, there is also naturally coming a change in coiffures. The elaborate Japanese coiffure is unsuitable for Western dress. For one thing, a hat cannot be worn with it, and for another it is more like a huge helmet of hair. Occidental coiffures have come to stay, and often set off the diminutive kimonoed lass to far better effect than the cumbrous native mode of dressing the hair.

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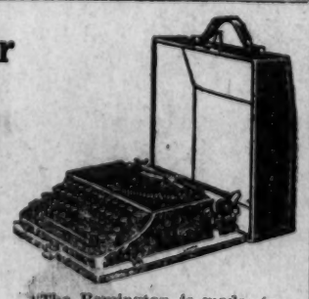

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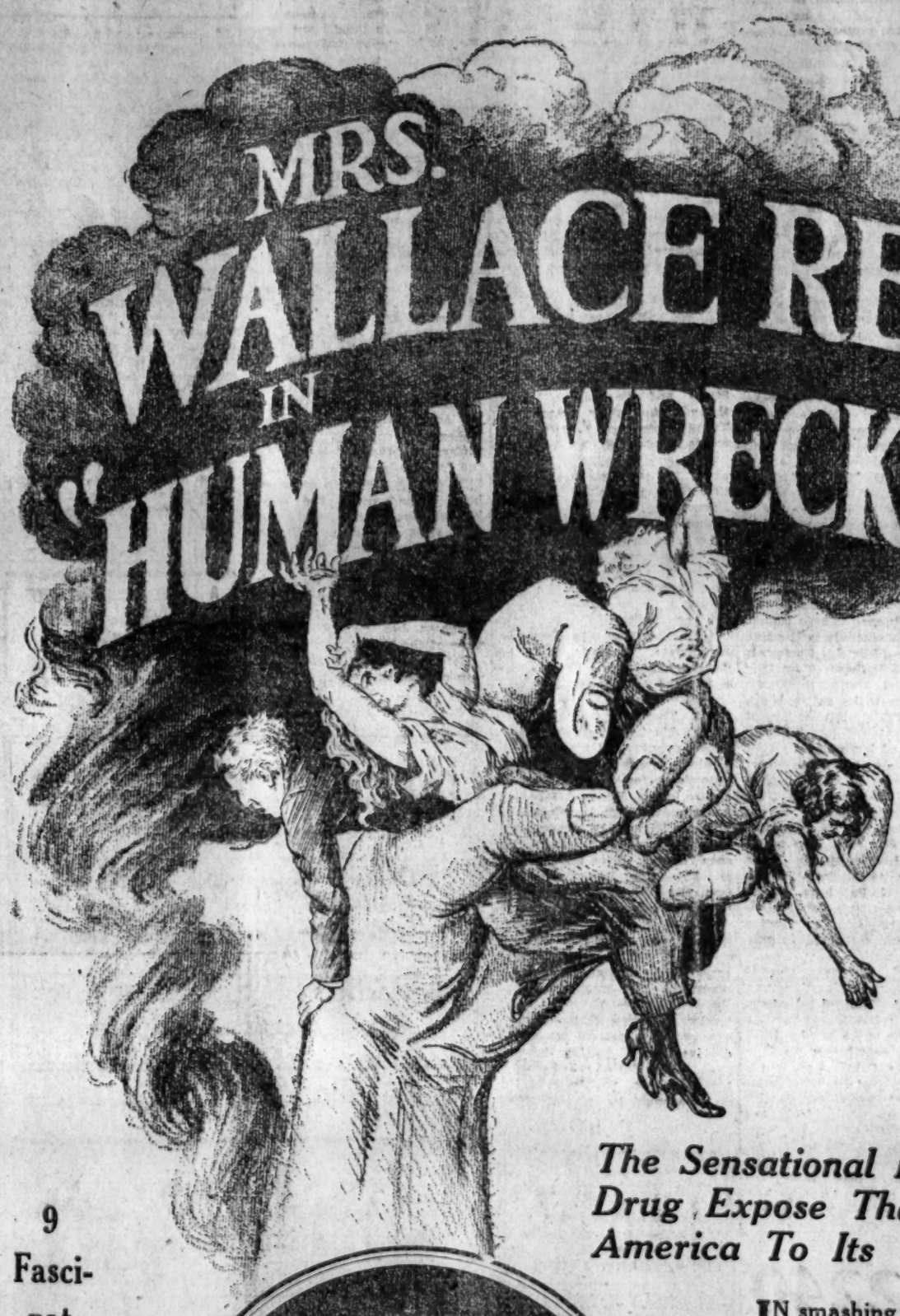

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World's Wild Life Is Fast Vanishing

Many Species Extinct; Civilised Man's Weapon Too Much For The Jungle Folk; Automobile A Menace

BY HOWARD MINGOS

The wild animals and birds of the earth face total extinction, according to those men of science who make it their business to collect specimens for the benefit of a rather uninterested civilisation. It is only when a hunter returns from a far corner of the earth to announce that he has failed to find a pink-headed duck that we remember the fate of the great auk and the dodo. Much of our wild life, far more important than either of these birds, has disappeared in the present generation. Throughout the world the attention of Governments is now called to the extinction of animals and birds, while here in the United States unprecedented efforts are made to conserve a rapidly dwindling game supply.

The question of wild life conservation has reached a crisis here, with certain societies and groups pitted against sportsmen's organisations in perpetual altercation as to what species shall be saved from extinction and what shall be allowed to go the way of those prehistoric creatures that once lived here.

Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, says that the extinction of wild life is the result of civilisation and of natural causes. Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, agrees with Dr. Lucas, but goes on to say that civilisation has done the most to cause entire races of animals and birds to disappear.

"The automobile, the high-powered rifle and shotgun, lack of sanctuary and a complete disregard for our heritage, these are some of the causes," says Dr. Hornaday.

"The earth is becoming over-populated with human beings, who when they are not killing each other kill off all other living things," says Dr. Lucas. "Each year it is more difficult to secure specimens of once common animals and birds. In Africa, where there was more wild life than anywhere else, natives and white hunters have carried on the work of extermination to an inconceivable degree, and the rinderpest, a skin disease, is completing the destruction. Elephants, for example, though not yet in immediate danger of extermination, are killed at the rate of 20,000 a year for ivory."

ANIMALS INTERDEPENDENT

According to Dr. Lucas, animals are by nature dependent upon one another. "When the gamekeepers on the grouse moors of Scotland systematically killed off all birds of prey because they caught some of the grouse, they caused far more harm, because they permitted weak and sickly birds to live and disseminate the grouse distemper, when otherwise they would have fallen prey to hawks.

"It was not so long ago that the destruction of sheep by coyotes caused the State of California to place a bounty on the coyotes. In eighteen months the States paid bounties amounting to $137,485. As a result of killing the coyotes, the rabbits on which they fed increased to such an extent that fruit growers compelled the State to place a bounty on the rabbits. In one form or another, this sort of thing has occurred in all States.

"Where once the entire world was in possession of the great prehistoric beasts, lumbering over hills and through valleys, today only two species of elephants survive to remind us that these greater creatures existed. Professor Osborn says: By the middle of this century man will be alone amid the ruins of the mammalian world he has destroyed the period of the Age of Mammals will have entirely closed and the Age of Man will have reached a numerical climax, from which, some statisticians believe, it will probably recede, because we are approaching the point of overpopulation of the earth on three of the five great continents.'"

Africa, once the happy hunting ground of all nations, is receiving much attention from the protectionists. The white, or square-mouthed, rhinoceros is practically extinct, only twenty-six animals remaining in Natal, though the British have endeavored to protect them since the settlement of Rhodesia. There are only 200 mountain zebra alive today. The others were killed off by one epidemic and a civil war. David's Manchurian deer was killed off in the Boxer rebellion in 1900. The rebels even took for food the 200 animals in the Imperial Park, south of Peking. The deer are totally extinct in Asia, though a small herd still remains in the Duke of Bedford's park in England.

The quagga, considered by all hunters the most interesting of the horse-like animals of Africa, disappeared about fifty years ago, killed as game. Only a few stuffed specimens in the museums remain. The bluebok, one of the largest of antelopes, was totally destroyed by the farmers of Cape Colony, the last in 1800. Other African animals in danger include the angas antelope, the black rhinoceros, the eland and the sable antelope.

ZOO SPECIMENS AS FOOD

There, too, was the European bison. Until the great war it was thought that a few herds still roamed in Southwestern Russia and in the Caucasus Mountains. In the war, however, all of these animals were killed for food. It was the most notable wild animal living in Europe. There remain only a few in captivity in England and two in Holland. Zoologists believe that by hard effort they will eventually restore the white-legged zebra to its native heath in South Africa, since a few of the animals bred in captivity show signs of increasing.

Hunters of big game report little success in India, once a fertile field for zoologists. One of the rarest animals is the Asiatic lion. He is going the way of many others, due partly to increased difficulties in living and partly to the fact that the natives of India have become hunters since they secured high-powered rifles. The Indian rhinoceros is now found in only two places.

Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, narrates an incident to show how birds become extinct. In 1889 he found the only known roosting place of the Carolina paroquet, one of the most beautiful combinations of green, orange and yellow found among birds, and for years believed to have been extinct. At the head of the Sebastian River in Florida, Chapman discovered them roosting in a hollow tree. After he had gone, the place was found by another man, who, placing a sunny sack over the opening, captured all of them, and even cut down the tree, which he sold to the University of Kansas. That was the last of the Carolina paroquet.

The disappearance of the heath hen from Long Island is within the memory of many hunters. It was popularly known as the Eastern prairie chicken, and was common, yet after years of hunting it vanished from Long Island. Today a comparative few remain in Martha's Vineyard. In fourteen American States grouse hunting is at an end. Indeed, most of the free hunting grounds have been so shot over in the last twenty years that good hunting is scarce. More than five million men hunt annually in the United States. In California the wild deer is a curiosity.

The passenger pigeon has not been seen in many years. Now and again a pigeon is taken and its owner proudly exhibits it as the last remaining passenger pigeon; but it is not of the pointed tail variety, millions of which once offered an easy target to the hunter. The ponted tail pigeon is extinct.

BISON AND ANTELOPE

Every schoolboy knows that millions of American bison were slaughtered for their hides. Estimates place the number at 4,000,000 killed in the United States and Canada, without a thought for their protection. Twenty years ago both Governments undertook to save the buffalo and succeeded. There are about 12,00 living today, the Canadian Government having the largest herd.

One of the most important American animals in danger is the prong-horned antelope, known as the "crippled child of American big game." There is a herd of 100 a Mount Dome, Cal., and another herd in Canada. Another herd will soon be started on the Tonto Plateau in the Grand Canyon, half way between the edge and the river. But that animal seems unable to protect itself. There was a herd of sixty on the Montana National Bison range roaming wild throughout eighteen square miles of feeding grounds protected on all sides by a wire fence. Winter before last heavy snows drifted against the northern boundary fence, and over this came the coyotes, which soon hunted down the antelope and killed all. In Lake County, Ore., there was a scattered band of prong-horned antelope, possibly 115 in all. The American Bison Society sent a man there to co-operate with the cattle ranchers in having the area declared a sanctuary. The ranchers signed the petition. A group of sheep herders, fearing that making a Government reservation would deprive them of grazing grounds, went in and killed all the antelope, leaving no trace of the guilty persons, though the reason for the killing was a common topic of conversation for months.

Another animal whose days are numbered is the mountain sheep, now practically exterminated in the West. President Obregon of Mexico has shown himself a conservationist in his efforts to protect the few remaining in that country. At the request of the American organisations he has appointed Ben Tinker, an American guide, as game warden in the State of Sonora. Tinker's salary, commencing with his duties on October 1, will be paid by the American Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. His duties will be to patrol 150 miles of border and thence down into Sonora through the region where the few remaining mountain sheep have sought sanctuary.

The mule deer is passing out of existence because he is wanted for food. In the opinion of experts, the animal that will last longest in America is the white-tailed or Virginia deer. He is a skulker; unlike the others of his kind, he does not raise his head to receive a bullet when he scents danger, but lowers it and dives into the brush. He goes and he keeps on going, so that he is hard to kill.

SLAUGHTER OF MUSK OX

One of the tragedies of our generation is the fate of the musk-ox, once roaming by the hundreds of thousands through the Arctic North. The musk-ox makes excellent food. With the perfection of the rifle the Eskimos and Indians found that there was little need for them to spend the hard Winters along the shore, half-starving on seal meat, when with rifles they could go inland and carry on their trapping business, living on musk-ox for food. A recent Canadian survey shows that less than 100 musk-oxen are alive in Canada that their slaughter has rivaled the massacre of the buffalo.

So the story of the extermination of species goes in all parts of the earth. A hundred forms of animal life familiar to scientists of the last century are now so rare as to be curiosities, and many forms have vanished utterly. It is significant that an American naturalist of means has gone for an expedition to Manchuria in the hope of finding one remaining specimen of David's deer, and that he is prepared to spend two years in the search.

A Severe Spell

Two weeks ago I was summoned to the bedside of Djoahne Sdtleohetzhler. The involute and labyrinthinate tangle of his symptoms made me suspect at first that he had absorbed his own name. But further examination convinced me that he was the victim of typhomalariopneumophthisicotrychinotettanoataxionephreticosplenitis. Owing to the ubiquity of pathogenic bacilli, antiseptics are always indicated, so I exhibited calcium betanaphtholalphamononosulphonate. As the patient suffered from severe nonlocalised pain I gave orthooxyethylanamonobenzoylamidoquinoline combined with salicyladehydmethyephenylhydrazine. For his insomnia I gave trichloraldehydphenylmenthylpyrazolene. His wife asked me what ailed him and what I was giving him. I told her and she said "yes" and turned very pale.

Upon examining him on the next morning I became convinced that the vital forces had misconstrued the remedies, and that a congerie of retroabsorptions had resulted. I then wrote out the following prescription:

R Tetrahydrobetanaphtholamine,
Sodium thioparatoluidinesulphonate,
Orthosulphamidobenzoic anhydride,
Amidoacetoparaphenetidine aa 3 j.

M. Sig: A tea-spoonful every hour.

When the wife presented the prescription to the druggist he instantly dropped dead! The patient is up and about, but something is wrong with his Broca's convolution—he mutters in a multi-syllabic lingo that is intelligible only to modern pharmacal chemists. I am in hiding where the spiral melody of the woodbine that twineth, bindeth ever with the sweet, low, soothing, murmurous, quadrisyllable rhythmic rune of the gentle polygonum punctatum.—Dr. COOPER, in the *Medical Cleaner*.

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"In both acute and chronic pharyngitis, induced by abuse of tobacco, Formamint Tablets have proved particularly efficacious in the hands of the medical profession," writes the *Medical Press*.

Sucking these palatable, harmless tablets promotes an abundant flow of saliva, which itself is rendered germicidal. Thus the whole mouth and throat are slowly saturated with a soothing, healing antiseptic fluid, which penetrates everywhere.

With the destruction of the causative bacteria, swelling and inflammation subside, and Nature does the rest—without the fuss and trouble of old-fashioned methods like gargling or painting the throat with caustic and nauseating chemicals.

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Just as effectively—and by the same process—does Formamint safeguard you against dangerous infections which start in the mouth and throat—Influenza, for example, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, and the dreaded Pyorrhoea,

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NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE
NESTLÉ'S Milk with CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

Business and Official Notices

Registration of American Citizens

The attention of all American citizens residing in the Shanghai Consular District is invited to the fact that a Register of American citizens is kept in this Consulate-General. All who have not registered, or who have not re-registered within the last twelve months, are hereby requested to do so. The advisability of such action is obvious, especially for such persons as may require emergency passports or Consular protection.

Applicants for initial registration should bring with them all available documentary evidence of American citizenship including any passport in their possession.

Under a statute in effect September 22, 1923, whereby alien women who marry Americans do not acquire American citizenship, it is now necessary to present evidence of the wife's citizenship in connection with all applications, where marriage has taken place subsequent to that date.

Persons who have once registered and have received notice of the approval of their registrations need no further evidence when applying for re-registration. Yearly request, in person or by letter, with notice of any change in business or family status, is sufficient to effect the re-registration.

Registered Americans are urged to keep this Consulate-General informed of their correct business address, in order to insure that they will receive the notices to re-register, which this office sends out shortly before the expiration of their registrations.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM.
American Consul-General.
64167

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of CAROLINE FURBER SWAIN, Deceased. | Cause No. 2358 | Estate No. 535 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Caroline Furber Swain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 9, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Administrator,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.
December 9, 1923.
64046

The Chinese Telegraph Administration

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, we hereby notify the public that, commencing from the 16th December, 1923, until the 15th February, 1924, the following special rates for Domestic Telegrams transmitted through only this Administration's land lines for Xmas and New Year Greetings will be charged:

1. For each telegram containing not more than 10 words exchanged between two offices in the same province.

A. Chinese $0.20, each additional word will be charged $0.02
B. English $0.30, each additional word will be charged $0.03

2. For each telegram containing not more than 10 words exchanged between two offices in different provinces.

A. Chinese $0.40, each additional word will be charged $0.04
B. English $0.60, each additional word will be charged $0.06

3. All such telegrams should be written in plain language.

4. For multiple telegrams, a copy fee of 10 cents will be charged for each separate copy containing only one Receiver's name and Address.

5. Ordinary rate will be charged in case of such telegram or telegrams to be transmitted via the Government Railway Telegraph Wires, the Chinese-Eastern and South Manchuria Railway Telegraph Wires, Chefoo-Kwangtung Cable, Telegraph Wires of Foreign Countries, Shanghai - Foochow-Amoy-Hongkong Cables and Chinese-Mongolian Landlines, and of Telegrams transmitted by Post.

T. K. LOWE,
General Manager.
64101

REMOVAL NOTICE

After December 15th, the offices of
WALWORTH INTERNATIONAL COMPANY
will be in the S. Y. Sheng building
29 Szechuen Road.
64146 D 20

NOTICE

Chinese International Produce Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the liquidation of the above firm will be closed on the 31st December 1923. Any persons having claims against the said firm must present same on or before that date. No later claims will be recognized.

FRITHJOF HOEHNKE,
Liquidator.
64176 D

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday and Wednesday, 1st and 2nd January 1924, on account of New Year Holidays.
64189 D 18

The S. N. Poultry Farm

Leghorn, Minorca, Plymouth Rock } hens & Eggs.
BEE & HONEY
E 55 Burkill Road, Shanghai.
DR. C. H. KIANG.
64188 D 18

OBITUARY

Notice is hereby given of the death of Mr. Ko Feng-tsao (柯鳳巢), the Chinese Manager of Messrs. Litvinoff S. W. & Co. of Kiukiang (順豐洋行) on the 18th day of the 10th Moon (25th November, 1923) at his own residence in the British Settlement of Kiukiang. He is the father of Mr. Ko Chieh-chu (柯傑初) and is at the age of seventy.

Commemoration Ceremony will be held at his residence at Kiukiang on the 26th day of the 11th Moon (2nd January 1924), and the funeral service will take place on the 1st day of the 12th Moon (6th January 1924). Coffin will be temporarily put at the Pu Yun Temple (普潤寺) at Kiukiang, and it will be buried later at his native place at Heungshan, Kwangtung.

Mr. Ko Feng-tsao had three sons, the eldest son, Mr. Ko Yih-chu (柯奕初), had long ago been adopted as son to the elder brother of the deceased. The youngest son, Mr. Ko Chen-chu (柯振初), died several years ago, while now Mr. Ko Feng-tsao is survived by his wife, concubine, his second son, Mr. Ko Chieh-chu, and three grandsons, named Ko Fan-chang (柯蕃昌), and Ko Fan-hsiang (柯蕃翔), being the sons of Mr. Ko Chieh-chu, and Ko Fan-chih (柯蕃枝) being son of the Late Mr. Ko Chen-chu.
64090 D 18

Advertisement

If you want reliable, energetic, experienced AGENTS in Canton communicate with P. O. Box 46, Chinese Post Office, Canton.
64197 D 29

Municipal Orchestra

CHAMBER MUSIC AND SOLOIST CONCERT
under the leadership of
MAESTRO MARIO PACI
Thursday, December 20,
at 9.15 p.m.

PROGRAMME INCLUDES:—
Four Russian Songs
(Tschaikowsky
(Rachmaninoff
(Gretchaninow
(Morozoff
String Quartet Op. 2 in G. Major
Gretchaninow
SOLOIST: MR. P. SELIVANOFF
(BASS)
ADMISSION $1.
(For full programme see news columns).
64206 D 16

The Midoh Company

65A Szechuen Road, opposite Ningpo Road has a large selection of beautiful Christmas presents to suit every taste and every purse.

You are cordially invited to inspect our large stock of blackwood furniture, artistic lamps and lamp-shades embroideries, lacquers, necklaces, porcelains and bronzes.

Our goods are second to none.
64215 D 23

The next meeting of
THE QUEST SOCIETY

will take place at the Lecture Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road on Monday the 17th inst., at 5.30 p.m., when PROF. H. P. SHASTRI will speak on

"Occultism Under the Searchlight"

Dr. Chatley will take the Chair.
The meeting is open to the Public.
64165 D 16

S.S. "WEST CARDON" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "West Cardon" will be held at the Robert Dollar (Pai Lien Chien) Wharf on Monday, December 17, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.
The Admiral Oriental Line, Agents
64200 D 16

THE SHANGHAI HOUNDS.

NOTICE.
The Meets arranged for Sunday, 16th December, are cancelled
64207 D 16

S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" from New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

EXAMINATION of ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "M. S. Dollar" will be held at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf on Monday, December 17th, at 9.30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
64159 D 16

Chinese Government Railways
KIAOCHOW-TSINAN LINE

TENDER FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR STRENGTHENING BRIDGES

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, this invitation is made to the suppliers to submit their tenders for the above mentioned material. The quantity of STRUCTURAL STEEL to be supplied will amount to approximately 338 tons.

Inclosed tenders in envelope sealed with sealing wax, addressed to the Managing Director, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration, Tsingtau, and further endorsed with the TITLE "TENDER FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR STRENGTHENING BRIDGES" and accompanied with $1,000 in cash or certified check from a reputable bank will be received by this Railway until noon January 15th, 1924. Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. of the same day, in the Railway Administration Building, in the presence of the Delegate from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, and publicly read, after which tenders will be considered and referred to the Ministry of Communications for final approval.

The said deposit of $1,000 will be refunded in full to the unsuccessful tenderers after contract has been awarded to the selected tenderer or tenderers.

For Specifications and other informations apply to the Materials Department, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, Tsingtau.
63942 J 4

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Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co's Steamer "TEH-HSING", Captain T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday the 18th Dec. at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones Freight 1520 Passage 3283.
64201 D 13

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co's Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Torgersen, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday the 18th Dec. at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520 Passage C. 3283.
64202 D 18

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The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Re the Estate
of
K. H. CHRISTENSEN,
DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 1500 covering 200 Preference Shares in this Company numbered 218973 to 219172 registered in the name of Kund Holger Christensen, Shanghai, is declared to have been lost and unless any objection is lodged by December 27th, next, will be considered null and void and a new certificate issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. A. MOMBER,
Secretary.
63782

NOTICE

The American Trading Company has been appointed sole agents of the Newport Chemical Works, Inc. for China. The office of the Newport Chemical Works, Inc. has been removed to the American Trading Company, 3 Canton Road, Robert Dollar Building. Business will be carried on by Mr. C. E. Moss, direct factory representative of the Newport Chemical Works, Inc.

Shanghai, 10th December 1923.
64071 D 16

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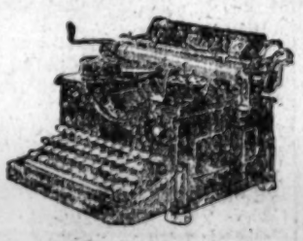

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SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NEW YEAR RACE MEETING

ENTRIES for the New Year Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 19th inst.
ENTRY FORMS are obtainable at the grand Stand and at the International Recreation Club
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
64190 D 19

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1923 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications, for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 31st May 1923. 62884

FREE LECTURE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Frank H. Leonard, C. S. B. of Chicago
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Will you not take us to your home?
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Carrots	$ 0.25	,,
Tomatoes	$ 0.25	,,
Beets	$ 0.25	,,
Artichokes	$ 0.45	,,
Fruits:		
Grapes	$ 0.30	,,
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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
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The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
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The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital, (subscribed) ..	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

行業實江漸

The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"HINDUBANK." Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hello	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	V'divostock
Hankow	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,968,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government Tls.	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors' option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
26 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,083,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
11 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. J. KEMMERICHEN,
Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1918)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
37 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office.
C. 6468) General Office.
C. 6470)
C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tainkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,828.80

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka. Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

行業商工

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Tel. Nos. C.3204, 5816 and 6552. Shanghai Branch.

行業亞東

The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $ 500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. s.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Stait SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.

C. MARMONT.
SHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Steamers Departed

December 15

Kiangshun for Hankow
Kungwo for Hankow
Kingwo for Chungking
Wuchang for Hankow
Tachang Maru for Hankow
Taisoku Maru for Wenchow
Omi Maru for Japan
Toonan for Swatow
Foochow for S. H. Canton
Fuji Maru for Tsingtao
Kienhsin for N. Customs
Shuntien for W. C. Tientsin
Sinkiang for A. H. Canton
Pres. Taft for S. Francisco
Pres. Jackson for Seattle
Kaho for Chefoo
Taisho Maru for Chinwangtao
Hwahwu for Chinwangtao
Hwahkun for N. Customs
Feikong for Tientsin
Solon for Tsingtao
Yungshin for Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo

Steamers Arrived

December 15

Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo
Tingsang from Tientsin
Tsukuba Maru from Japan
Arabia Maru from Hongkong
Kashing from Swatow
Liangchow from Tsingtao
Fakhoi from Amoy
Ichang from Amoy
Kungping from Chefoo
Kiangfoo from Hankow
Suiwo from Hankow
Whangpu from Hankow
Kiangwan from Hankow
Meinan from Wenchow
Chohei Maru from Dairen

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
President Lincoln ....Nov.
Shinyo Maru .....Nov.
Shabonee .....Nov.
Levant Arrow .....Nov.
Siberia Maru .....Dec.
President Taft .....Dec.

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Canada ...Nov.
Empress of Russia ...Dec.

FOR SEATTLE
Hawaii Maru .....Nov.
President Madison ...Nov.
Alabama Maru .....Nov.
Hoyeisan Maru .....Dec.
West Cadron .....Dec.
President Jackson ....Dec.

FOR PORTLAND ORE.
West Jester .....Nov.
West Jessup .....Nov.
Tjibesar .....Nov.
Pawlet .....Nov.
West Nomentum .....Dec.

FOR GRAYS HARBOR, U.S.
Tenbergen .....Nov.

FOR CEBU
Ribera .....Dec.

FOR NEW YORK
Heffron .....Nov.
Ajax .....Nov.
Eastern Prince .....Nov.
City of Corinth .....Nov.
Takaoka Maru .....Dec.
City of Athens .....Dec.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Malwa .....Nov.
Glaucus .....Nov.
Kamo Maru .....Nov.
Nyanza .....Nov.
Kalyan .....Nov.
Machaon .....Nov.
Katori Maru .....Dec.
City of Karachi .....Dec.
Glenamoy .....Dec.
Oanfa .....Dec.
Sarpedon .....Dec.
Glengarry .....Dec.
Devanha .....Dec.
Helenus .....Dec.
Atsuta Maru .....Dec.

FOR HAMBURG
Havelland .....Nov.
Pfals .....Nov.
Adolf von Baeyers ...Dec.
Ermland .....Dec.
Amur Maru .....Dec.

FOR AMSTERDAM
Ouderkerk .....Nov.

FOR COPENHAGEN
Malte .....Nov.
Afrika .....Dec.

FOR BARCELONA
C. Lopez Y. Lopez ..Dec.

FOR MARSEILLES
Porthos .....Nov.
Angkor .....Dec.

FOR TRIESTE
Fiume L. .....Nov.

FOR INDIA
Tanda .....Nov.
Takada .....Dec.
Soudan .....Dec.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tenders conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, for Hongkong will leave the Custom Jetty at 5:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m.

Tu"sday, December 18, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru, for San Francisco will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.
The last tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru, for Puget Sound will leave the Custom Jetty at 8 p.m.

Weather Report

Dec. 14.—The maximum tends all over China. The depression moves away to the NE Yezo. Low pressure to the South of Yap. Anticycionic circulation around the maximum; and regular monsoon. Overcast cold weather. Threat of rain.

Dec. 15.—Rain during the night. Very damp, overcast and cold weather in the morning. Falling barometer. NNW winds. A little snow in the morning.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,065
Chartered	£19¼ S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$675 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$236 B.
Yangtsze	H.$25½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$136 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$510 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$143½
Indo-China Pref.	H. $38½ B,
"Shell"	77/6
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 80
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 19 xd B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5.20 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$151
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 S.
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 6½ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.15
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 175 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$154 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 122 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 121 S.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 113 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Old 66 S. New 51
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$235½ B.
Green Island	Tls. 26¼ B.
Langkats	Tls. 34½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 6.90 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 103½ B.
Mourtrie	$70
Watson	H.$22¾ B.
Weeks	$11 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7¼
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.80 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.10 B
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 1¾
Consolidated M. Hold.	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 2 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14
Kapaying	Tls. 12¾ B.
Karan	Tls. 7
Kedah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.05 B.
Kroewoek Jaya	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 6½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.10 B
Permata	Tls. 3.40 S.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.85 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1.15 S.
Semambu	Tls. 1.27½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.12½
S'hai Kiebang	Tls. 0.62½ B
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.30 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.80
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 176½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 43 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 72
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 171

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations

Shanghai, December 15, 1923

OFFICIAL

Shanghai Gas Tls. 45.00

UNOFFICIAL

Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tls. 53.00

Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 12.00 Dec.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, December 15, 1923

Mex. Dollar market rate 72.1625

Native Interest 17

Copper Cash 251.50

Shanghai Gold Bar 319⅛

Bar Silver 33⅝

Bank rate of Discount 4%

Paris on London 82.35

New York on London ... 437¼

London—

Telegraph Transfer ... 3/4

Demand 3/4⅛

New York—

Telegraphic Transfer ... 73

Demand 73¼

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T.	3/4
London Demand	3/4⅛
London 4 m-s.	3/4⅛
India T.T.	234
France T.T.	1370
America T.T.	73
Hongkong T.T.	70¾
Japan T.T.	64½
Batavia T.T.	197
Straits T.T.	70½

BANKS BUYING RATES

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/6
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/6⅛
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/6⅛
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s.	1450
America 4 m-s. L/c.	75¾
Docs.	76¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 74½ = Tls. 134.23

@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $185.40

Sovereign: Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 5d. = Tls. 5.85

@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $8.08

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.61	@	3/2⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@	70⅜	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1260½	Fr. 14.04
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	69½	Yen 1.60
Hk. Tls. 1	@	225⅝	Rupees 2.51
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@	15⅞	Ital. Lire 17.68

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 73

Demand buying on America 74½

Demand selling on London 3/4

Demand buying on London 3/5

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 57,5000 Taels 100

Roubles 100 Mex. $0.05

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 16.50 = 1 Tael.

Swiss Frs. 4.15 = 1 Tael

It. Lire 10.45 = 1 Yen.

Chinese Government Bonds

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's
3rd Year 6%	94.00	94.00
5th Year 6%	54.70	55.00
7th Year 6%	48.30	48.30
9th Year 6%	72.00	72.05
6% Consolidated	50.60	51.00
7% Consolidated	56.00	56.00
11th Year 8%	97.00	97.00
96 Millions 8%	14.30	14.10

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

There has been little change in the local share market during the past week; business generally consisting of the necessary small transactions in order to square up accounts, prior to a quarterly Settlement which, in this instance, falls on the 20th instant. Owing to the present shortage of ready money locally buying quotations generally have eased off somewhat for cash but there is a fairly good enquiry for shares of a speculative nature for forward delivery, March Settlement, at attractive rates.

London market quotations show very slight changes and the following are the latest prices received by us by cable this week:—

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B. I. £74. 10. (Mean)

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913, F. I. £71 10s. (Mean) ex-B. I. R. S.

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R. I. £68.

Chinese Govt. 5 precent Gold Loan 1912 £68. 0. 0. (Sellers)

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B" £3. 6. 9. (Mean)

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1. 11. 6 (Mean)

Shanghai Electric Cons Co., "B" £1 paid £2. 12. 1 (Mean)

British-American Tobacco Co., "B" £5 6s. 3d. Sellers.

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Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

December 15, 1923

Spot bar silver was up ⅛d. and forward unchanged in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 65½ cents and the London-New York cross rate was unchanged.

Our official quotations here today were unchanged from yesterday and our market was firm throughout the day.

There were particularly good sellers of all currencies for near delivery. There were sellers of Sterling at 3s. 4½d. for Cash, 3s. 4¼d. December delivery 3s. 3¼d. January and 3s. 2⅝d. February.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 73¾ for near delivery, 73¼ for December and 71¾ January. There were sellers of Yen at 63½ for near delivery. 64 for December and 65¼ for January.

Banks were quoting 3s. 5¼d. and 75¼ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for near delivery.

For January there were buyers at 3s. 4¼d. and 73¾ and for forward deliveries buyers at 3s. 3¼d. and 72½.

There were buyers of Franc bills at 1415 for December delivery and 1400 for forward.

India bought silver again in London yesterday and the market is reported as closing steady. New York also report their market as steady.

"Goat Glands"

The following editorial appeared in the Hongkong Telegraph of December 11:

There is an inclination on the part of the general public to treat the gland theory of rejuvenation as a joke. The matter was taken seriously at first, but the efforts of would-be humorous writers, who drew prose pictures of old men skipping about like schoolboys, have resulted in ridiculing the subject. Actually, there is ample proof that the grafting of thyroid glands from vigorous, healthy animals, to human beings who have that tired feeling, has resulted in rejuvenation—of a varying quality. It is too early to say yet whether the benefits are lasting or only temporary. One thing the experiments have proved—probably to the chagrin of patients—is that the mind and body become "young" again, but the general appearance remains old. Apparently we get new wine in old bottles. Without more than a layman's idea of the subject, we cannot say whether the monkey gland treatment is superior to the goat gland; but doubtless our readers will hear more about it when Dr. Brinkley, the goat gland advocate, comes down to this place from Shanghai, where his arrival has caused quite a flutter in the medical dovecotes. Perhaps the learned gentleman will open a clinic in Hongkong and we might have the pleasure of knowing that some of our great minds are to be given a further spell of usefulness. We understand that the local supply of goats is ample for all requirements.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, December 15, 1923

UNOFFICIAL

Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 12.60 March

"Something to Think About"

Wedding

SCHWEIZER-THOMAS

Miss Kathleen Vera Mortimer Thomas, elder daughter of Madame Norah Donegri, and Mr. Paul Schweizer, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schweizer, were married at Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday afternoon, Dean Symons officiating.

The bride, looked charming in her white tafetta dress embroidered in silver, opening to show a petticoat of silver lace with a silver lace bertha. Her train was of white georgette edged with silver lace and lined with the palest pink georgette held on the shoulder with a knot of orange blossom and silver ribbon. Her head dress was of silver lace edged with orange blossom, while her tulle veil was also edged with silver. A lovely shower bouquet of white carnations and roses completed her costume. She walked up the aisle on the arm of her uncle Cav. Ernesto Donegri, who gave her away.

The two bridesmaids, Misses Una Mortimer Thomas and Emma Donegri wore bouffant pink tafetta dresses embroidered in gold and pastel colors with gold lace berthas. Their pretty poke bonnets were trimmed with roses and nattier blue ribbons, and their posies were composed of pink and blue flowers with gold lace.

Mr. F. Schlobohm performed the duties of best man while the ushers Messrs. G. L. Cheetham, G. A. Pelham Browne, and M. C. Cooke conducted the many guests to their seats, in the church.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother at 110 Route Ferguson.

Russian Music To Be Feature Of Next Concert

The third concert of the Municipal Orchestra, which will be given on Thursday December 20, will feature the works of Russian composers. Mr. P. Selivanow, bass, will be the soloist and the following program will be given:

1—Trio Op.32 in D minor for Piano, Violin and Cello.
(1st Performance)
(a) Allegro moderato.
(b) Scherzo: Allegro molto.
(c) Elegia: Adagio.
(d) Finale: Allegro non troppo
A. Hmelnitzky (Piano)—A. Foa (Violin)—I. Shevtzoff (Cello).

2—Four Russian Songs:
(a) The Night ..Tschaikowsky
(b) Christ is risen ..... Rachmaninoff
(c) The Death ..Gretchaninow
(d) Apples (A Sketch of Russian country life) ..... Morozoff
(Soloist: P. Selivanow.)

INTERVAL

3—String Quarter Op. 2 in G major .....Gretchaninow
(1st Performance)
(a) Andante—Allegro non troppo.
(b) Andante.
(c) Scherzo.
(d) Finale: Vivace.
A. Foa (1st violin)—W. Wegman (2nd Violin).
J. Podushka (Viola)—I. Shetzoff (Cello).

The Fourth Chamber Music and Soloist Concert will be given on Thursday, December 27, at 9:15 p.m. Admission $1.

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Health of Animals In Leipzig Fails On Oatmeal Diet

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Leipzig.—Oatmeal as a substitute for meat for the carnivorous animals of the Leipzig zoo has been tried out with interesting but not particularly successful results. Meatless days reached the zoo here some months ago, because of the high prices, the principal outcome of the experiment being, it has been noted, a decided falling off in the visit of the stork.

The lions and tigers and wolves became thin and ill tempered, and howled a great deal at night and howled again in the morning right after breakfast when oatmeal day after day was dished out to them. Furthermore, the fur of the animals, according to the zoo authorities, has failed to thicken up on the vegetarian diet, as it should in the fall to form the animals' winter covering, and the pelts of most of them are so thin that the caretakers say they are trying to conceive some form of blankets or overcoats for their pets to keep out the chilliness of January and February. Only one little lion has appeared since oatmeal was put on the menu regularly in the place of meat, and the old mother lioness promptly ate that.

The bear, says the zoo superintendent, has not minded the oatmeal diet quite so much as some of the others of their neighbors. When the feeding of meat was suspended the bears faded away, and lost most of their playful manners much to the regret of the regular Sunday assembling of Leipzig children, but nevertheless every now and then a new little bear, or twins, appeared within the bear enclosures. The Leipzig zoo is one of the main sources of supply for many German trained animal shows, and frequent shipments are made from here to the United States.

The animal keepers contend that if they had an abundance of cream and sugar to add to the oatmeal possibly the beasts would soon relish their meals once more and that the stork would again begin to appear at regular intervals.

Non-Co-operator Asked To Assume Office In India

(*Reuter's Service*)

Calcutta, Dec. 14.—The Ministers having resigned in view of the results of the elections to the Bengal Legislature, in which the Swarajists or non-cooperators under Mr. C. R. Das won sweeping triumphs, the Governor has and communicate the party's invited Mr. Das to undertake decision. The decision is awaited Ministerial responsibility. Mr. Das with great interest in view of the replied that he would explain the extremist attitude of the party situation to his party on Sunday hitherto.

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:-: At The Cinemas :-:

Plays Ranging Mirth And Morals Of Classic Stage to Anti-Narcotic Propaganda

CARLTON THREATER

"The Cheater" will be the attraction at the Carlton Theater starting with today's matinee, "The Cheater," is based on the celebrated stage-play "Judah" by Henry Arthur Jones, the eminent English dramatist. It is a story of the daughter of an unscrupulous old conjurer, with deception as the means of livelihood, the daughter becomes a mystic. This charlatan's chief tock in trade is the supposed art of healing. There is nothing in the shape of human ills that 'BIll" Tozar, cannot cure.; "The Cheater" is indeed a very interesting picture, with excellent photography and a carefully selected cast of screen stars, which includes, King Baggot, Frank Currier, Harry Vam Meter, May

MAY ALLISON IN "THE CHEATER"

shrewdly calculating girl whose natural beauty is marred by a certain vulgarity of thought and demeanor resulting from her environment, she is frankly "tough." She regards the world as chiefly composed of many gullible people.

She and her father are companions in their fraudulent occupation of one "BIll" Tozer, a character who poses as Majalah, a Hindu

Geraci, Percy Challenger, Lucille Ward, J. Demsey Tabler and Alberta Lee. In connection with the "Cheater" a new series of the "Leather Pushers" will be screened in which Reginald Denny and Hayden Stevenson will share honors as stars. The B. A. T. will also screen a new Town Topic of unusual local interest.

"TURN TO THE RIGHT"

To the millions of theater-goers who enjoyed that greatest comedy-drama hit of the speaking stage in John Golden's presentation of "Turn to the Right," by Winchell-Smith and John Hazzard, and to the other millions who longed to

A Scene from TURN TO THE RIGHT

see it, the news that this universally popular play has been transferred to the screen will prove a joyful notice.

This highlight of the stage characterised as "the play of mirth and morals," in its celluloid is presented by John Golden and Marcus Loew and will be shown at the Carlton Theater on Wednesday December 19. It is a Rex Ingram production, the youthful director who won international fame for his wonderful screen portrayals of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and "The Conquering Power" has added further laurels by this latest cinema offering.

"Turn to the Right" is the story of a small town youth who, unjustly sent to prison, pals up with two crooks, but having served his term he decides to go back to the little home, arriving in time to find that the hard-hearted village skinflint is about to close out a mortgage on the homestead. With the aid of his two crook pals a way is found to beat out the old skinflint, and then the two crooks under the homey of the aged mother find a new road to life and love.

All that delightful mixture of heart throbs and smiles which won such a wonderful tribute from the public in the stage play

"Something to Think About"

has geen preserved and intensified in the screen version. In the leading role is Alice Terry who won her fame in many big screen productions, playing opposite to her is Jack Mulhall who has made a reputation on both stage and screen. Others in the cast are Harry Meyers, Edward Conelly Lydia Knott, Betty Allen Margaret Lewis, William Bletcher, Eric Mane and Ray Ripley. "Turn to the Right" is considered by the critics to be one of the best screen productions converted from the stage, this clever photoplay should prove a big drawing card for the Carlton.

CLASSIC OF SONG AND STAGE ON LAVISH SCALE

"The Rosary," which will be the screen attraction at the Carlton Theatre beginning Sunday December 23rd, is an original story by Bernard McConville, inspired by the theme of Edward E. Rose's famous stage play. Several years ago Colonel Selig produced "The Rosary." It proved a great picture, but with the advance in motion picture art he has long desired to give this wonderful old story the broad picturization it deserved. The screen author has endeavored to bring the best of the inspired thought of both play and song into this bigger and better film version.

"The history of the Christian Rosary begins with the sacrifice of Christ," says Mr. McConville, "when certain souls prayed that the memory of His sufferings might be deathless. In the fourth century, Peter the Hermit used pebbles to help concentrate his thoughts, casting aside each pebble one by one untill his prayers were said. From this crude pebble rosary came that which is used today; the string of beads ending with the cross—the symbol of sacrifice. Whether conscious of it of not, every human soul makes for himself a rosary—the symbol of his worship: Lust, power, greed, self love, or love for his fellowman. "Creed, in the past, have bred discord; but humanity is slowly learning that we are all members of one great fellowship, working and journeying together, helping or hindering the world by the rosary each carries in his mind. "For thoughts are things—and as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Bernard McConville has been an outstanding figure of the new school of screen authors this year. To his credit besides "The Rosary" such famous successes as "The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," Mary Pickford's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "The Hoodlum," three Charles Ray productions, Will Rogers best picture, "Doubling for Romeo," and the William Fox special, "The Count of Monte Cristo."

"The Rosary" is a big special select producton and the Carlton Management should be congratulated for securing such high standard film production.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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APOLLO THEATER

The exquisite appeal of Mrs. Reid, the power and delicate shading with which James Kirkwood has invested his role, the stark pathos of Bessie Love and the brilliant work of other members of the cast easily combine to make Mrs. Reid's anti-narcotic production, "Human Wreckage," one of the most extraordinary photoplays in the recent history of the screen. Sponsored by thousands of leading statesmen, including President Harding and virtually every Governor, Senator and Congressman in the United States, it will be revealed for the first time today at the Apollo Theater where it will be shown for a period of seven days.

"Human Wreckage" is not the story of the sufferings of the lamented Wallace Reid nor is it the record of his own wife's ordeal in her courageous efforts to help him break the shackles of addiction that bound him. It is in no sense biographical. From first to last the picture is entertainment

(Continued on Page 33)

Animated Gazette

PATHE NEWS NO. 90

Released N. Y. November 15, 1923.
Now showing in China

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Record crowd of 77,000 sees Yale crush Army on gridiron, 31 to 10.

MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y.—Fastest air traveller, averaging 256.[illegible] miles per hour.

BELFAST, IRELAND. — "Death Curve" proves almost fatal to champion cyclists.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, GERMANY. — Separatists declare Rhineland a Republic—Occasional outbreaks.—Food shop wrecked by hunger-stricken rioters. . . .

BIG CREEK, CALIF. — Cables haul 68,000 lb. of heavy machinery up mountain-side.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE. — Dirigible makes uninterrupted flight from Marseilles to Sahara and back.

LATONIA, KY.—In Memoriam beats Zev and My Own!

A. D. C.

LYCEUM THEATRE

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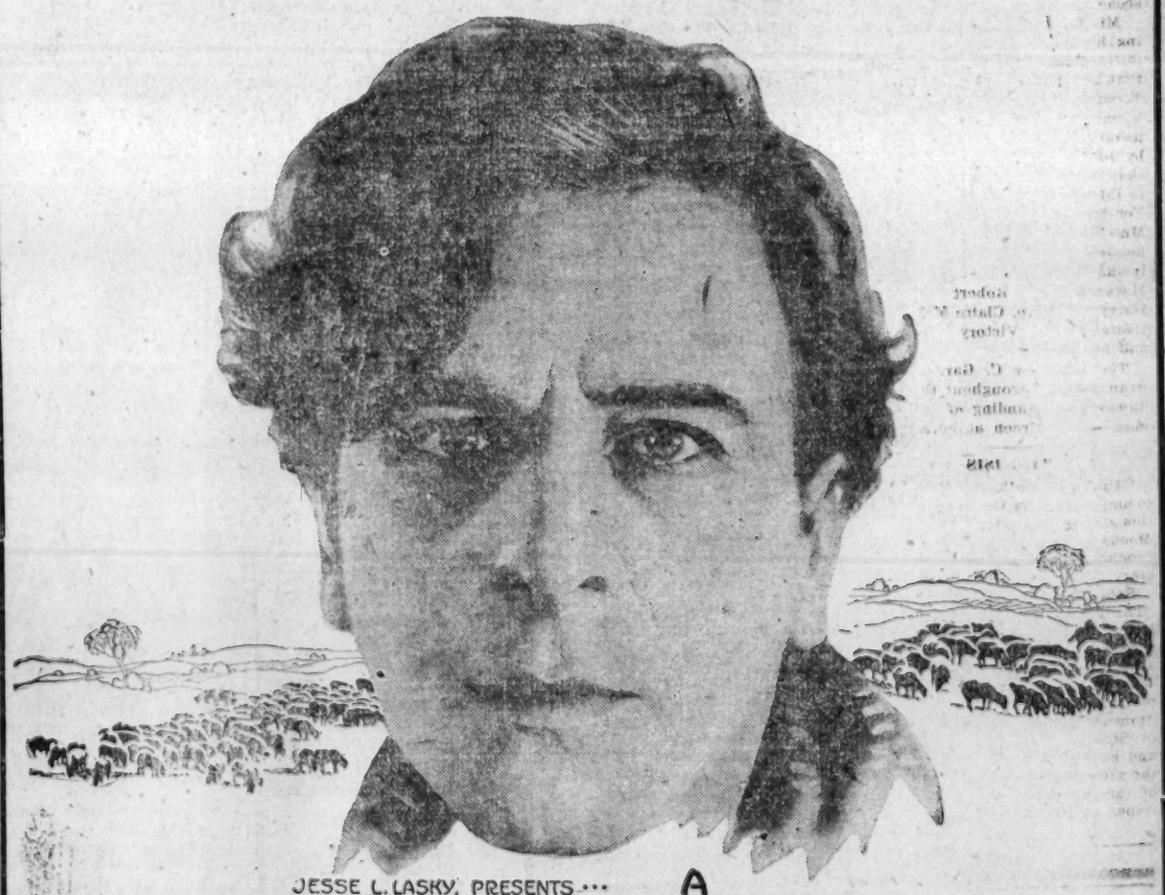

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Beating like a great heart on the screen.

Brilliant Star Cast including
MILTON SILLS and ANN FORREST

A Paramount Picture

-:- At The Cinemas -:-

(Continued from Page 32)

—dramatic entertainment of the most powerful and appealing character, with abundant human touches and scenes in which Mrs. Reid, Mr. Kirkwood and Miss Love, not to mention George Hackathorne and others, rise to exceptional histrionic heights.

The story has to do with the struggles of a brilliant lawyer, one MacFarland, portrayed by James Kirkwood, who becomes an addict. At the outset he is an implacable foe of the dope ring and through his own efforts saves a boy from going to jail because of a crime committed while under the influence of an opiate. Then MacFarland himself falls prey to drugs. He is fatigued from overwork and summons a physician in the absence of his own family doctor. The one he calls is an unscrupulous user of drugs and prescribes morphine for the attorney. Then begins his troubles. MacFarlands' struggle to rid himself of the loathsome habit forms one of the most dynamic passages ever projected on the scene. The sequence in which he is seen is beyond question the most powerful scene the screen has ever shown.

Miss Love also reaches towering heights of her art in the death scene. It is of special note that at no time does "Human Wreckage" become morbid. It is entertainment of the most unusual character. The direction by John Griffith Wray establishes that skilful showman and artist in the very front rank of his field. For Mrs. Reid, Mr. Kirkwood and Miss Love there are abundant honors. The members of the cast include Lucille Rickson, George Hackathorne, Robert McKim, Harry Northrup, Claire McDowell, George Clark, Victory Bateman and Eric Mayne.

The Story by C. Gardner Sullivan reveals throughout the deep human understanding of the foremost of all screen authors.

THE ISIS

"The Fourteenth Man" a Paramount release is the chief attraction at the Isis Theatre commencing Monday. Besides being a good production and having a clever story, it has a batch of fine talent.

Robert Warwick is the star of "The Fourteenth Man." Opposite him is Bebe Daniels in the role of a society girl with whom Warwick, as a fugitive from the police, makes a chance acquaintance. The plot takes a sudden turn for the dramatic in the continued search of Scotland yard for the fugitive and his discovery of a plot which the girl's relatives plan to rob her of an inheritance. The climax comes when the hero battles Norman Selby (Kid McCoy) the former champion.

"The Fourteenth Man" is adapted from "Blankey's by F. Anstey. Walter Woods wrote the scenario and Joseph Henabery directed. In addition to Warwick and Miss Daniels the cast includes: Walter Hiers, Robert Milash, Norman Selby, James Farley and others of prominence.

"A SMALL TOWN GIRL" AT THE VICTORIA

June Caprice, the girl with the sunny smile, gets mixed up in a thrilling crook story her latest picture for William Fox "A Small Town Girl," which will be shown at the Victoria Theatre tomorrow with the help of little Jane Lee, she hands the gem thieves over to the police.

"A Small Town Girl" is a story of a country girl, played by June Caprice, who goes to New York to take care of her aunt's little girl (Jane Lee). There in the squalid surroundings of a First Avenue tenement June meets Frank (Bernard Delaney), her old sweetheart back home, who had come to the big city to make good.

In the same house with June is a band of crooks. They steal a jewel and hide it in the heel of the slipper belonging to Mame (Inez Marcel), the woman of the gang. Little Jane finds the slipper and gives it to June. Frank calls and in a playful tussle over the slipper pulls the heel off. The gem falls to the floor. Frank had heard of the theft and hurries to the police with the jewel.

Meantime the crooks discover the loss of the slipper. Mame quizzes Jane and learns she gave it to June. With her men confederates she attacks June just as Frank returns with the police. When left alone June falls into Frankes arm's.

"OUT OF THE SNOWS"

Strength is the keynote of "Out of the Snows," the great Ralph Ince production, coming to the Victoria on Thursday.

Strength in all its phases, from the muscular brawn of the mighty men up to the irresistible forces of Nature in the hand where the storm king reigns, and where the major part of this powerful photoplay was produced.

"Out of the Snows" is a story of the great outdoors of a country where the forces of Nature rule supreme and the smudge of the city's smoke has not yet besmirched the purity of the white snow-mantel that envelopes all in cold, calm, inscrutable mystery. As the title indicates the story is one of the far North Country where the laws of Nature are more in evidence than the laws of man. Mr. Ince portrays the role of Robert Holiday, a member of the R. N. W. M. P. who finds that when the paths of love and duty cross, the choice of which to take is most perplexing.

All the out-door scenes are said to be among the most picturesque ever taken for a photodrama.

"THE COST" AT THE OLYMPIC

Violet Heming, the stage star of "Three Faces East," who made her screen debut recently in "Everywoman," is at the Olympic Theatre in "The Cost." This is an excellently handled picturization of David Grahim Phillips' novel of college and political life. Miss Heming proves herself an actress of charm and considerable emotional prowess.

She has the role of a young boarding school girl who marries a rich youth of uncertain character against the wishes of her father. Shortly afterward she meets a worth-while man, who falls in love with her. The husband, a power in Wall Street, is about to be ruined when the disillusioned wife, despite the fact that she was about to sue for separation on the grounds of infidelity, rushes to his rescue and saves him financially. However, the strain has proven too much and he dies. The widow is thus freed to go to the man who loves her.

"The Cost" abounds in well conceived scenes of college life, and good acting by a more than competent cast, including Warburton Gamble, Ralph Kellard, Carlotta Monterey and Edwin Mordant. Harley Knoles who also handled the special, "Little Women," directed, and it is a Paramount Artcraft picture.

Ann Forrest and Milton Sills in a scene from the Geo Melford Production
"THE FAITH HEALER" A Paramount Picture

The Writing On The Wall

A dispatch received by two of the Filipino papers states on Washington authority that President Coolidge will be asked by the Secretary of War to amend the Jones law in the event that the local legislature insists upon a refusal to confirm the appointments of the executive says the Manila Bulletin (American).

Some step of this sort is exactly what is needed. It would probably be better for all concerned were the unfortunate act suggested by Mr. Quezon and sponsored by the man for whom the new bridge is named to be repealed in its entirety, but if this cannot be immediately accomplished we demand an amendment which will make it perfectly clear to the senate leaders that they have no power to force a situation in which the governor general is really deprived of his power of nomination.

At the root of the whole matter is something which was yesterday touched upon by The Herald. In referring to the absence of Governor General Wood and to the present incumbency of Vice-Governor Gilmore it states that there is now no prejudice, thus intimating that prejudice has been all that has prevented co-operation with the real head of this government.

Simultaneously with this intimation we find in El Debate an article worded so as to convey the impression that Governor Wood has, since the return of General McCoy, changed his attitude and has sought conciliation with the very men whose actions during the past few months have been such as to make any serious recognition of them by the American people impossible. This is of course something said for purely political purposes and so wide of the truth that it merits consideration only as indicative of an attitude of mind.

If we are to permit partisan politics, in which the masses are by no means interested because they are uninformed, and matters of prejudice, which can be clearly traced to the overweening ambitions of a few politicians, to enter into the discussion of our local problem, let us do it with good grace. We are sure, for our part, that Washington is fully aware of the motives and that when a decision is forced it will be better for all of us who are concerned with betterment of conditions in the islands rather than personal aggrandisement. The result can only be to discredit the man with ulterior motives and to secure for the Philippines a status in which the humble will have the same rights as those who now stand as exponents of a theory that oratory will bring about the salvation of a people whose vital problem is economic and not political—aggravating as that political problem may be.

POLICY OF PROTECTION

Speaking at Birstall, Spen Valley, Sir John Simon, referring to Mr. Baldwin's Plymouth speech on protection, said his language was ingeniously vague, and perhaps Mr. Baldwin would take an early opportunity of explaining more fully what he meant by protecting the home market. Did he propose to put a tax on foreign imports of foodstuffs and raw materials or either of them? If all Mr. Baldwin meant was to tax imported manufactures, then away went the policy of Imperial preference as expounded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Free Traders believed in Free Trade not as a fetish, but as the best practical basis on which our industrial life could be maintained. Mr. Baldwin had mentioned the burden this country had to discharge by paying our debt to America, but how could a ring of protective tariffs help us to do that? Just as Germany could only pay reparations out of the excess of her exports, so we could only pay America by a similar process. Protecting the home market was a phrase which had appealed to many minds since Disraeli declared protection was dead and damned; but it did seem impossible to understand how our great export trades could possibly give more employment by increasing the price of everything needed to set them up.

Lyceum Theatre

Commencing Dec. 26th

FOR TEN NIGHTS ONLY

A. CARPI Presents

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

50 The Biggest Combination Of Stars Ever Played In The East. 50

FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA & BALLET.

Wednesday, December 26:
"RIGOLETTO" Verdi

Thursday, December 27:
"FAUST" Gounod

Friday, December 28:
"CAVALLERIA" "RUSTICANA" Mascagni
and
"PAGLIACCI" Leoncavallo

Saturday, December 29:
"IL TROVATORE" Verdi

Monday, December 31:
"LA TRAVIATA" Verdi

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices $4, $3, $2 and $1.50

"Something to Think About"

Victoria Theatre

Tonight at 9.15 p.m. Tonight

"The Secrets of the Vatican"

Eight Reels of Gigantic Spectacle

Without distinction of creeds, the Secrets of the Vatican is the photoplay that everybody ought to see. Yet, there is no other production to compare to its magnificence, splendour, and superb acting. You can judge it by yourself. See it! The Augmented Victoria Orchestra under the able conductorship of Mr LAZARUS will play a specially made, for this picture, SELECTION of pieces written by the most known COMPOSERS.

Admission: $1.50 & $1.00—Coupons Accepted

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m.

"THE SECRETS OF THE VATICAN"
EIGHT REELS

EMPIRE THEATRE

Tonight at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"Tillie's Punctured Romance"

SIX REELS

A RIOT FROM START TO FINISH

"BEHIND THE SCREEN"
TWO REELS

MATINEE
TODAY, at 3.15 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "Tillie's Punctured Romance"

The Best Xmas Gift
is a Ticket for the
Siberian Jewellery Store's
NEW YEAR'S RAFFLE

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 3641

3 NIGHTS ONLY Sunday, Monday and Tuesday MATINEE Today 3 p.m.

HERE'S AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PROGRAMME

MAY ALLISON

IN

"NEW LEATHER PUSHERS"

with Reginald Denny and Hayden Stevenson
The best of all short story pictures.

NEW B.A.T. TOWN TOPICS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight at 9.15 p.m. Tonight

Husbands and Wives:
Are You Happy? Learn in this drama how to keep you life sweet.
Are You Not? See this picture and learn the remedy to make your life worth living.

— MATINEE —

Today at 3.15 p.m. "MID-CHANNEL"
and Ep. 1 & 2 "FIGHTING SKIPPER"

NEW MAXIM'S CAFE

57-59 AVENUE EDWARD VII

ANNOUNCES

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH Will be Awarded as Prizes for the Most Ingenious Make-up, Representing any Actor or Actress on the Screen. Characters to be Taken from any of the Outstanding Photo Dramas of the Last Season, such as:—

ROBIN HOOD	Douglas Fairbanks
WAY DOWN EAST	D. W. Griffith
THE PILGRIM	Charlie Chaplin
TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY	Mary Pickford
OVER THE HILL	William Fox
THE MERRY GO ROUND	Universal, Norman Kerry
TOL'ABLE DAVID	Richard Bartholmess
PASSION	Pola Negri

All that is Required is to Use Your Brain. Devise a Character that is Your Conception of the Character Represented in the Film You have Chosen, and Wear it at the—

MOTION PICTURE BALL

AT

NEW MAXIM'S CAFE

A Committee of Prominent Newspaper Men will Act as Judges, and Award the Prizes.

Get Busy and Set Your Think Tank Working It's Worth your while.

IRWIN C. TOURELL
Manager.

P. S.—*Watch this Space for further Details and Date.*

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, December 16 at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned Ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, December 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, Dec. 17, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to ARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, December 20 at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, December 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, wil sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 22 at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, December 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-FUNG, Capt. Davis, will leave on Sunday noon, December 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. HSINWAH, Captain Newbery, will leave on Sunday morning, Dec. 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA will leave Woosung on Sunday, December 16. The tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty for Woosung with Pasengers and Mail at 5:30 p.m. For Passage or Freight, apply to the Agent, Hongkong Bank Building, 12 Bund, Phone C. 5581.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGLEE, Capt. Crawford, will leave on Tuesday morning, December 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye will leave on Tuesday, Dec, 18, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. TAIYO MARU, 22,000 tons Capt. Y. Maki, will be despatched on Tuesday afternoon, December 18, 1923. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2:00 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

SEATTLE TACOMA, WASH., VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE, YOKKAISHI, SHIMIDZU, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Cargo and Passenger Steamer ARABIA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from O.S.K. Y'poo Wharf on Dec. 19 at 6 a.m. The last tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 p.m. on the 18. For Freight or Passage apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone, C. 4234.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer Hindenburg, 12,000 tons. Captain Finck,, will be despatched from Shanghai for above ports on or about the 3rd January 1924. For further particulars as to freight and passage please apply to the Hugo Stinnes-Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 6556.

NAPLES (passengers only), ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer EMIL KIRDORF, 9,000 tons, Captain W. Zobel, will be despatched from Shanghai for above ports on or about the 23rd January 1924. For further particulars as to freight and passage apply to the Hugo Stinnes Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 6556.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang will return from Pukow next Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Hosang was expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow tomorrow and arrives in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Wenchow yesterday and is due in Shanghai today.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo next Tuesday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday and docked at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today, and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Foohing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun will leave Tientsin for Native Customs today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin tomorrow and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Tuesday morning, and docks at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N. Y. K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today, and docks at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The vessel will sail for the same port at dayberak Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and docks at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama next Wednesday and docks at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Torilla left Calcutta on Friday, December 7, and is expected in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about January 2.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar left London at 2 p.m. on November 23, and is expected to arrived in Shanghai about January 2.

The P. and O. s.s. Morea was due to leave London on Dec. 7, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 16.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Partroclus left Singapore on Dec. 7, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Calchas left Kobe on Dec. 7, and is due in Shanghai via Yokohama and Miike today.

The P. and O. s.s. Macedonia, from London on November 9, was expected to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrives in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The O. S. K. s.s. Alps Maru, from Europe, left Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai today. The steamer docks at the Kaiyosha Wharf and sails for Kobe and Osaka on December 20.

The N.D.L. s.s. Saarbruecken left Port Said on December 10, and is expected in Shanghai on January 8.

The N.D.L. s.s. Schlesien left Medan last Wednesday and is due in Shanghai on December 24.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow left Kobe on Wednesday, and is due in Shanghai via Yokkaichi tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Chambord left Kobe at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and arrives in Shanghai about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The steamer will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf, and sails for Marseilles at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala is due to leave London next Friday, and arrives in Shanghai about January 30.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Elkridge is due in Shanghai from Portland on January 5, and sails for the same port via Dairen on January 7.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Hannawa is due in Shanghai from Portland on January 5, and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on January 7.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Wawalona is due in Shanghai from Portland on January 9, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Takubar and Dairen on January 11.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison is due to leave Seattle today, and arrives in Shanghai via Japan ports on January 2.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant from Seattle on December 4, should dock at Yokohama today, and arrives in Shanghai via Kobe on Dec. 21.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrives at Woosung from Vancouver and Japan ports at 5 o'clock this evening and sails for Hongkong at 3 a.m. tomorrow. The tender bringing incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 7:30 p.m., and the dispatch tenders with passengers and baggage for Woosung will leave at 5:30 and 10:30 o'clock tonight. The vessel brings 888 sacks of mail and a heavy passenger list and freight for Shanghai.

The O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru will leave Shanghai for Tacoma via ports at daybreak Wednesday, and the last tender with passengers for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 8 o'clock Tuesday night.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft left Shanghai yesterday afternoon, and should arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on January 2.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson left Shanghai yesterday afternoon, and should dock at Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on December 31.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson left San Francisco on December 6, and is due in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on December 28.

The T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru arrives at Woosung from Hongkong early Tuesday morning, and sails for San Francisco in the evening. The tender bringing inbound passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 9.30 a.m., and the dispatch tender will leave at 2 p.m.

Vessels Due

Andre Lebon, *Marseilles*	Dec.	12
Alps Maru, *Europe*	Dec.	16
Aso Maru, *Yokohama*	Dec.	20
Annam, *Europe*	Dec.	18
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	Dec.	24
Can Freighter, *Vancouver*	Dec.	21
Carnarvonshire, *London*	Dec.	20
Chambord, *Kobe*	Dec.	17
Calchas, *Kobe*	Dec.	18
Durban Maru, *Europe*	Dec.	24
Djomed, *New York*	Dec.	22
E. of Australia, *Hongkong*	Dec.	24
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	Dec.	16
Feiching, *Wenchow*	Dec.	16
Formosa, *Copenhagen*	Dec.	24
Fooshing, *Tsingtao*	Dec.	17
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Dec.	19
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	Dec.	20
Hunan, *Hongkong*	Dec.	16
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	Dec.	19
Hosang, *Hongkong*	Dec.	19
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Dec.	18
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Dec.	18
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Dec.	16
Kashing, *Tsingtao*	Dec.	21
Kaga Maru, *Seattle*	Dec.	24
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Dec.	24
Kumano Maru *Osaka*	Dec.	23
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Dec.	23
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Dec.	22
Kifuku Maru *Yokohama*	Dec.	22
Kaiser-I-Hind, *Kobe*	Dec.	21
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Dec.	21
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Dec.	20
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Dec.	19
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Dec.	18
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Dec.	16
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Dec.	17
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Dec.	24
Luenho, *Hankow*	Dec.	22
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Dec.	20
Luchow, *Hongkong*	Dec.	18
Macedonia, *London*	Dec.	18
Ningshin, *Foochow*	Dec.	17
Niigata Maru, *Yokohama*	Dec.	24
Newchwang *Hongkong*	Dec.	16
Ningchow *Kobe*	Dec.	17
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Dec.	20
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	Dec.	20
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	Dec.	19
Orissa, *Calcutta*	Dec.	16
Poyang *Hankow*	Dec.	22
Pingwo, *Hankow*	Dec.	21
Pres. Grant, *Seattle*	Dec.	21
Patroclus, *Liverpool*	Dec.	16
Shengking *Swatow*	Dec.	17
Schlesien, *Hamburg*	Dec.	24
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Dec.	23
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Dec.	24
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Dec.	22
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Dec.	21
Suwa Maru, *London*	Dec.	21
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Dec.	21
Stuart Dollar, *Seattle*	Dec.	20
Sumatra, *Copenhagen*	Dec.	20
Shantung, *Hongkong*	Dec.	19
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Dec.	18
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	Dec.	17
Tamba Maru, *Kobe*	Dec.	23
Tehhsing, *Hankow*	Dec.	16
Taisang, *Pukow*	Dec.	18
Taksang, *Hongkong*	Dec.	19
Tjikarang, *Batavia*	Dec.	21
Tatung, *Hankow*	Dec.	19
Takeshima M. *Yokohama*	Dec.	19
Taiyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Dec.	18
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Dec.	16
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Dec.	16
Tungting, *Hankow*	Dec.	16
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Dec.	23
Waishing, *Tientsin*	Dec.	18
West Faralon, *S. Francisco*	Dec.	21
Wenchow, *Hankow*	Dec.	21
West Chopaka, *S. Francisco*	Dec.	20
Woosung, *Hankow*	Dec.	17
Yushun, *Tientsin*	Dec.	18
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Dec.	20
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka*	Dec.	19
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Dec.	18
Yusang *Hongkong*	Dec.	16

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 15	Dec. 31
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Jan. 8	Jan. 24
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 20	Feb. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 1	Feb. 17

Thru Connections to Europe
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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Dec. 23
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 4
"PRSEIDENT McKINLEY"	Jan. 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Jan. 28
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 9

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O. S. K.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg. Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... Dec. 8
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... Beginning of Feb.
S.S. "ALTAI MARU" ..... end of Feb.
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... Jan. 7
FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Dec. 19
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Jan. 12
FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT).
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Dec. 31
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" (Tsingtau and Dairen) .. Dec. 23
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" (via Tsingtao) ..... Jan. 1
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Dec. 25
S.S. SEIKYO MARU" ..... Jan. 3
FOR JAPAN. FOR KOBE DIRECT
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... Dec. 20
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ....(At 6 a.m.) ..... Dec. 19

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF ASIA
Sails for HONGKONG Sunday, December 16th
ALEXANDRIA with outgoing passengers and all baggage leaves the Customs Jetty 5:30 p.m.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Australia	Dec. 24	Jan. 9	E/Canada	July 21	Aug. 4
E/Asia	Jan. 12	Jan. 28	E/Russia	Aug. 2	Aug. 18
E/Russia	Feb. 9	Feb. 25	E/Australia	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
E/Australia	Feb. 25	Mar. 12	E/Asia	Aug. 30	Sept. 15
E/Asia	Mar. 15	Mar. 31	E/Canada	Sept. 15	Sept. 29
E/Russia	Apr. 5	Apr. 21	E/Russia	Sept. 27	Oct. 13
E/Australia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Australia	Oct. 13	Oct. 29
E/Asia	May 10	May 26	E/Asia	Oct. 25	Nov. 10
E/Russia	May 31	June 10	E/Canada	Nov. 10	Nov. 24
E/Australia	June 16	July 2	E/Russia	Nov. 22	Dec. 8
E/Asia	July 5	July 21	E/Australia	Dec. 8	Dec. 24

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVE R ROUTE TO EUROPE.
2 DAYS SHELTERED TRIP — 4 DAYS OPEN SEA — 6 DAYS PORT TO PORT

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

Empress of Asia	Dec. 16
Empress of Russia	Jan. 13
Empress of Australia	Feb. 4
Empress of Asia	Feb. 23

TO MANILA VIA HONGKONG

Empress of Russia	Mar. 22

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S.S. President Taft ..... Dec. 15
S.S. President Cleveland ..... Dec. 27
S.S. President Wilson ..... Jan 12th
S.S. President Lincoln ..... Feb. 4

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA
S.S. President Wilson ..... Dec. 29th
S.S. President Lincoln ..... Jan 20
S.S. President Taft ..... Feb. 1
S.S. President Cleveland ..... Feb. 15

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WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.
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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" Dec. 21
For Hongkong and Philippine Islands Ports
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Dec. 21
For Hongkong, P. I. Ports and Singapore
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" Dec. 24
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Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Dec. 18
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 13
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 25

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Dec. 26
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Jan. 5
Shinyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Jan. 21

Frequent sailings thereafter.
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
†Nagasaki Maru .....Dec. 21
Omi Maru .....Dec. 29
Shanghai Maru .....Dec. 18
Nikko Maru .....Dec. 19
Yamashiro Maru ....Dec. 22
Kumano Maru .....Dec. 26

FOR BOMBAY via HONGKONG.
Tamba Maru .....Dec. 24

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B. C.
Kaga Maru .....Jan. 12
Iyo Maru .....Feb. 1

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
Kawachi Maru .....Dec. 23

FOR EUROPE
*Daker Maru .....Dec. 18
Kashima Maru .....Dec. 29
Hakone Maru..... Jan. 12
Suwa Maru .....Jan. 26

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Tango Maru .....Dec. 21

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
*Tatsuno Maru .....Jan. 17

FOR HONGKONG.
Kaga Maru .....Dec. 25

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service *For Cargo only.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS, M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
CHAMBORD			21st Dec., 1923
PAUL LECAT		13th Dec.	4th Jan.
ANDRE LEBON	16th Nov.	6th Jan., 1924	18th Jan., 1924
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	20th Jan., 1924	1st Feb.,
CORDILLERE	14th Dec.	3rd Feb., 1924	15th Feb.,
ANGERS	28th Dec.	17th Feb., 1924	29th Feb.,

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LIEUTENANT DE MISSIESSY expected Shanghai about end of December.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice

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NORTH CHINA LINE / SOUTH CHINA LINE

North and South China Line

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... Jan. 11

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 15
U.S.S.B. S.S. "ELKRIDGE" ..... Jan. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Jan. 5
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... Jan. 9

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 19
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Jan. 7

For Portland, via Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "ELKRIDGE" ..... Jan 7
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 17
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Dec. 20

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Sailings from Shanghai:

S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" on or about the 23rd Jan.
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 10th March
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" on or about the 10th April

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Dec. 17 — Portland, Ore.	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 18 2.00 San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 19 — New York via Suez	Calchas	Br. R. & S.
Dec. 19 D.L. Tacoma	Arabia M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 20 — Portland, Ore.	West Kador	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 24 — Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 26 — Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 27 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 27 — San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 7 — New York	Havre Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 7 — Portland, Ore.	Elkridge	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 7 — Portland, Ore.	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 8 — Seattle	†P. Grant	AM. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 10 — New York via Suez	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11 — Portland, Ore.	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 12 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan 12 — Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 12 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.
Jan. 12 — Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 12 — New York via Suez	Robert Dollar	Am. Dollar Co.
Jan. 13 — San Francisco	Tenyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Jan. 17 — New York	Tatsuno Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 20 — Seattle	†P. Madison	AM. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 25 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 1 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 1 — New York via Suez	P. Harrison	Am. Dollar Co.
Feb. 1 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 4 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 9 — Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 29 — New York via Suez	P. Hays	Am. Dollar Co.

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Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25	Kashgar ...Feb. 5	Naldera ...Mar. 18
Khiva ...Jan. 8	Morea ....Feb. 19	Khyber ..Apr. 1
*Macedonia ..Jan. 22	Karmala ...March 4	China ....Apr. 15

*Also calls at Bombay

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25 Sicilia .....Jan. 15
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang	Takada ...Dec. 23
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghaivia Japan Hongkong & Straits.	

P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	Arafura .... Jan. 5 St. Albany ..Feb. 2 Eastern ...Feb. 27

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" about January 12

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S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" early January

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S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" end Dec./early Jan.
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Late Jany./early Feby.

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FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 16 — Kobe	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 18 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 19 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 21 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 22 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 26 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 29 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 18 — Hamburg, etc.	Dakar Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 19 — Hamburg, etc.	Autolycus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 21 — Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 21 9.00 *Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M.M. Cie
Dec. 24 — Singapore	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 25 — London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 25 — Hamburg, etc.	Holstein	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Dec. 26 — Hamburg, etc.	Dardanus	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 26 — Liverpool,	Diomed	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 27 — Hamburg, etc.	†Kashima M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 27 — London	Glenapp	Br. G.L.E.A.
Dec. 29 — Rotterdam	Zosma	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Jan. 3 — Hamburg	Hindenburg	Ger. H.S. Line
Jan. 3 — London	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4 — Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr M. M. Cie
Jan. 7 — Hamburg, etc.	Menelaus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8 — London	†Khiva	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 12 — London	†Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 15 — Liverpool	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 15 — Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 17 — Antwerp, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 18 — Marseilles	†A. Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 22 — London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 23 — Hamburg	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H.S. Line
Jan. 25 — Rotterdam, etc.	Olderkerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Jan. 26 — London	†Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 27 — Liverpool	Kt. Companion	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31 — London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1 — Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Feb. 2 — Antwerp, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 5 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 15 — Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 19 — London	†Morea	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 29. — Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 4 — London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 18 — London	†Naldera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 1 — London	†Khyber	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 15 — London	†China	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Dec. 21 — Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 5 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 2 — Melboure, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 27 Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. M. & Co

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 15 3.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 15 3.00 A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 16 — Hongkong, C'ton	Hsinwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 16 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 16 5.30 Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 16 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 16 noon Foochow	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 17 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 17 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 17 — Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 18 — Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18 8.00 Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Dec. 18 5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 18 8.00 *Swatow	Ichang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 18 8.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 19 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Fooshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 21 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 23 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	AM. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 24 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 25 — Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 26 — Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 29 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S Co.
Dec. 31 — Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 4 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 5 — Hongkong, Manila	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Jan. 7 — Hongkong, Manila	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 12 — Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 16 3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Dec. 18 8.00 *Dairen, Tsingtao	Pakhoi	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 18 D.L. Tsingtao	Yusang	Br. J. M. & Co
Dec. 18 6.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 19 9.00 *Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Dec. 20 9.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 22 11.00 *Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki M.	Jap. D. K. K.

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Dec. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpo	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 19 8.00 *Pukow	Newchwang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 22 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 22 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 23 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 24 M.N. Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT.
D. L.—DAYLIGHT.
†CARRYING MARC

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 18	12 noon	Taiyo M.	S. Francisco	Jan. 12
Dec. 18	6 p.m.	Arabia M.	Tacoma	

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 18	8 p.m.	Autolycus	Marseilles	
Dec. 21	7 a.m.	Chambord	Marseilles	Jan. 25

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11. a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Tsingtao & Dalny	Today	12.30 p.m	Chohei Maru
Dalny & Tsingtao	Dec. 17	9 p.m.	Pakhoi
Tsingtao	Dec. 17	9 p.m.	Yusang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 18	1 p.m.	Tungchow
Chefoo and Tientsin	Dec. 20	7 a.m.	Chusan

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Today	10 a.m.	Hsinfung
Hongkong & Canton	Today	3.30 p.m.	E. of Asia
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 18	8 p.m.	Autolycus
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 17	9 p.m.	Kwangtee
Swatow	Dec. 17	9 p.m.	Szechuen
Swatow	Dec. 17	9 p.m.	Ichang
Foochow	Dec. 18	5.30 p.m.	Ningshin
Swatow	Dec. 18	9 p.m.	Fooshing
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 21	7 a.m.	Chambord

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train.
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train.
Manilla, Australia & N. Zealand	Today	3.30 p.m.	E. of Asia
Japan ports	Dec. 17	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Dec. 18	8 p.m.	Nikko Maru

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	Nov. 8	Algol	Fr. Sloop
BNB	Dec. 14	Durban	Br. Cruiser
MeW	Nov. 30	Foxglove	Br. Gunboat
EEW	Nov. 7	Fushima	Jap. Gun-boat'
MeW.	Dec. 10	Gnat	Br. Gunboat
MeW	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
8 P	Nov. 30	Penguin	Am. Gun-boat
8 P	Nov. 30	Pigeon	Am. Gun-boat
YTPDW	Nov. 30	Seta	Jap. Gun-boat
YTPDW	Nov. 26	Sumida	Jap. Gun-boat
1 C	Nov. 20	Seb. Carboto	Ital. Gun-boat
EEW	Nov. 21	Toba	Jap. Gun-boat
YTPD		Woodlark	Br. Gun-boat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DECEMER 16, 1923

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal about 4 and 5 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
6h. 20m.	4ft. 7in.	6h. 54in.	4ft. 0in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides.)
Aprroximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

P.M.	
5 13	5 43

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Mon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
0.49 p.m.	0.23 a.m.	6h. 53 m.	5h. 58m.	6h. 8m.	5h. 43m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.28 in.
December 769.0 mm.

Meteorological Report

SICAWEI

December 16, 1923.
Sun rises today at 6.52
Sun sets today at 16.59

	Dec. 14		Dec. 15	
	16 h.	21 h.	4 h.	9 h.
Barometer (inches	30.41	30.42	30.39	30.46
(variation for 24 hours	−0.06	−0.11	−0.13	−0.06
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours	−0.11	−0.10	−0.02	+0.04
Wind—Direction	NNE	NNE	NNW	NNW
Wind—Miles per hour	9.9	6.2	8.7	9.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	44°1	41°9	38°5	36°5
Humidity %	53	71	89	93
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall, inches	—	—	0.02	0.03

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT December 14		Mean 1923.	24 hrs. variation.	Previous average (50 yrs.) same period.
Temperature	(Min. 33°1)	30.47	0.00	30.32
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 36°5) (Max. 47°0)	41°7	−2°4	44°2
Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight)		39.96	0.00	44.87

AUCTION SALES

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristow Road, Tientsin

Phone { Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153 / Auction Dept. Cent. 6122 / Chinese Department Cent 6126

AUCTIONS

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM
On Tuesday, December 18, 1923
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.

A Lot of Toys, Perfumes, Toilet Requisites, Etc., Suitable for Christmas Gifts

Comprising:—

Bronze writing sets, Bronze statuettes, Hair ornaments, Postcard frames, Magic lanterns, Ulla dolls, Teddy bear, Diabolo games, Croquet set, Skittles, Leather bag, Rolo games, Manicure sets, Crystal toilet, Girdles, Necklaces, Porcelain powder box, Rubber swans, Desk watch in leather case, Safety razors, Tobacco pipes, Hand fans etc., etc.

On View Monday

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Tuesday, December 18, 1923
at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Bedroom Suite, Teak tapestry-covered Drawing room Suite, Roll top desk, Perambulators, New Wardrobe trunk, New leather suit cases, Hand bags, Large cooking stove, Salamandre stove, Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Banjo, Cello with music stand, Large Show cases, Flat top desk, sample tables, bookcase, Medical books, Typewriter desk, Kitchen sink, Mirror back hat stand, Mirror back Sideboard, Dinner wagon, Extension dining table, dining chairs, Mirror door wardrobes, Mirror back Dressing table Chest of drawers, Washstand, Crockery, Glass ware, E. P. Ware "Sun" Typewriter, etc.

also

A Large quantity of Imported Chocolates in fancy boxes (will be sold in small lots).
Remington Typewriter.

NOW ON VIEW

New Carpets and Household Furniture
IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, December 19, 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.

New Axminster, Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

in

Persian and Turkish design, Plain Olive Green, Pink etc., Stair Carpets, Hearth Rugs.

A Large quantity of Carved Blackwood Furniture comprising:

Large marble top round table, marble top side table, Long table, Hall tabe, Arm Chairs, Stools, Columns stands, teapoys, etc., etc., etc.

and

Teak, Oak and Manila Hardwood Household Furniture & Sundries comprising

Dark-stained Oak Hat and umbrella stand, Hall table, Chairs, Teak mahogany-stained Silk tapestry seated Drawing Room Suite, Silver ware Cabinet, Centre table, Escritoire, 3-fold Screen, Bevelled mirror-back Music Cabinet, Tapestry upholstered Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Morriss Rockers with tapestry cushions, Sliding door Bookcase, Teak Flat top desk, Revolving Desk chair, Peking Cloisonne ware, Large gilt framed Oil Paintings, Coloured Pictures, Dark-stained Manila wood Bevelled mirror back sideboard, Dinner wagon, Extension dining table, Leather seated Dining Chairs, E.P. ware Cabinet, Tapestry upholstered Couch and Arm Chairs, Damask table linen, Good Cut Glass ware E.P. Ware, Crockery, Solid Brass Fenders, Fire brasses, Coal Box, Electric table lamp, 1 Mahogany stained Large Bedroom Suite, Brass mounted Small Bedroom Suite all fitted with bevelled mirrors, Double and Single Wooden Bedsteads, Woollen blankets, Elder down quilts, Bed linen, etc., etc., etc.

also

1 Fine set of Cutlery in Canteen case.
1 New Gramophone with Record cabinet by Tuck Sang & Co.
2 Enamelled Square Heating Stoves.

NOW ON VIEW

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday, December 19, 1923
at 2.30 p.m.

5 Bales British Army Blankets, 11 Pieces Rugs, 30 Piece White Mercerised Battiste, 19 Pieces Oil Cloth, 20 Boxes Fancy French Silk Ribbons, 1 Case Aluminium Trays, 1 Case Drawing Paper (Damaged), Photo Paper, Camera Lens, 3 Pieces Rubber Sheeting, Motor Car Tyres, Motor Car Iron Mud-guards, 1 Tire Vulcanising Machine, Machinery Parts, Cylinders, Iron Drums, Bed Frames, O'Pine, Canvas Sail, Electric Fans, Cartridges, Batteries, Marine Lamps, 20 Dozen Pocket Knives, 40 Dozen Padlocks, Glass Shades, Glass Pearls, Soft Felt Hats, Caps, Wooden Stands, Cabinet, 6 Dozen Barolo Wine, Sherry, 5 pieces rubber suction hose.

also

26 Pieces Large Assorted Valves Steel Springs, Pipes, Etc.,
5 Patent Steel Wall Safes.
6 Bales Baux Paper, 3 Bales White Duplicating Paper.
6 Bales M. G. Cap Paper, 2 Bales Glassine Paper, 5 Bales M. G. Envelope Paper, 16 Bales Kraft Paper.

NOW ON VIEW

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction within the premises No. 25 Tongshan Road
On Thursday, December 20, 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

The whole of the Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Hall. Large dark-stained hat stand, Bevel-edged Cheval Mirror, etc.

Dining Room. Teak bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Teak Extension Dining table, Dining chairs, Oblong table, Corner stand, Vases, E.P., Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware, Pictures, etc.

Contents of 12 Bedrooms. Teak and Oak Bevelled Mirror door Double and Single Wardrobes, Bevelled Mirror back Dressing tables, Chest of drawers, Mahogany-stained Oval bevelled mirror door Wardrobe, Oval bevelled mirror Dressing table, Dressing table with 3 bevelled mirrors, Tapestry covered Settees, Tapestry covered arm chairs, Rocking chair, Rattan Ware, Plush upholstered Double spring Couch and Arm Chairs, White enamelled Iron Double and Single Bedsteads, Brass Twin Bedsteads, Brass amounted Iron Bedsteads, Hospital Beds, Round tables, Folding tables, Flat top desks, Stoves, Blackwood table clock, Filing cabinet, Sliding door bookcase, Tapestry sofa, Large Linen Cupboards etc.

Pantry and Kitchen. Oak Ice Chest, Enamelled Iron Sink, Glass tap Filter, Good Cooking Range, Cooking utensils, etc.

also

6 Enamelled Iron Baths.
6 Lavatory Basins.
1 4-blade Ceiling fan.
Good Electric Fittings Throughout.

On View Wednesday, December 19th.

Favoured With Instructions From The Concerned Will Sell by Public Auction
On Saturday, December 22nd, 1923.
At 2.30 p.m.

At the Kalgan Dairy Farm and Livery Stables

60 CHAOUFOONG ROAD

High Class Imported Live Stock

COMPRISING:—

COWS 13 Australian Cows, Ayrshire and Illawarra, some milking and others due to calve soon. Guaranteed heavy milkers.
DOGS 21 Dogs—Bull Dogs, Airedale Terriers, Pointers trained and Pointer Pups 9 months old, Wire-Hair Terriers, Irish Terriers and Pomerandans.
HORSE 1 Bay Australian Mare very fast and stylish in harness or under the saddle, up to any weight.
ALL RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA.

also

GOATS 5 Purebred Goats (3 does and 2 bucks).
PEDIGREES WILL BE GIVEN TO BUYERS.

Now on View

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
45 Kiangse Road

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants,

Will sell by Public Auction
At The China Merchants Eastern Wharf, Pootung.
On behalf of the concerned
On Monday, December 17, 1923
At 2.30 p.m. (Afternoon)
50 Tons (more or less) Steel Wire rope
Contained in 30 drums.
Ex S-S "West Calera"
Now on view.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers
NOTE.—Samples and other particulars at auctioneers' offices

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants,

Will sell by Public Auction
On behalf of the concerned
At The Pootung Wharf of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd., at Pootung
On Tuesday, December 18, 1923,
At 2.30 p.m. (Afternoon)
130 Casks Sugar of Milk
each cask 200 lbs. (slightly damaged by sea-water)
Ex S-S "City of Tokio."
Now on view
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers or in one lot as may be found necessary at time of auction.

XMAS SALE

SEWING MACHINES

Prices
From Mex. $32.00
To Mex. $95.00

A guarantee of 7 years goes with every MACHINE we sell.

The suitable X'MAS gift
SEWING MACHINE
A trial will convince you
Y436 Lloyd Road
(cor. Nanking Road)

Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Tel. C-839, Shanghai.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants,

Will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom.
No. 40 A Kiangse Road.
On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1923.
At 10:30 a.m. (Forenoon)
High-class Tientsin Carpets and Rugs and High-class Woollen Overcoating, Woollen Linings, Piece-goods, etc.
Consisting of:—
Tientsin Carpets and Rugs, 100 pieces, various sizes and designs.
A quantity of woollen overcastings in 3½ yards lengths.
A quantity of woollen linings.
5 Cases cotton gabardines.
3 Cases Blue woollen serge.
10 Pieces overcoatings.

Now on View.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants,

Will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom
No. 40 A Kiangse Road
On
Wednesday, December 19, 1923
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, etc.,
Comprising:
Dark stained bevel-edged mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall settee and table, mahogany stained curio cabinet, escritoire, oak and dark stained bedroom suite, white enamelled brass mounted twin bedsteads, solid brass and Simmon's double bedsteads, brass fender fire brass, coal box, blankets, etc.,

also

A large quantity of fancy E. P. and Cut Glass Ware
suitable for Christmas presents
One hornless gramophone with record cabinet combined 2 Salamandre stoves.

Now on view.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER WARE at the Siberian Jewellery Store

"Something to Think About"

DEL MONTE

THE LIVEST SPOT IN SHANGHAI

will Greet its many Patrons, during the Xmas and New Year Holidays, with the

GREATEST SHOW

that has ever been staged at this most popular of Shanghai's Cafes.

Rehearsals for this show are in full swing, and the entire troupe of thirty individual stars will contribute to make this Holiday Show a Big Success.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 22nd

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

MILLY SORRETA,
IDA RAY,
THE ROBERTO SISTERS
SARAH MILLS IN NEW SONGS.

Those who saw 1922 change into 1923 at the Del Monte will never forget the Occasion. We will prophecy, however, that the

1923-1924 SHOW

Will Be Greater In All Respects

New Faces, New Costumes' New Dances, Pretty Girls

Tin Horns, Tooters, Novelties, Serpentines, Balloons and Noise Makers—are the Last Gasp from America. Will arrive on the President Grant.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST

Well known DEL MONTE DINNERS

Turkey, Stuffings and all Trimmings for the Holiday Season, with Victor Galvin at the Range.

SEASON'S GREETINGS
and A
DEL MONTE
GOOD TIME TO ALL OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

T. R. HYDE,
Manager

New Treaty Covers Widespread Phases

(Exclusive China Press).

Washington, Dec. 14.—The commercial treaty drafted between the United States and Germany includes a most favored nation clause. The treaty far exceeds the purely economic field and includes also legal, cultural and other questions. In the matter of immigration and domiciliation, for instances, the most favored nation clause is to apply. It will also affect assignment of movable and unmovable property, export and transit trade, etc. The duration of the treaty is ten years.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Dr. Pensk, Bishop Hubert J. Molasin, Misses F. King, E. Callrek.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow and ports: Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung and party.

Per P.M. s.s. President Taft from Hongkong: Mr. Chun Kee Kang, Mrs. B. H. Chun, Miss W. Chun, Messrs. Carlos Cembrano, Ching Ping-fai, Miss M. Farias, Messrs. H. C. Henderson, S. Keenan, Kam Ying-po, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lew, Lt.-Cdr. F. T. Li, Lt.-Com. J. Rushbrooke, Messrs. M. Reyes, T. P. Wong, C. S. Wong, Mrs. C. Morel, Mr. and Mrs. Frame, for San Francisco: Messrs. T. H. G. Brayfield, F. A. Calden, Geo. C. Dankwerth, Rev. J. Haarmann, Messrs. Pedro and Juan Lopez, Juan Londahl, W. H. Lambert; Miss Sarah McDavitt, Mr. Wm. Nunn, Mrs. S. D. Prather, Mr. Alfred Powers; for Honolulu: Miss Bernice Kimbel; for Yokohama: Messrs. J. Rabitt, W. M. Butts; for Kobe: Mr. A. Kerner.

Cheaper Bread
with Quality and Purity,
Windsor Bakerie
New Carlton Building
50 Bubbling Well Road
J. Y. Douglas, Late Chief Baker.
Bake Rite.
Sole Prop
Order your X'mas Cakes, Pudding and Shortbread now.
Tel. West 3055
7 One Pound Bread Coupon $1.00

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Mrs. T. Beer, Miss Lois De Pree, Mrs. Wong Tjheng-san, Mr. C. E. Watkins, Master H. Day.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Miss Bremner; for Tientsin: Messrs. Tipper, D. E. Douty, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Huber.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Kiukiang: Miss Vance.

Per C.N. s.s. Liangchow for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Milton, Miss Southby.

Per C.N. s.s. Kashing for Tsingtao: Mrs. T.A. Aiers, Mrs. A. Korostov.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Foochow: Mrs. E.E. Stuart.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson for Seattle: Miss Cora E. Jagger, Mrs. R. Stegmiller, Messrs. Fernand Leconte, T.H. Trotter, W. P. Richardson, J.W. Emison, T. Gerold; for Europe: Dr. Ching-tsai Loo; for Yokohama: MissA. I. Cameron, Rev. and Mrs. A.I. Cameron, Mrs. Dorothy Brandt; for Kobe: Mrs. I.I. Traphagen, Messrs. A.T. White, R.S. Cauvin.

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ALABASTAR LAMPS, TABLE LAMPS AND ELECTRIC BOWLS COLUMNS, BIRD BATHS, INKSTANDS AND BRONZE WORK A FINE LOT OF FANCY VENETIAN GLASS WORK.
PRICES VERY MODERATE
63898

THE
JADE TREE

Select Christmas Gifts—

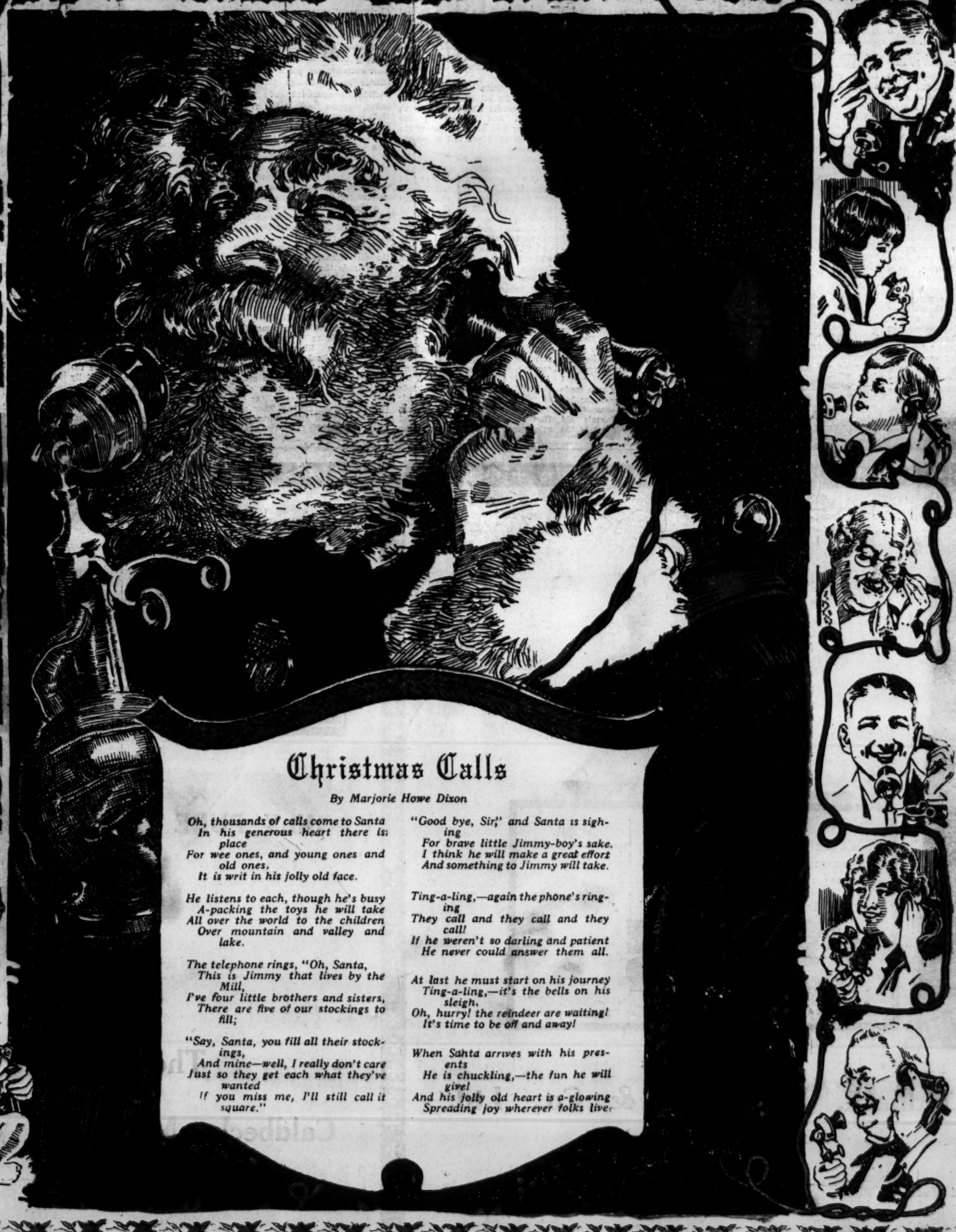
Rugs
Lacquer Furniture
Blackwood
Lamps
Shades
Screens
Book Ends
Decorated Candles
Hat Boxes
Pillows
Table Runners
Pictures
Mirrors
Brasses
Cloisonne
Jewel Cases
—at reasonable prices

On Display in Connection with our Downtown Shop
64 ROUTE GHISI
21 WHANGPOO ROAD

Annual Christmas Number

The China Press, Sunday, December 16, 1923

When Christmas Comes



Christmas Calls

By Marjorie Howe Dixon

Oh, thousands of calls come to Santa
In his generous heart there is place
For wee ones, and young ones and old ones,
It is writ in his jolly old face.

He listens to each, though he's busy
A-packing the toys he will take
All over the world to the children
Over mountain and valley and lake.

The telephone rings, "Oh, Santa,
This is Jimmy that lives by the Mill,
I've four little brothers and sisters,
There are five of our stockings to fill;

"Say, Santa, you fill all their stockings,
And mine—well, I really don't care
Just so they get each what they've wanted
If you miss me, I'll still call it square."

"Good bye, Sir," and Santa is sighing
For brave little Jimmy-boy's sake.
I think he will make a great effort
And something to Jimmy will take.

Ting-a-ling,—again the phone's ringing
They call and they call and they call!
If he weren't so darling and patient
He never could answer them all.

At last he must start on his journey
Ting-a-ling,—it's the bells on his sleigh,
Oh, hurry! the reindeer are waiting!
It's time to be off and away!

When Sahta arrives with his presents
He is chuckling,—the fun he will give!
And his jolly old heart is a-glowing
Spreading joy wherever folks live.

TIMELY TIPS TO CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

BY MARGOT

"December is the month for me;
Santa Claus and Christmas Tree."

HOW the old nursery rhyme comes to mind at this season of the year! What memories it recalls of anxious reckoning of days, counted and recounted, a dozen times, lest perchance a slip had been made and Christmas was a day nearer than we had at first thought; of mysterious parcels; suddenly closed doors as we came in from school; invitations to parties pouring in; and the final excitement of hanging up our stockings, or even, (in the case of the ultra-ambitious) a pillow-case. How we tried to keep awake so as to see old Santa appearing, laden with presents! How heavy our eyelids grew, how they persisted, in spite of all our efforts, in closing, and how very suddenly, it seemed, the dawn of Christmas morning began to steal over the darkened room, while with careful fingers we ran over the parcels, trying in the dim light to feel what they had inside. Seeing was a matter of another hour's waiting! Those were before the days of the electric light and switch, and no one was astir in the family except the inmates of the nursery, and how quiet they kept at first, but finally could bear the suspense no longer, and a burst of rattling from a drum, or a loud blast on a trumpet roused the slumbering household. How we peered at the foot of the bed, for the first gleam of a doll's perambulator, or a coveted tricycle, or, even greater bliss—a bicycle with a real bell and a lamp. All the notes that had been sent up the chimney weeks before to Santa Claus, had given the good Saint plenty of warning as to our hearts' desires. And had they not been fulfilled to the utmost? Beloved old idol of children the whole world over, how did you carry such an array of toys in your reindeer-drawn sleigh?

A bitter memory lies there too amongst the happy ones, when one black and never-to-be-forgotten Christmas morning, stockings were found still hanging limp and empty; nothing but a little folded piece of paper lay in one. It was a letter from Santa Claus himself, and Margot, too young to read, but old enough to have proved herself the worst tomboy that ever lived, was told its contents. Much regret did Santa express at being unable to pay a call that year at Margot's house. Too naughty she had been. Alas, Santa called only on children whose conduct bore a certain amount of close inspection, and as this little maid had been so very very bad, no stockings for her would be filled that year. Santa, however, begged Father and Mother to furnish her Doll's house for her instead, so that she should not be condemned to utter misery; but not for her that year were the joys of fishing deep into stockings stuffed to bursting point with presents from the land of snow. The sleigh and reindeer halted not that Christmas eve on the roof of Margot's house; old Santa shook the reins and on they went next door, where good little boys and girls lay peacefully a-bed.

POST YOUR LETTERS EARLY, KIDDIES!

Let us banish such sad and doleful thoughts, the present is our care, and very soon again the sound of the reindeer bells will be heard on the frosty air. It behoves all happy little boys and girls to write very soon if they have not already done so, and post the note in the good old way, via the Chimney Route, to reach Santa before he harnesses up those gallant reindeer, and makes his annual visit to this planet of ours.

What are we going to ask for? This a question which, pencil on lip, every child will have a hundred ready answers for. How many motors and rocking-horses, scooters and railways, teddy-bears and dolls, tea-sets and paint-boxes will have to be stowed away in that capacious sack slung over his shoulder? The sleigh will overflow with the cargo; drums and swords will have to be tied on behind; perhaps an extra pair of reindeer will have to be brought out of the stable. But the willing creatures do not mind. The sleigh runners will slip easily over the soft snow in the land where Santa Claus dwells, it is only the first pull that may be a bit hard. Then with tossing heads and jingling bells the descent to earth is made. Some would have us believe that the journey is now-a-days accomplished by aeroplane, and I have seen pictures they have made of Santa in a flying machine; but I would not trust them there. The reindeer are Santa's old faithfuls, and he would not be the man we all know him to be, did he desert them for human machinery. So listen well, and soon, one quiet night, you will hear the echo of those silver bells stealing through the starlit skies.

Though Santa Claus will have his gifts for all, these are not the only presents which most of us will get. And happily for the givers as well as the receivers the shops in town are full of ravishing goods.

Good things to eat interest all of us at this time of the year, and in this respect Shanghai is as well supplied as any town of the same size in the world. A visit to any grocery store will reveal the many varieties of canned foods put up by Sussman and Wormser, better known to good housekeepers as S. and W. A menu is incomplete without some item from this famous house of canned food dealers. Honey for the breakfast table, asparagus for lunch, are but two that constantly find their way to every table in town. Their representative in the city must have a busy time filling orders from the grocers who deal with him. Van Shing, an enterprising storekeeper to be found at the corner of Avenue Joffre and Avenue du Roi Albert and Yuen Tah and Co. are offering all kinds of Christmas dainties. Their windows are packed with lovely Christmas crackers, and nuts and raisins and every want for the Christmas dinner can be supplied by them.

Shainin's on Szechuen Road call themselves with truth the "home of good things to eat." Passing their entrance one has a most delicious aroma wafted to one's nostrils, compounded of nuts, coffee, apples and dried fruit. Nuts in variety and abundance are heaped in tempting piles, crystallised fruit and candy of Russian and other makes are stacked in splendid profusion. For the older taste, which does not incline to sweet things so much, there are smoked and salted salmon and caviare for the "Zakoushka," as Russians call the before-dinner appetiser, and some delicious cheeses to round off the perfectly thought-out meal.

Do not forget the cigarettes for the after-dinner smoke, and here our friends the B. A. T. are ever ready with their many different brands, though perhaps the general favourites are Capstan and Three Castle.

NOVEL GIFT IDEAS

If you are looking for something that will please a good housekeeper, who likes everything round her to be dainty and of the labour-saving order, there is nothing that will give so much satisfaction as a Westinghouse electrical iron, or toaster, or a chafing dish or kettle. They are easy to manage, and readily kept clean, and besides these two qualities they are fascinating to make use of oneself.

A novel present at Christmas may take the form of an I. S. S. Bond, which may be taken up for a friend and paid for in monthly instalments, or a year's premium at a time. Your friend stands the chance of winning a big money prize, whenever the monthly drawings take place, and thus you are giving what might easily become a very handsome gift.

Before it grows too late, Christmas Cards for friends in outports and Japan should be purchased. Those for the homelands should have been posted long since. At Edward Evans and Sons, and Brewer and Co., Ltd., on Nanking Road, a splended selection may be found; also fancy calendars, and a good collection of books in attractive bindings for those of our friends who enjoy spending their leisure hours in reading.

At Sincere's, on Nanking Road, the display for the Christmas season is really amazing. For the grown-ups the variety is endless. There are mah jongg sets in ivory and bone, ranging in prices from $10.00 upwards. Pretty vanity cases of every size are found in the new ladies' department on the first floor. They are beautifully fitted up with all the little bottles, mirror and pencil, and a dozen little extras that will make the lucky recipient the envy of all her friends. Scents from the best Paris houses, put up in charming fancy-shaped bottles are sold on the ground floor, and while Leander is buying a flask of Quelque Fleurs for his lady-love, Lulu at the opposite corner is purchasing half-a-dozen pairs of fancy socks for him.

The first floor offers a wonderful show of metallic laces in artistic designs and colourings. Jumpers and jerseys in wool and silk are to be seen here too, while for little boys and girls there are some cosy wooly suits composed of jersey, leggings and cap, from the famous house of Jaeger. Chilprufe manufacturers have also sent a consignment of warm underwear. The eye of the wanderer is not long in lighting on the wonderful toy department, which occupies a corner of this floor. Here every sort of stuffed and woolly animal has found a temporary home. Mechanical toys of all kinds are found, including some wonderful dancing dolls, who perform on a prettily decorated platform, to the accompaniment of a tinkling musical box, cunningly hidden under the stage. For our boys there are tricycles and scooters galore, for the girls, dolls in every manner of attire from babies up. There are crackers too and collapsible Xmas trees, made of some artificial greenery, that will close up like an umbrella to be put away until next year, and ornaments to hang on the tree in all sorts of pretty shapes.

A wonderful present for a lucky boy or girl of over ten or twelve is a miniature cinematograph machine, which will take the sandard sized film.

Sports requirements of all kinds, hockey sticks, golf-clubs, and balls, bags for holding the gear, badminton racquets and baseball spaldings, caps and gloves for players, are to be found close to the toys. All these are useful presents one might give to a friend fond of an outdoor life.

A visit downstairs to the provision department shows a generous supply of good things for the festive season. There are hams and stores of all kinds, chocolates, fondants, crystallised fruits and Christmas crackers, and for the tree there are ornaments in finest spun glass, and bunches of fruit and vegetables which on closer inspection prove to be candies artfully tied up in coloured wax paper.

WHY NOT HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

A present to the home is a happy thought at Xmas time, and at Wa-Lee, on the corner of Nanking and Yunnan Roads, a sale of household requirements is in full swing. Prices are being reduced by from 10 percent to 20 percent, and amongst the goods in stock are some delightfully soft and prettily designed bath-mats. They are not of the usual Turkish towelling variety, but look like soft wool velvet, and are to be had in pink and blue, yellow and white, and other soft shades. There are also some bed quilts in china covers marked from $19.00; and if your bathroom or pantry is in need of a new floor covering there a plenty of linoleums to choose from here.

At Tai Chong's across the way a new venture is being made in selling some delicious Canadian Candy manufactured by Willard's. There are boxes of chocolates from $2.75 up, and large lumps of chocolate with different fillings at five for a dollar, which rejoice in the most appetising of names. Who would not like to taste a Cream Cocoanut Dip, or a Sunny

(Continued on Page 4)

Born 1820——
Still going Strong!

It's just as easy to say JOHNNIE WALKER as to say Scotch Whisky, and much safer.

Guaranteed same quality all over the world

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A HUGE DISPLAY OF TOYS, GAMES, BOOKS AND CRACKERS

BRING THE KIDDIES TO "TOYLAND" ON THE FIRST FLOOR

"SOLITAIRE" Game
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Price $1.00

FIRE ESCAPE
Mechanical Toy
8 inches long
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CHARMING DOLL
Dressed in Pink or Blue Silk.
14 inches long.
Price $4.50

BRIGHTLY PAINTED BUCKETS
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Price $1.00, 1.50

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Just received an exact model of the Citroen car.
Length 12 ins.
Price $12.50

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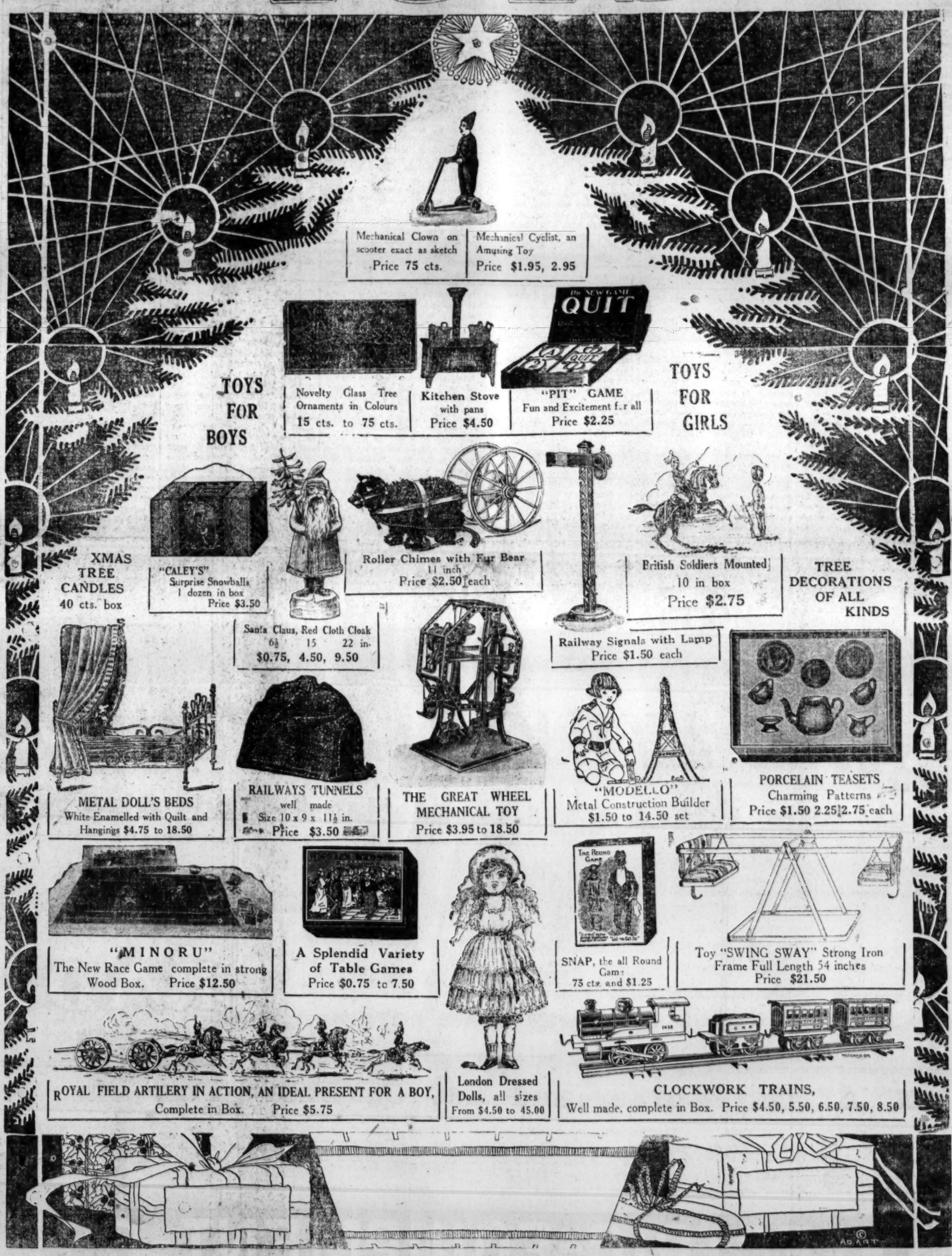
Price $1.35



Mechanical Clown on scooter exact as sketch
Price 75 cts.

Mechanical Cyclist, an Amusing Toy
Price $1.95, 2.95

Novelty Glass Tree Ornaments in Colours
15 cts. to 75 cts.

Kitchen Stove
with pans
Price $4.50

"PIT" GAME
Fun and Excitement for all
Price $2.25

TOYS FOR BOYS

XMAS TREE CANDLES
40 cts. box

"CALEY'S"
Surprise Snowballs
1 dozen in box
Price $3.50

Santa Claus, Red Cloth Cloak
6½ 15 22 in.
$0.75, 4.50, 9.50

Roller Chimes with Fur Bear
11 inch
Price $2.50 each

Railway Signals with Lamp
Price $1.50 each

TOYS FOR GIRLS

British Soldiers Mounted
10 in box
Price $2.75

TREE DECORATIONS OF ALL KINDS

METAL DOLL'S BEDS
White Enamelled with Quilt and Hangings $4.75 to 18.50

RAILWAYS TUNNELS
well made
Size 10 x 9 x 11½ in.
Price $3.50

THE GREAT WHEEL MECHANICAL TOY
Price $3.95 to 18.50

"MODELLO"
Metal Construction Builder
$1.50 to 14.50 set

PORCELAIN TEASETS
Charming Patterns
Price $1.50 2.25 2.75 each

"MINORU"
The New Race Game complete in strong Wood Box. Price $12.50

A Splendid Variety of Table Games
Price $0.75 to 7.50

London Dressed Dolls, all sizes
From $4.50 to 45.00

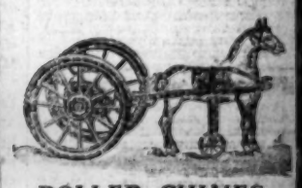
SNAP, the all Round Game
75 cts. and $1.25

Toy "SWING SWAY" Strong Iron Frame Full Length 54 inches
Price $21.50

ROYAL FIELD ARTILERY IN ACTION, AN IDEAL PRESENT FOR A BOY,
Complete in Box. Price $5.75

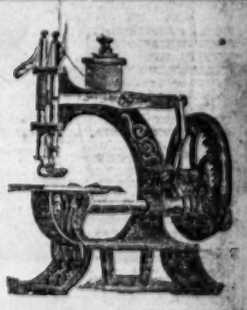
CLOCKWORK TRAINS,
Well made, complete in Box. Price $4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50

CALEY'S CRACKERS
in all varieties
$1.25 to 5.75

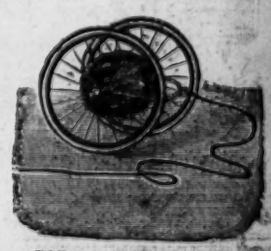


ROLLER CHIMES HORSE DRAWN
Price $1.00 each

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS
Well Filled
From $1.25 to 25.50



Model Sewing Machines
$2.95 to 19.50



PULL ALONG BELLS
Nickel-Plated
Price $1.00, 1.25

Kitchen Stoves Painted White, 10 inch long
Price $4.75

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH — "WAYLOO CORNER" — NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Timely Tips To Christmas Shoppers

(Continued from Page 2)

Jim, and whose mouth does not water at the thought of a Yum-yum? Besides the confectionery, which is always a safe present at Christmas with both young and old, there is a splendid lot of really beautiful articles such as clocks, cut-glass, E. P. and silver-ware to make one's selection from. A useful double reading lamp, which can be adjusted for two to read by, is a gift two book-lovers would surely appreciate, and there are some good pieces of miniature statuary in plaster and bronze which would look well in a lounge hall or smoking room. For the baby there are some pretty sets, consisting of a silverbacked brush and comb, or a case containing a silver fork and spoon. There are also manicure and dressing sets, with silver and tortoise-shell backs.

On the first floor is found an extensive selection of furniture among which a newly built bedroom suite at once attracts the eye. It is of natural coloured oak, edged with black-stained teak, and ornamented with an inlaid Chinese lotus design, also in black. The handles and hinges are of nickel, worked in a Chinese pattern, and the whole suite is bold and striking, but not over-ornamented. Another pretty suite but of a more usual pattern is one in cream enamel, in the Empire style, with panels of rattan work. There is also a very charming little set for a sun parlour, consisting of a round gate-legged table and four chairs, all painted a brilliant green, and ornamented with bunches of fruit in their natural colors. It is cheerful in the extreme, and would lend a note of happy intimacy to any enclosed verandah.

A further journey up the stairs leads us to the second floor, where carpets and curtains are found. Carpets of both Axminster and local makes are sold here, and there are some pretty squares of art linoleum too. Chenille curtains in several shades are offered for sale, and for those desiring an oriental touch in the window hangings there are Soochow curtains in every shade and design. The old fashioned kind with large storks or bamboos several feet high, and gaudy-eyed birds flying through the air, are becoming atrocities of the past. The new curtains are more artistic and depend for their attractiveness on their coloring and simplicity of design. A color card showing twenty different shades allows ample scope for one's choice. All the designs on these curtains are drawn by hand, and in some little native shop one watches with fascination the draughtsman dip his brush into the pot of color, and draw without measurement or model the most intricate of patterns; never hesitating over a stroke but going steadily on, and working over the entire surface of a curtain as though it were a mere slip of paper whose proportions he could take in at a glance.

For the protection of your motor-car bonnet in winter, Tai-Chong will make you a cosy cover, and as a sample they have a most cheery looking one in red pegamoid strings and fasteners complete. The price naturally differs according to the size of the car, but the average is $10.

There are also in the soft goods department a selection of nursery cretonnes with Noah and his animals, little chicks newly hatched out, and a few other delightful patterns which would brighten up any playroom. On leaving the premises one's eye lights on a wonderful new kind of doormat, made of leather, which may be rolled up, and is warranted to last for ever.

SILKS ARE ALWAYS POPULAR

Across the road is Laou Kiu Luen, the Lion Silk Store. There are being shown some rich brocaded charmeuse satins, with patterns in a contrasting shade, such as blue on gold and gold on white. There is also silk jersey cloth for sale, both in tubular and single widths. Spanish shawls, which are a splendid suggestion for a Christmas gift, are to be bought here. They range in all sizes and prices from $20 up. One in black crepe de chine, with the pattern worked entirely in yellow silk, was priced at $32.

There is also a good selection of figured crepe de chine, and of Royal and Palace crepes which are always popular for indoor frocks. A gorgeous piece of brocaded satin was unrolled for a feast to the eye, the background is of roses and foliage in a hundred natural tints, overlaid with a n silver brocade of roses and leaves. For the mere man, who is so difficult to provide with a present at Christmas, Laou Kiu Yuen have a good collection of socks and ties.

For a further selection of Chinese silks a visit must be paid to Laou Kiu Chwang. They have some lovely materials in rich designs. One displayed so as to catch the eye of anyone entering, was a brocaded charmeuse in blacu an d emerald green, peacocks figuring in the pattern. Here are also satins printed in Paisley designs, silver brocades in half a dozen different shades, and some exceedingly tasteful printed crepe de chines. One on which cherry blossoms in shades of pink, figured on a black background, was particularly attractive, and would make a bewitching boudoir gown or a pyjama sleeping suit. A dark blue satin, printed with wheels of bright colors, and another in black with a Chinese design of figures, a little tea house and foliage could be used most effectively as linings for coats or evening wraps.

Besides silk of every kind Laou Kiu Chwang are showing some exquisitely embroidered pictures. They are beautiful examples of the art of needle-painting, and represent the usual Chinese subjects of peonies, birds, peach-blossom, wistaria, chrysanthemums, etc. One of these, sent home in a narrow blackwood frame, would become a treasured possession. On the first floor there are for sale furs of all kinds, in sets of muffs and stoles, and a number of ready-to-wear fur coats.

Stocks at present in town from the Ardath Tobacco Co., and on sale at all tobacconists, include their usual brand of cigarettes, the favorite 555, Double Ace and Astorias, all of which are Virginians, and a Turkish variety The Three Dots. Their double length cigarettes, the King Whip, are growing in popularity, and now come in the ordinary thickness and a magnum size as well. They also stock a smoking mixture called "Tradition," which comes in quarter pound tins.

The great question of what to give brothers and men friends is soon solved by a visit to Hall and Holtz, for here there is plenty for one's choice. Silk scarves in plain colors or stripes, gloves lined with wool, fancy golf hose, and walking sticks are but a few suggestions. Among the latest novelties are sticks covered with snake skin. These come from Formosa, which apparently abounds in these reptiles, and some genius has at last thought of a use for the deadly creatures. The skin with all its natural coloring is stretched over the stick, the ends are finished off with a fancy handle and a good ferrule, and with a small leather strap for the Lady's swagger cane, these make a most unusual present for anyone keen on walking.

A word about the picture books for children which are sold on the ground floor here. The publishers of literature for the very young are always bringing out new ideas, and this Xmas they have certainly succeeded in producing some very jolly results. There are books with the face of a clock on the cover, and two hands which can be moved at will, to teach the kiddies how to tell the time. There is another with a Punch and Judy Show, with figures which move when you pull a slip of paper, and yet a third with Jumbo outside, who rolls his eyes and nods his head. There is an album for scraps in a box, with gum bottle and brush complete, there are books with pictures that need completing, also with the help of scissors and paste. There are railway books for boys and rag books for the baby. Every one in the nursery has been thought of. But for a true peep into the kingdom of childhood a visit to the toy department, which has invaded the Millinery premises for the time being, is essential. Here the Zoo of stuffed animals has taken up its abode while in Shanghai, and they are a fine collection. Black cats with the bushiest of tails are seen in every size, and Puss-in-Boots complete with red top boots and white neck ruffle, is also here waiting for a home. Bonzo, too, has come along with his funny little pink nose and mischievous wink. Then there is Peter Rabbit and all his numerous relations, all waiting for their future masters and mistresses. The railways with signals and arc lamps, stations and tunnels, are enough to turn any lad of ten delirious. There are toy typewriters, to, and sewing machines, kitchen stoves and a fascinating miniature canteen. There are some funny rubber sponge toys for the Baby and a lovely lot of doll's-house furniture for the little housekeeper of five or six, and of course there are plenty of balloons.

For mother and big sister, there are two tables completely covered with novelties from London and Paris. These include the daintiest of sachets for putting among one's clothes, powder puffs with long handles for reaching the back, fancy garters, kid gloves with colored gauntlets, and funny little insect-shaped pincushions for luck. There are some pretty bed-quilts for a baby's cot, and some wide woolly scarves for the person whose gifts are of a practical kind, and some dear little gloves in grey, pink and blue wool for the tiny fingers of little Miss Four-Years-Old.

EVENING WEAR FOR THE HOLYDAYS

At Whiteaway and Laidlow's the Christmas spirit has certainly invaded the store early. Among the dress materials for evening wear were several that would make up into most enchanting frocks for the evening party on the 25th. One was a mauve and gold brocade of sumptuous design and coloring. Beside it, in sweet simplicity, was draped an almond green moire silk, the very thing for the young girl in her first season. Of sports materials, there are an infinite number to choose from in checks and stripes, and all are smart and practical.

The lift itself has been decorated with tinsel and mottoes of good-will in French, English and Chinese. On emerging therefrom a grocer's stall, with goods of all descriptions, meets one's eyes and we know that here again is toyland. A gramaphore is playing a merry tune, and on going towards the spot from which the sounds are issuing, one sees a tiny instrument no larger than a Brownie No. 2. This is the "Peter Pan" and the latest invention in English gramaphones. It will play a twelve-inch record and its tone is as good as that of a fullsized instrument.

Another novelty found at Whiteaway's is the auto-skiff, a toy shaped somewhat like a tiny boat. The "rower" sits down on a sliding seat, and puts his feet up on a wooden bar, with his hands he pulls on a rope, which causes the skiff to fly along at a splendid pace. Pogo sticks are also for sale here, ordinary scooters, and some fine little bicycles with solid rubber tyres. The makers of the Citroen cars have turned out a miniture model of their four-seaters and these little motors perfect in every detail are sold here too. Then there are sewing machines for the little girl who likes to make her own dollies' frocks, and no end of dolls for her to add to her family, among which is the Italian bambino, on his pillow, and who is a most amusing fellow. Indoor games for after dinner are also here in a number of makes, and include Minoru, Manifesto, The Whip, etc., all of which are old favorites.

At the Walkover Shoe Store they have some lovely Kayser hose in all colors with fancy clocks, and there are a lot of pretty buckles to choose from for the slippers one is going to wear on Christmas night, if one is not getting one of the pretty silver pairs which are for sale here. The shoe fashion, we are informed, shows a tendency for sposts models to become squarer at the toes, and for dress shoes to show shorter vamps and rounder toes.

HOW ABOUT A BOOK?

Books are nearly always a good solution of the gift problem, and anyone contemplating the purchase of some volumes for a Christmas present must not fail to pay a visit to the Chinese American Book Publishing Co. Here for the serious student is Herbert H. Asquith's "The Genesis of The War." In the scientific line we may get "Science remaking the World," by Stossen, and as a non-sectarian expose of the Biblical narrative, there is Hondrick van Loon's "Story of the Bible."

"The Glory of the Pharaohs," by Arthur Weigall, should find many interested readers. The popularity of "Outlines" seems still to be in full swing, and in these compendiums for the man or woman who has not a great deal of spare time for reading, are to be had "Outlines of Literature," edited by John Drinkwater, and the "Outlines of History" by H. G. Wells. The English edition is on sale here and is considered the best illustrated.

All the classics of the nursery and the schoolroom are here too, and a splendid collection of books in the "Scribner Series for Young People," priced at $2 a volume, besides other more expensive editions. Here all the old favorites of childhood and adolescence are found—Jules Verne, and Henty, Gulliver's Travels, Robinson Crusoe, and The Swiss Family Robinson, Alice in Wonderland, and a hundred other friends who will never pass away. For younger children there are the "Glue" books, with pictures to stick in their places, and the "Magic Drawing Book," where only a good scribble and rub over the pages will bring out the most astonishing results.

Besides the books for sale here, there are some life-like reproductions of Chinese figures. A man and his wife, a family party of four, and last, but by no means least, the Chinese baby in all the glory of a red satin coat. These are cleverly modelled and painted in natural colors, and would make suitable gifts for anyone leaving Shanghai for a holiday at home.

A visit to the premises of the Geola and Brunswick gramaphone store on the Rue du Consulat shows a splendid collection of machines and records. Three kinds of gramaphones are kept here, the Geola, Brunswick, and Stewart, at prices ranging from $32 for a portable model, to $275 for a cabinet-grand. There are also stands at $23 each for holding records, and on which to place the smaller table models. A shipment of records arrives every month and the catalogue issued by the manufacturers shows that every form of music is represented. All the latest jazz tunes foxtrots and onesteps, can be got and for the lovers of instrumental music, the records of piano and other selections are of a high order.

At Montrie and Co., on Nanking Road, there is also a splendid selection of gramaphone records constantly in stock, and these are from the famous Victor makers who need little advertising in this city, so well-known is the "dog who listens for his master's voice." At Robinson's the records kept in stock are those of the Columbia Gramaphone Co., and these, too, need no introduction to the Shanghai public. A good set of records for the Xmas party will help more than anything else to help the festivities to go off with a swing.

SILKS AND BOOKS AGAIN

A fleeting visit to Laou Kai Fook, the oldest established silk hong in Shanghai, shows some beautiful brocaded charmeuse in two contrasting colors. A lot of neckties for men are to be seen and some prettily embroidered slippers cut on a Chinese pattern for ladies. They have also at present a good selection of Mandarin coats and old embroideries, all of which are enjoying such a vogue at the moment. For men there is striped crepe de chine, which would make up into smart shirts for day wear. Laou Kai Fook has lately imported, a consignment of Soochow curtains, in [illegible] and cream grounds, on which the design is in Chinese blue and black.

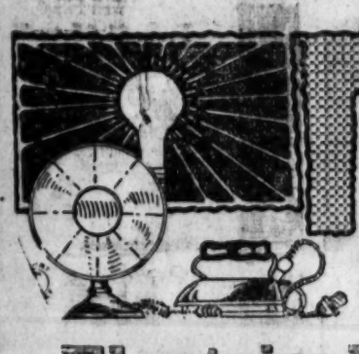
A visit to Edward Svans and Sons on North Szechuen Road, shows how far the art of designing [illegible] stationery has been carried. This house makes a specialty of all kinds of beautiful writing materials, the paper being of the finest hand-made quality, and put up into most attractive boxes. Some novel seals for stamping sealing-wax have just arrived, and are cleverly constructed so as to stamp the wax with an initial by using the outer engraving, but this can be unscrewed and leaves exposed an inner letter which may be used for engraving one's private note-paper, on the same principle as a copper plate for visiting cards. Stamps with any single initial are ready for sale at Evans, but if a double monogram is desired this may be ordered and delivered within a day or two.

There are stacks of story books for boys and girls, all the annuals we have long known as old friends; "Tiger Tim" with his engaging smile, and the Play-Box Annual, with Mrs. Bruin's school of mischievous boys. They are all back again with new tricks and new adventures. Then there are plenty of paper dolls and their wardrobes, and a model aeroplane in cardboard waiting to be put together, and several indoor games.

For the Christmas gift to reach its destination looking as festive as possible, Edward Evans and Sons have a good stock of holly paper, colored paper ribbon and Christmas seals. There is also artificial holly to tuck in under the string, and so impart the last little touch of Yuletide cheer to our presents.

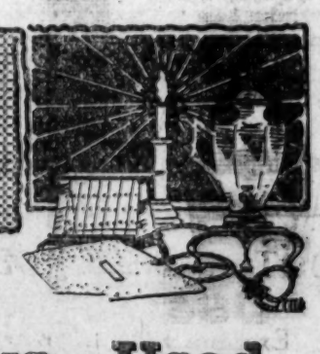
For many Shanghai dwellers a houseboat trip is always a Christmas holiday event, and for the stores it will be necessary to take away, a visit to Yuen Tah on Broadway should be paid. A Xmas sale is going on just now, and there is naturally at this famous old compradore's store, every possible article in the goods line that one could wish to eat. St. Charles' Cream at $2.75 a dozen tins, Oxford sausages, Crosse and Blackwell's tinned

(Continued on Page 6)



MAKE THIS AN

ALL ELECTRICAL CHRISTMAS



Electrical Gifts Are Always Appreciated And Always Used

DO NOT GIVE
Useless Gifts. No one has money to throw away these days

Say Merry Christmas with a Radio Set!

Drop In At Our Corner and Let Us Show You Our Display

"THE SIGN OF SERVICE"

50 Nanking Road

ELECTRIC-EQUIPMENT-CO

Phone C. 4757

FIRST FLOOR UP

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

FIRST FLOOR UP

SHANGHAI

GRAND XMAS DISPLAY & TOY BAZAAR

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW SHOWING SEASONABLE ARTICLES FOR XMAS PRESENTS

SHOP EARLY

BUY YOUR XMAS GIFTS AT H. & H.

SUGGESTIONS

For Ladies

DAINTY HAND WEAR

Gloves

ALWAYS APPRECIATED

Fur Lined in Tan or Grey .	$14.50
Fleece Lined in Tan or Grey	$ 7.50
Unlined Kid in Tan or Grey	$ 3.95
Unlined Suede Gauntlets .	$10.50
Chamois Washable Gloves .	$ 7.50

"Hubigants" & De Coty's Noted Perfumes $2.50-8.50

HANDKERCHIEFS

Fancy Embroidered Hemstitched
Assorted 3 in a Box . . $2.45
Linen plain and H.S. $4.50-5.25 Dozen

BOOT & SHOE DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED

Exclusive and Distinctive
Evening Wear For Ladies, in Gold & Silver Brocade.

An Ideal Gift

Boudoir Slippers in Various Shades.
For Evening Comfort
Cosy Slippers For Baby
VERY ATTRACTIVE

HAIR ORNAMENTS FOR EVENING WEAR.

HANDBAGS

Latest Parisian Novelties in Silk or Leather.
$6.50 to 45.00 each

Ladies Silk Hose
For Day or Evening Wear

Latest Novelties in Neck Ties from 2.50
The Blue & White Spot Batswing Tie, Our Price 1.75 each

Steamer Rugs from 15.00 each
Dressing Gowns from 45.00
Smoking Jackets from 10.50
Snakeskin Walking Sticks 10.50 „
Fancy Wool Waistcoats from 12.50

For Gentlemen

A Smart Pair of GLOVES for Xmas.

Dent's Lined	$10.50
Unlined Kid	$5.75
Chamois Washable . . .	$6.50
Chamois Fabric	$3.25
Suede Unlined	$7.50
"Perrins" Gloves	$5.75

Silk Scarves Assorted Patterns from $25.00

HANDKERCHIEFS

Irish Linen	$25.00 doz.
Cambric	$6 50 „
Silk	$3.75 each
Fancy Border . . .	$5.75 doz.

CONFECTIONERY DEPT.

Xmas Cakes & Plum Puddings
Our Speciality.

Cadbury's Famous Chocolates
Sweets for the Children

Mince Pies, usual A. I. Quality

Fancy Cakes made Daily in our own Model Sanitary Bakery

Phone your orders C. 44

BRING YOUR CHILDREN TO TOYLAND

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

Model Farmyards

Toy Soldiers
"Meccano" Outfits
Miniature Motor Cars
Electrical Toys
Skooters
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Fancy Dressed Dolls
Fancy Dolls Cots
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For Animals
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Baskets of Fruit
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Trumpets

Toy Musical Instruments of all kinds
Mandoline, Violin
Piano, etc.

The **"WONDER" GRAMAPHONE**

17.50 Each

Records From 40 cts.

Decorations for the Home

Xmas Trees Decorated

Tea Services In China

CINEMAS, MODEL STEAM SHIPS — AND ENAMEL WARE

ELECTRO PLATE DEPARTMENT

THE FAMILY GIFT. Ladies' and gents' suit cases genuine leather, Silver fittings throughout. Our Prices $125 & $250

THE IDEAL PRESENT

E. P. WARE

SILVER MOUNTED CIGARETTE CASES FROM - - - - $24.00

CIGAR ASH TRAYS
Our Price $10.50 each

SPECIAL XMAS GIFT
CANTEEN OF CUTLERY
IN TABLE CASE - $700.00

FANCY EGG STANDS
FROM $30.00 EACH

FOR "MOTHER"

E. P. BUTTER DISHES	$ 12.50	each
„ CHEESE, BUTTER AND BISCUIT STAND	$ 28.50	„
„ FLOWER VASES	$ 13.50	„
„ JAM DISHES	$ 19.50	„
„ COCKTAIL SHAKERS	$ 28.00	„
„ SWEET DISHES	$ 9.50	„
A CASE OF COMMUNITY PLATE (18 pieces)	Price $10?.00	„

SPORTING GOODS & GAMES DEPARTMENT

A Splendid Selection of Games for Indoor Sport.
SUITABLE FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

DEAN'S RAG BOOKS FOR BABY
DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES, CHESS AND RACE GAMES
AT MODERATE PRICES.

INTERESTING ITEMS FOR CHILDREN

PAINTING BOOKS	From $1.75
PAINT BOXES	„ $1.50
ARTISTIC PICTURE BOOKS	$3.75

THE PICTURE MAKER
Very instructive — something more than a Toy.
BUY YOUR CRACKERS AT H. and H.

Animal Studies for Colouring, etc., etc.

Playing Cards and Roulette.

XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS From $1.00 each | LATEST NOVELTIES IN CALENDARS FOR 1924

14 NANKING ROAD 8 a.m.—5.30 p.m. TELEPHONE C. 44

Mrs. Honeywell drew aside the hanging curtains to place the holly wreath with its red silk bow in the window. Suddenly her front door blew open with a whirl of snow and Edith stomped in, her arms filled with her Christmas muddles.

Edith, tall and rosy cheeked, clerked in the "big store." She had been taken on as an extra for the holiday rush. The excitement, the crowding of insistent customers, the continuous demand for cheerful service had been her first business experience.

"Hello, Mother bunch!" cried Edith as she closed the door and dropped her bundles, her fur piece an her great coat.

"Are you tired, dear," asked Mrs. Honeywell, for she knew that this was the last shopping day and she imagined a day of exasperation for her daughter in serving the numberless last minute folks.

"Not a bit," promptly rejoined Edith, "I do believe that people are following somewhat the much-ly advocated saying of doing their Christmas shopping early. Of course there were a lot who had to get something for their cousin or a friend or a wife whom they had forgotten but they seemed to appreciate the fact and were the nicest customers I ever had.

"You know, mother," she went on, "you sort of lose the idea of Christmas when you are in the center of so much buying and selling. But today I met several customers who were the loveliest I have met."

Edith strolled on out into the kitchen with her mother and helped her with the preparations for supper. Mother and daughter had been "batching it" together for some years, living on the income from Mr. Honywell's insurance which had provided for Edith's education as well as a fair living for both of them. Now, however, Edith felt she should make her own way at least. They needed pretty clothes; she and her mother liked the theater and some day they were going to get "that car."

"I have a little surprise for you, Mother, or rather the surprise is for me," murmured Edith while she stirred the gravy.

"I thought so," answered her mother, "you've been looking quite mysterious.—Look out, you're burning the gravy. I suppose you are going to tell me that Fred will be here tonight."

"Oh Fred will be here all right. He'd be here day and night if I'd let him. But that is not my special surprise," said Edith as she and Mrs. Honeywell sat down to their gate-legged table.

"I am going to be kept on at the store," Edith continued, "and it will came about on account of a certain Mrs. Worthington. She came into the China and glassware section and she seemed to be quite put out and annoyed and told me how she had purchased a nice tea set as a gift for her daughter and the set had been delivered broken, and here it was the last day with no gift. I sympathised with her and helped her make a new selection and arranged with the floorman to have the set delivered by a special messenger. It wasn't much for me to do, since it had happened before many times, especially this time of the year, but it seemed to impress Mrs. Worthington. I have since found out that she is one of the most important customers the store has. As soon as I finished with her she went to the buyer of the section and reported to him how I had handled the matter for her and told him that he ought to keep me after the rush. The buyer said he agreed with her and would arrange for me to be employed permanently and he notified me before I left this evening. So mother that settles the job question! And it must have been the Christmas spirit that got into Mrs. Worthington. The other girls told me she had never been known to have a kind word for any one."

The door bell gave a sharp ring and Edith rose hastily with an eager look in her blue eyes. The next instant Mrs. Honeywell heard a soft murmur,

"Oh, Fred, how cold your nose is!" Whereupon Mrs. Honeywell demanded to know how Edith knew. There was a series of repressed giggles and chuckles as Fred entered and greeted a much loved mother-in-law to be.

Timely Tips To Christmas Shoppers

(Continued from Page 4)

cakes, Plum-puddings in tins, hams, dried and crystallised fruit, apples and oranges, are a few of the items included in the usual houseboat menu.

For the hundred and one little knick-knacks that mean so little to those who have lived here a long time, but which appeal enormously to our friends at home, the "One Price Lace Store" on Broadway have a very large choice. There is a wonderful procession in miniature clay figures painted in bright colors, representing the triumphal procession of a magistrate with his retinue of soldiers. These quaint little figures, of small worth in themselves, nevertheless convey to those at home a very true picture of things as they are in the East. Then there is a case full of mother of pearl spoons, butter knives, and pickle forks etc> ivory bag-handles, and fancy embroidered slippers. Grass cloth tea-cloths, in the popular cross-stitch, are being sold here extremely reasonably; a set consisting of a cloth and six serviettes can be had for as little as $4. Chifese umbrellas painted in all kinds of designs, from Foochow and Hangchow, may be purchased here for from 60 cts. to $1.00 each. Mah-Jongg sets from $3.00, and a peacock feather fan for $1.25.

Across the road, a few yards further up, is Chi-Chang, also a lace and embroidery establishment, where a lot of beautifully worked linen handkerchiefs may be seen. These are the very thing to slip into a letter home, and are very reasonably priced at $7.00 and $9.00 a dozen; while for $3.75 one can purchase a dozen just as prettily embroidered, but made of fine pearlene. Torchon, Venetian, Point and Irish crochet lace are all sold here by the yard or piece, and there are several patterns in each variety to choose from.

At Cantorovitch there is at present a very good selection of jerseys for women and children, and some dear little woollies for the babies. Also a lot of silk hosiery for ladies is being sold at a reduction. This store makes a specialty of corsets and brassieres, importing their goods from no fewer than four American, one French, and one English manufacturing house.

Silberman has some smart silk scarves for men and woolly ones for ladies, as well as a large selection of ties and gloves in kid, suede and wool. This store is showing some pretty woollen and silk socks for the kiddies, suitable for party wear, and there are also boxes of handkerchiefs printed with the jolliest of animal pictuies.

An enterprising store that has a finger on every line of trade is the Wee-Wee Department Store, where one may purchase a hundred different kinds of goods in the space of as many square yards. There are Christmas cards and magazines, chocolates and ribbons, silk hosiery and fancy garters, stationery and typewriters, groceries and scent, toys and umbrells, to mention but a tenth of all that is to be seen in this compact little shop. It is situated on the North Szechuen Road, a little beyond the Apollo Theater, and the stock of Chinese dolls in particular is well worth a visit of inspection.

STILL MORE SUGGESTIONS

The present craze for wireless gets every encouragement from the Electrical Equipment Corporation, situated at the corner of Nanking and Honan Roads. Here are receiving sets from $40 upwards, made locally, and with every set purchased is supplied sufficient wire for connecting it with the aerials. For the house there is a good stock of electric contrivances, such as waffle-irons, coffee-makers, toasters, and chafing dishes. There are besides these some very handsome table lamps with artistic colored shades.

At the Chocolate Shop the candies are as good as ever (they cannot be improved), and for special Xmas fare the cooks and confectioners are busy making vast quantities of plum-puddings, mince-pies, pumpkin-pies and Xmas cakes. The pork pies turned out by this store are deservedly popular, for they are the best in town, and as such are supplied to all the leading clubs.

That latest addition to the prosperous appearance of Nanking Road, the Zylstra arcade, is to be congratulated on the beautiful show of ladies' dress materials, and all the hundred-and-one little vanities that help to gladden the heart of woman. The artificial flowers to wear with evening dresses are too numerous and lovely to describe; it suffices to say that the very floral spray required for any evening gown is certain to be found at this store. The dress materials, brocaded georgette, lame, and other rich products of the silk looms of France, are here found in a profusion and variety offered by no other house in town. Dainty French gloves, in all kinds of fancy patterns, are for sale here, and would make a most acceptable Xmas present for any lady of one's acquaintance.

Next door is the new tailoring establishment of Ahana, where European cut is guaranteed. Leibovitch in Broadway, Macbeth Gray in the Nanking Road are all ready to make you a new suit to see the New Year in with, and have plenty of stylish materials for your choice.

For porcelain of Danish manufacture one should call at the Standard Products Co., No. 14 Canton Road. This ware is exceedingly artistic and effective, and in the showroom there are a great many pieces both useful and decorative. There are animals and birds modelled in a blue-grey lustre, shading to cream, and some pretty tea and breakfast sets in white china, painted with bright blue flowers and green foliage.

A useful present for a good housekeeper is a fireless cooker, and the Standard Products Co. have two sizes, one a double cooker, at $50 complete with cooking pots, and a single model at $35. For anyone who uses either gas or electric stoves, these fireless cookers are an absolute necessity, and very soon more than repay their cost by the current or gas they save. Electrically worked vacuum-cleaners for home use are sold here at Tls. 65, and are adjusted for 200 or 110 volts as required. There is also a good American shot-gun, with a supply of amunition, a leather case for holding the gun, and a khaki shooting coat, all for $150.

A yeast works is being opened this week in Shanghai, and in a few days the product will be placed upon the market at all retail grocers in town. This yeast may be used for bread-making and also as a food for improving the health, digestion and complexion. The manufacturers are called "The Asiatic Yeast Works."

Jewelry is a present which most women appreciate, and at Ullmann's a Xmas lottery is being held in which most of the prizes are beautiful pieces of jewelry. Hirsbrunner on the Nanking Road, and the Siberian Jewelry Store on Szechuen Road, are also two good shops to visit if you are looking for a ring or a pendant for a Xmas gift. Watches in every size and make, from the best Swiss houses, may also be purchased in any of these stores.

We shall all want a supply of wines and liqueurs at Christmas time, so do not forget that Gande Price, or Caldbeck Macgregor, will send you their price lists if you will give them a ring on the 'phone.

Heimann and Co. also keeps a very good brand of champagne at the reasonable figure of $22 a case.

The Pathe Cinema Co. have some baby cinema machines which may be hired for children's parties. The hostess at children's gatherings is always looking out for new ideas to amuse the kiddies, and nothing will cause greater delight than a miniature cinema show with Charlie Chaplin Harold Lloyd, and all the other old and new favorites to watch for an hour or so.

If the housekeeper has not yet made her Christmas plum-puddings and cake, and it is high time that they were made if they are to be nice and ripe for Christmas day, let her not forget that the Rakusen Eggsell Co's eggs are the only ones she must think of using, as they are guaranteed to be fresh, and the best weight in town.

Who does not long to own a Kodak who is not already the lucky possessor of one? At Watson's on the Nanking Road there are all kinds to choose from, tiny vest pocket sizes, and larger makes to suit every taste and purse. There are also a lot of

(Continued on Page 8)

Jewelry--
A Favored Gift!
CALL ON US FOR YOUR X'MAS GIFT
C. ISMER & CO.
44 Nanking Road

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR
CHRISTMAS GFTS
YET ?

We are now completing our shelves with the most -:- beautiful of SILK -:-

Come in and inspect our stocks for your Presents. You will surely find some ideal sample that will meet your requirements.

Thousands of designs by the greatest Chinese masters, ancient and modern, woven on looms where the craftsmen have learned their cunning through long centuries of -:- -:- training -:- -:-

There is no Gift so much appreciated by people as PURE CHINA SILK

ANCIENT GUIDING PROSPERITY

LAOU KAI FOOK SILK CO.

"THE ORIENT'S PREMIER SILK STORE"
Corner of Kiukiang and Honan Roads.

Christmas Suggestions

WE ARE SHOWING
A COMPLETE LINE
of
ROGERS' SILVERWARE
and
CUT GLASS
at
A VERY LOW PRICE
YUEN TAI & Co.
P. 340 Nanking Road
From January we will be located at above address

We wish all of our Customers and Friends
"A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year"
YUEN TAH & Co.
125 Broadway
SHANGHAI
(For advertising announcemet see the Magazine Section of this paper)

THE PREMIER SILK STORE
OF THE ORIENT
WISHES ALL PATRONS
A
MERRY XMAS
and
HAPPY NEW YEAR
See Advertisement in this Paper.
LAOU KIU CHWANG
B 128 Nanking Road

We are displaying a Wonderful Selection of Toys, Stationery, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc., at Moderate Prices
A further discount of 20% on all Toys and Dolls over
$1.00
Sale now on
AT
Xmas Bazaar
526 Nanking Road

Laou Kai Fook Silk Co.
extends to all of its patrons a right
Merry Xmas
and
A
Happy New Year
See our big advertisement in this paper

THE ORIENTAL FUR Co.
(MO-CHEE)
227 Szechuen Road Opposite Jinkee Road
FOR XMAS FURS
WE CAN SHOW YOU
A VAST ASSORTMENT
OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE

ON DISPLAY
Xmas Presents that are worthy of your Money and Pleasing to your dear ones.

HANDMADE LACES	— New Patterns
CROSS-STITCH	— Artistic Designs
EMBROIDERIES	— Exquisite Work
LAMPSHADES	— Fancy Hand-Painting
MAH-JONG	— Extra Fancy Carving
SILK SHAWLS	— Colors Well Matched
HOSIERY	— All Silk, Cotton Top & Double Sole
DOLLS	— Chinese, Head unbreakable
MANDARIN COATS	— Worn by Emperors
LADY'S HATS	—American Make, Just Unpacked

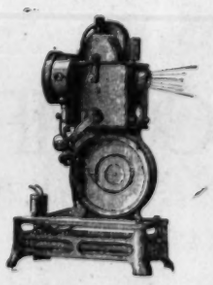
And Numerous other Fancy articles. Prices Unparalleled.
THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road.

EQUITABLE BAZAAR
473 NANKING ROAD
PHONE C. 7964
Christmas Presents for Everybody in Large Varieties. Call on us To-day and See What We Have to Offer
EQUITABLE BAZAAR

The Season's Greetings from
THE HIP SENG CO.
21 Nanking Road Tel. Central 6704
The Leading House for
EMBROIDERIES
LACES
A Higher Grade **HANDKERCHIEFS**
AT SALE PRICES Of Merit

CHI CHANG & CO.
1297 Broadway **Phone N. 1979**
We will gladly show you what you may desire to give as Xmas Gifts in Laces, Embroideries and other neat Handwork Articles.

THE
ANTIQUE and JADE BAZAAR
216B Kiangse and Canton Rds.
Anniversary SALE—Moderate Prices
Curios, Paintings, Bronze, Jade and Other Things suitable for XMAS GIFTS



PATHE ORIENT

PATHE - BABY
Size of Picture
3¼ ft. by 2⅝ ft.
Complete Outfit
$60 to $75

"A Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year"
to our Customers
CAST OFF YOUR OLD CLOTHES!
START the New Year right! Let me fit you out in a brand-new, hand-made winter suit, one of the
THOM SHING SUITS
that you see about town on satisfied, well-dressed men. I have very fine, selected woolens and dress good materials. I make everything for men. I have a Dry Cleaning and Mending Dept. Come in and see, or send me your card and I will call. My prices are as low as good work permits.
Thom Shing, Men's Tailor
20c TIENDONG ROAD

Jewellers, Platinum, Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch Repairers
Dealers in
Wrist Watches of All Kinds, Ivory and Fancy Goods, and French Silver Manicure Sets.
Tuck Chang & Co., Ltd.
No. 67 Broadway, corner of Minghong Road, Hongkew
SHANGHAI

YEE CHONG HUNG RUG CO.
372 Nanking Road and 52 Burkill Road. Tel. C. 6896, 3851
MANFACTURERS OF CARPETS AND RUGS
Wishes all his Customers
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
and
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
All Carpets and Rugs made in Tientsin and Shanghai guaranteed to be of unsurpassed quality. Colours and designs are the finest Chinese Vegetable dyes used. Call at our showroom and be convinced.

JUST ARRIVED
The Famous AMIEUX FRERES Brand
Compare our prices!!
20% cheaper than anywhere else!!

Foie Gras au truffle 2½ doz.	$1.25	per tin
Bloc No. 1—6 tins Fish	$2.50	„ bloc
„ No. 2—6 „ Fish and Meat	$2.75	„ „
„ No. 3—6 „ Meat	$3.00	„ „
Mushrooms, Extra choice	$1.00	„ tin
Finest Chocolates assorted box of 20 tablets at	$ 3.00	
Croquettes box of 18 pieces	„ $ 1.00	
Champagne "Pol Joly" 25 qts.	„ $50.00	
Brandy Fine F. V. R.	$20.00	
Vieille Cure	$ 3.50	

THE TAI KONG & Co.
B. 19 Kiangse Road,
Between Canton Rd. & Avenue Ed. VII.
Telephone C. 7308

An Old-Fashioned Christmas Dinner.

"An old-time Christmas" is an expression that can be used in a relative sense only, when speaking of the celebration of this holiday in the United States. It was not until the very late '50s that keeping Christmas as it is understood today could be called a custom of the country. Among the influences that brought about this change were English and German novels, by this time being widely distributed, and the keeping of their old home holiday customs by newly arrived families from Great Britain and Germany. Puritan prejudice was compelled to yield in the matter of the celebration but refused to give up the place of honor at the Christmas feast to the foreign goose. Turkey, the King of Thanksgiving birds, became the Christmas bird as well.

Fancy plays joyfully with the thought of those by-gone days filling them at will with songs and laughter—the thin tinkle of sleigh bells, with the new keen fragrance of pine and fir. There was leisure then for the great gatherings of kinfolks and old friends, plenty of time for story telling, singing and dancing, and the playing of games, the very names of which we know no more.

Those slow moving days had a flavor, an atmosphere, surely that shall no more return than the games or the odors of the Christmas feasts over which fancy loves best of all to linger.

It is to be led astray by story-book stuff to picture the days just before Christmas as full of the hurry of cooking, to believe the December air laden with the scents of vinegar, fruit, spices. Such things belong to Thanksgiving times. Not a self respecting housekeeper of 1859 or '60 but had her pound cake and her spice cake packed away in tight boxes, her doughnuts mellowing in hugh jars, her cranberry "jell" in moulds ready to serve. If a son home from college or a married daughter returned for the holiday wished to recall childhood's memories he or she, must visit the cool dusky cellar, lift the stone covers from certain brown deep jars and inhale the perfume of mince meat packed away for winter's use. Odors of the East were there.

In an outer room, as the returned one well knew, where the air was like that of a refrigerator were hanging shelves heavy-laden with mince figs, baked and frozen, ready to be reheated for Christmas guests, and chance visitors. The shelves held besides perfect apples, polished until they shone, and baskets of the finest nuts selected from autumn stores.

The call for dinner comes at last and excited fancy dashes wildly about trying to paint the scene. Such huge tables as were set and such meals as were spread! In those days they often spoke of their tables as "groaning boards." No wonder. That phrase did not grow out of "thin clear soup" and "crisp head-lettuce" and "iced grape fruit." Ah no. Such like make no boards groan. Christmas tables in those days bore monster turkeys, stuffed with bread, sage and onions or with crackers and oysters, baked hams, huge and juicy. There were chicken pies of the kind today known only in dreams. Dishes and dishes and dishes of mashed potatoes, dishes of mashed turnips, baked squash and boiled onions and there were sweet and sour spiced pickles and purple and ruby and gold jellies and jams and preserves. An unbelievable list.

Benevolent host wielded grandfather's Sheffield carvers and urged more helpings and choice "stuffings." Gracious hostess sat behind grandmother's silver service and poured coffee and added cream and urged the merits of the chicken pie. Sons and daughters and cousins passed everything between whiles of their own eating. Thus they ate and ate, those incredible forefathers of ours, and they talked and talked and laughed and planned other dinners and lived to eat them.

There at last came the pies—mince an pumpkin and apple and cherry—and the cakes—pound cake, cream cake, spice cake, and the plum pudding and the doughnuts and finally the nuts and apples. There is documentary evidence otherwise no one would believe such dinners ever were.

Women then indulged in the practice not unknown today of exchanging favorite rrecipes. From a cook book of those days of old, quaint enough to satisfy the most exacting story-writer and full of written-in recipes in dim brown ink, is taken the appended brief but hair-raising formula that the modern cook may try.

"Mrs. Ferris' Sponge Cake"
4 cups of Flour.
4 cups of Sugar.
9 Eggs.
2 tablespoons of Vinegar."

Timely Tips To Christmas Shoppers

(Continued from Page 6)

lovely chocolates to buy for a friend with a sweet tooth, and pretty and amusing calendars, and leather goods, such as hand bags, which are useful for a much longer period.

The Dong Chong Cycle and Motor Co., situated at P344-6 Nanking Road has received a large shipment of juvenile automobiles, steel and rubber tyred velocipedes, coaster wagons, and boy's and girl's bicycles. There is not a boy or girl in town who would not be beside himself or herself with joy if, on waking up on Christmas morning, it was found that Santa Claus had left one of the above-mentioned articles at the foot of the bed.

Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., have got some giant crackers in their provision department, and one of these at a children's party would give the youngsters a lot of fun. One should not fail to pay a visit to this provision department before considering the Xmas menu complete, as they have some lovely chocolates in boxes and a lot of fine French crystallised fruit.

MASCULINE LIKES AND DISLIKES

For a Xmas present to a man, nothing could be more appreciated than a warm woollen waistcoat. Lane Crawford are showing a very attractive selection in shades to suit every taste. Their furniture department has ready a lot of artistic cushions filled with down, while in the Drapery Department the choice of gifts for ladies is enormous. There is an attache writing-case made of crocodile leather, and there are several very pretty stamped leather handbags, one in particular with a reproduction on the outside of the well-known picture representing the meeting of Dante and Beatrice. Then there are some cosy gloves lined with fur or fleece, and a lot of wide silk scarves with plain colored linings but outer sides decorated with all the colors of the rainbow in Tutankhamen and other fashionable designs. These are the latest in scarves, and are very useful for evening wear. The glass case full of novelties shows some adorable powder puffs with long handles and mirrors to match that would be an asset to any dressing table, and a lot of puffs with the prettiest little porcelain ladies disporting themselves in all kinds of graceful poses. For ladies' evening dresses there is a large range of beautiful French materials to choose from, among the newest arrivals being Chiffon Velours, and Salome Velvet, silver and gold lame, and Crepe Roma, in a dozen or more different shades.

At Bianchi's extensive preparations for the Xmas season are being made, and one may order plum-puddings, Xmas-cakes, game pies, mince pies, and pork pies in any size or weight. The chocolates from this shop, freshly made every day, are always sure of a welcome, and Bianchi has imported a lot of pretty boxes, baskets, and jewel cases to be filled with chocolates and candies which will thus make most effective gifts, remaining as a permanent souvenir long after the goodies they contained are eaten up. A large stock of French and Italian bonbons has arrived, and looks extremely toothsome. Xmas hampers in different sizes, and priced at $12, $16 and $20 each, according to the contents, and containing an ample selection of the right fare for this season, are being made up by Bianchi, and would form a very acceptable gift for any friend in the outports, where everyone must depend upon the skill of the Chinese cook for cakes, puddings, etc. Bianchi undertakes to pack these hampers and despatch them to any address, whether in Shanghai or elsewhere, so that all one has to do is to give him the order. Alterations to the interior of the store and when they are completed these popular tea rooms will be sure of as much, and more, patronage than ever.

For fancy gifts of all kinds Weeks and Co., Ltd. are making a very good display. There are tea and coffee sets in the finest porcelain, dressing cases fully fitted up, clocks and a variety of other objects, all of which are most suitable to give to one's friends at Xmas. Then they are showing cards of pudding and cake trinkets, made of silver, and which besides the usual ring, thimble and coin, include a donkey, horseshoe, bell, fan and several other little charms, whose presence in the plum-pudding adds so much to the merriment of the feast.

UP-TO-DATE CHINESE STORES

The Chung Wha Shoe Store on Nanking Road are holding a Xmas Sale, and have on view a lot of pretty footwear in two shades such as black and red, and some smart patent leather shoes with low heels and strap. These shoes are all locally made and follow as closely as possible the latest dictates of Madame Mode.

It is always difficult in Shanghai to buy good pictures for the home, but for once the difficulty may be smoothed away, as the Chung-Wha Book Store on the corner of Honan and Foochow Roads has got a very excellent stock on hand. Several of the best and largest are in oils, and these as well as several water colors are signed by the artists. The larger oil paintings are unframed, but orders for frames are taken and executed very carefully. Some of these paintings are seascapes, and there is one very handsome one in particular of a rock coast on which breakers are dashing, and on which the sun is shining through a hazy sky. One may purchase here for $20, a copy of the "Old Chinese Garden," a collection of Chinese prints and poems with an explanation in English on each page. The stock of Xmas cards and stationery is also very complete, and there are artists' requirements of all kinds constantly on hand.

At the Commercial Press next door are to be found a most amazing collection of wooden toys and games made locally by Chinese boys. The prices asked for them are ridiculously low. There are also interesting views of Hangchow woven in black and white silk, a good collection of children's books, and magazines for the grown-ups. Besides these

(Continued on Page 9)

THE BEST XMAS GIFT
is a ticket for the
SIBERIAN JEWELLERY STORE'S
New Year's Raffle

Staple Goods at Moderate Prices Useful for Xmas and After

Imported Silk Stockings in black Cordovan, Navy and Nude, plain and dropstitch at Mex. $2.00, 2.50, 3.90 and 4.50

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GREAT REDUCTION IN Damasks, bedsheets, in different widths and qualities.

Woolen Blankets 84 x 66 Mex. 12.00 per pair.

Real Bargains in Gent's Sweaters.

CARDIGANS $2.50 and 3.50

WOOLEN $6,50 7.50 and 9.75

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AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR
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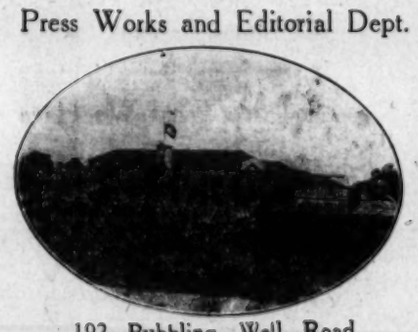

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We publish Educational Magazines and Children's books.
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etc., etc., etc.

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COME! SELECT YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT OUR STORE!

Remember our Christmas Bazaar is at the corner of Foochow and Honan Roads.

Timely Tips To Christmas Shoppers

(Continued from Page 8)

there are a lot of interesting books on purely Chinese subjects such as "The Chinese Dragon" by L. Newton Hayes, which deals with the dragon as found in all architecture, embroideries, etc., "Dogs of China and Japan in Nature and Art" a similar work by W. W. F. Collier, and containing both colored and black and white illustrations; "The Chinese Theater" by A. Jacovleff and Tchou-Ta-Kien, beautifully illustrated; and "Gems of Chinese Poetry" by W. J. B. Fletcher, with comparative passages from English Literature. All these books would make a suitable gift for the student of things Chinese, and the number of such is continually increasing.

Heacock and Check are the agents in China and Japan for a long line of the best American watch and clock makers, jewellers, cut glass and table ware. Being a wholesale firm they do not quote prices, as their goods are to be found at all the leading stores in town. The ordinary shopper therefore will not have occasion to call at their offices in Kiukiang Road unless his watch gets out of gear, when they will be only too pleased to let him have the services of their first-class watchmaker to repair the damage, at a reasonable charge. It is often a problem to know where to go when one's watch comes to grief, so that the presence of a man sent out by the leading American firms of watch and clock makers is something to be thankful for.

The Shanghai Industrial Training Works, as its name implies, is an institution for teaching young lads a trade in life. The show and sales room of this enterprise is situated at No. 83 Nanking Road, and one may see there a variety of things that have been turned out by the factory at Kiangwan. There are all manner of clay figures, amusing and grotesque, tooth and hair brushes, lenses, ground to all shapes, wooden toys, storm lanterns, Tientsin carpets and rugs, ricsha tyres, and rubber soles and heels. Any article in rubber can be manufactured to order if a sample pattern be given, and all the prices quoted are extremely reasonable. The rubber toys and wood carvings, such as sailing sampans and house boats very well executed, and would give great pleasure to any boy of eight or ten years who likes playing with water, and who knows of a single one that does not?

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

The Equitable Bazaar at No. 473 Nanking Road has a large assortment of things which would make acceptable Xmas gifts, such as electric appliances, and fancy bags as well as a lot of toys and crackers. The steam-engine models for boys are fascinating, and there are a lot of lovely dolls for the girls. One side of the shop on the ground floor is devoted to gramaphones and Chinese records, while a visit upstairs shows us that the place is really almost a department store in miniature, as most things one can think of are to be found here for sale.

A few doors from the Chinese Post Office on Szechuen Road is a splendid electrical equipment store, Shing Tai. Here are found an enormous number of appliances for reducing labor, from radiators which do away with the necessity of coal fires and all their dust and soot, to a clever little pan arrangement that just holds a baby's feeding bottle and keeps it warm. Torches are always useful possessions, and there is not a schoolboy in town who does not long to own one if he has not got one yet. Shing Tai has also got a lot of glass or porcelain roses in pink and white, in the heart of which is cleverely hidden a tiny electric bulb. These look very pretty on the dinner table, particularly when real ferns or asparagus sprays are used with them.

At both Dombey and Son on Bubbling Well Road, and Eddie on Broadway, the stocks of good things to eat are too numerous to detail. Suffice it to say that both shops have a reputation to maintain for providing nothing but the best, so that one can feel certain that any items on the Christmas menu purchased from them will be succulent, and thus eaten with relish by all gathered round the festive board.

At the Jade Tree Studio on Route Ghisi, or at the town office in Whangpoo Road, it is the easiest thing in the world to make a selection of lovely Xmas gifts, such a profussion of pretty things meet one's eyes. The coloring and design is faultless in every detail, the embroideries are chosen with discrimination, the lamp shades are a dream and would brighten up any room by day as well as by night. The pioneer in much that has proved a real step forward in decorative art, the Jade Tree Studio has come, we hope, to stay and lead the way for many a long year yet in the styles that have arisen only within the past few years, but have nevertheless gained an enormous vogue with all men and women who are only happy when their surroundings are a symphony of line and color.

If everyone is not satisfied with the presents they will get at Christmas, or with the results of their own shopping, it will certainly not be the fault of those whose business it is to cater to our tastes. The stores are overflowing with delectable goods, most of us are overflowing with good-will, and the two combined ought certainly to produce some enviable results. Santa Claus has many a proxy on this earth, but there is no one who knows better than he does the secret wish of each one's heart, so let us all hope when we are planning our list of gifts for home-folk and friends, that he will send a little bird to whisper in our ears.

Assessing A Boy's Brain Power

There is a suite of offices in High Holborn, W.C., where people are tested and their abilities assessed with the same thoroughness as an engineer employs in trying a newly designed engine on a test bench says a London Exchange.

Typical of the questions figuring in the tests is the following problem, intended for children of 14 seeking work as shorthand-typists or in some similar job:

John said: I heard my clock strike yesterday, ten minutes before the first gun fired. I did not count the strokes, but I think it struck an odd number.

John was out all the morning from the earliest hours and his clock stopped at 4:55 the same afternoon. When do you think the first gun was fired?

An answer is 3:10 p.m. Between noon and 4:55 p.m. there is only one odd number apart from 1. Therefore the clock struck at 3. But should a youth contend that the clock struck before John went out in the earliest hours and state a time he would show more intelligence than if he gave an obviously wrong answer.

DRAWING TEST

There is a test of both perception and dexterity in fitting together a sort of jig-saw pattern. Then there is the Stenquist test of mechanical agility. A box is divided into a number of compartments, and in each are objects that must be fitted together. The person tested is not told what the parts will make.

According to Dr. Cyril Burt, psychologist to the London County Council, who with Dr. G. H. Miles, assistant director and secretary of the institute, gave a demonstration of the tests, it is possible to judge from a drawing on a street wall the age of the child who did the work and other facts about him or her. Dr. Burt said:

"You could find his mental age eyes looking to the left edge of if not his real age. To give just one point of guidance, children asked to draw a man nearly always draw him full face until they are seven, and from then onwards they nearly always draw him side face.

"And, almost without exception, they draw him with his the paper."

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CHRISTMAS SILK

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FRENCH DRESS MATERIALS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, FURS, ETC.

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— WHY GO TO PARIS? —

MAISON

Adix

SHANGHAI-PARIS

Shanghai Branch: Corner Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

SANTA CLAUS' TOY SHOP

Characters: Six tin soldiers in bright red coats, two circus clowns, donkey and elephant, black mammy with doll, gingham dog and calico cat, two teddy bears, six baby dolls with lighted candles. All parts to be taken by children except doll carried by mammy. Donkey and elephant can be omitted and live dogs substituted if available.

Scene: Toy shop, shelves large enough for children to sit on them. Tin soldiers very erect and stiff stand either side of door center stage. Santa and the tin soldiers salute stiffly.

Santa: Are you already to be packed tonight? Each one must be in place by Christmas morning. (Teddy Bear ambles over to him.)

Teddy Bear: Can't we have our play time? You said we could.

Santa: Why certainly. Only wait for a little while. Two children, very good children, have begged to see you perform before I pack you away. I shall be very busy with my lists of good children; so they will watch here alone. Of course, they will go to bed early and then you may all play till the clock strikes twelve. Remember! (goes to door and calls) Oh Sally, Oh Pat! (Two children run and hug him and stare round the room.)

Sally: Why, Santa! Oh aren't they lovely! Look at the mammy doll, Pat!

Pat: Gee Whiz! Look at those soldiers and the clowns and everything. Whee! (Santa exits.)

Mammy Doll: If you all will sit down, we'll do our part to afford you a munificent entertainment. (Sally and Pat express surprise at hearing the doll speak and sit down at the left of stage.)

Mammy: Step out, now you tin soldiers! (Music starts and Tin soldiers march and countermarch to any good march music, finish in former place.)

Mammy: Now comes de grand wrastling match 'twixt T. R. Bear and Theodore, the well known scappers. Come forward youns! (Teddy Bears tumble each other about until one sneaks off, licked.)

Mammy: Next comes the sleepy time dance by all the baby dolls. (Baby dolls parade with lighted candles, soft music, and finally yawning come back to former places.)

Mammy: Now comes the biggest and best and funniest clowns in captivity. (Clowns come forward turning hand springs. Animals if any perform. Clowns end by dragging forward Gingham Dog and Calico Cat. Cat spits and Dog growls.)

Sally: O, Pat, don't you remember? They're from Eugene Field's poem. Can you say it? How did it start? (Pat starts poem and stops as if remembering, then finishes. Dog and cat follows in pantomime until they fight, when clowns rush forward and separate them.)

Mammy: Shush now. I'm gonna sing dis yere lamb chile to sleep. Sings lullaby "Sweet and Low" (or any other available). At end children are asleep, Santa comes in, sees them, chuckles.

Santa: Well, you've done your part; now play till twelve, then I'll come for you, (exit). Children stay in places asleep.

A Tin Soldier: Say, Baby Doll, let me have a candle, will you? (All take candles and solemnly do Baby Dolls march to same music.)

Mammy: Well I'ye always wanted to march, now I'm a going to, so there! An' all you lill fellows follow me. (Puts down doll for Gingham Dog to guard assumes command of Baby Dolls and they all go through Tin Soldiers march. This should be made very funny.)

First Clown: Oh if this is the time to do just as we please me and Jim here, we're going to to sing a lullaby and rock those Teddy Bears to sleep!

Teddy Bears: What do ya wanta pick on use for anyway? (Clowns pursue Teddy Bears around stage, catch them, holding them awkwardly sing the same lullaby as Mammy sang, going off key worse and worse. Toward end Gingham Dog howls and Cat meows, making an awful noise. Santa rushes in.)

Santa: Great Scott! Is this the way you enjoy yourselves? It's a wonder you didn't wake those two kiddies.—All this noise and howling! Come, hurry, you're way past the time. The sleigh is waiting. (All go off stage, sleigh bells ring, off stage. Curtain.)

Scene 2

Children awake before fireplace where stockings are hanging filled with persents. Pat rubbing eyes and yawning.

Pat: Sally, did you hear sleigh bells?

Sally: (sleepily) Seems as if I did, had such a funny dream. All the toys were cutting up and Santa packed them off.

Pat: So did I dream that! Isn't it funny? Oh look, he's been here. Look at our stockings! Oh Merrie Christmas, Merry Christmas. (Grabs stocking and hugging it to him dashes around the stage, Sally follows with her stocking. Curtain.)

(Note: Santa can now come before the curtain with his sack of gifts for the school children or for those in the audience.)

Decorating the House and Gifts

One grows tired of the sameness of Christmas decorations. Holly wreaths tied with red sashes grow to be a sacred tradition from which we dare not depart. Of course there's a special Christmas flavor to holly wreaths, just as there is to the fragrance of pine branches. For older folks, vague memories of childhood joys are awakened by the associations of scents and the Christmas festival is hallowed by old happinesses.

Wouldn't it be a pleasant change to decorate an entire room in one color scheme and the next room in a different scheme, keeping in mind the old favorites red and green and white and adding tinsel as a fourth, to the possible combination?

A red and white living room will be friendly and gay. An old white mantle will make a wonderful centerpiece, as the hearth is ever the center of the home. White cotton snow covering the mantle shelf with a pair of great tall thin red candles flanking both sides of a miniature tree in the middle, is suggested as an attractive setting. The green of the tree would be subordinate, making red the principal part of the story. Red and white decorations hanging from shanges; made of cranberries and placed over picture frames will add to the effect. Beaded fringers; made of cranberires and popcorn will add wonderfully to one of the big white globes usually in the center of the room.

Green and white will be cool and quiet for the library, or for the dining room. In the latter one might want a special note of emphasis in four tall red candles on the table. In the library the soft green of bayberry candles will seem fitting.

Tinsel can be combined effectively with either red or green. The use of of long lines of tinsel or of tinsel ornaments will give an unusual touch to your decorations. You know it doesn't have to be used exclusively for the Christmas tree.

Tinsel can be used for tying Christmas gifts, combined with red or green ribbon, or tied into the bow knot on the packages. Brilliant colors for tying make attractive all sorts of gifts and the combination can be chosen from colors that clash slightly. Bright blue and green tied together will attract attention as will two shades of red,—like cherry and crimson for instance. Little flat paper flowers of gay colors can be cut out by the children and with a little paste can be used as seals. These will be effective on a background of white tissue paper.

Table decorations give one abundant opportunity for the use of the imagination. A large snow ball containing tiny wrapped gifts each with a ribbon attached is not an entirely new idea but it can be decorated in a new way by having each string lead to a place card, on which resides a gum drop man with clove eyes.

In all our decorations either for the home, our gifts or our table, joyous gaiety is the key-note for Christmas. With the proper spirit and care the familiar rooms and objects of our everyday living can be suddenly transformed from the humdrum to the romantic, from dullness to sparking adding zest and buoyancy not only to our friends and relatives but to ourselves making the close of the old year and the entrance of the new a happiness to be long cherished.

Gifts for Children You can make

Quite naturally the children will want to make gifts for each other. Undoubtedly theer is more love and affection tucked into the made gift than any other. Among the gifts that a child can make are those done with "tied dyeing." This process comes from the Orient, where the bandana handkerchief first got its name.

A true bandana handkerchief was tied expertly by a Hindoo girl, who was called a Bandhani, and then dipped in red dye. When the string was untied a pattern in white on red was found to have been wrought.

Squares of muslin or linen are the first requirement. If a child does not like to hem, white handkerchiefs already hemmed may be used. Two or three colors of dyes should be made up, each a strong color. Pint Mason jars will do to keep the dyes in. Dilute the dye in small bowls, a bowl for each color.

The process of tying the handkerchief may be done in one or two ways. Fold the square and pick up a portion in the fingers. Wind string tightly around this "point" of cloth, and tie and cut the string. Several points can be tied in one square. Each time all four thicknesses are caught, that the little pattern thus formed will be repeated four times. After experimenting you will find out how to pick up the cloth so as to produce a square, a circle, or an oblong shape.

The other method suggested is to wind the point and, without tying and cutting the string, proceed to the next point. This is the method used in the Orient, the unwinding, when one comes to that, being greatly facilitated.

This part, the winding, takes the most patience on the part of the children.

The dyeing is more thrilling. Dip the entire handkerchief in clean water and wring it out until almost dry. Then dip the tied points in different colors, in such combinations that you think will be pleasing. From experience the writer suggests a few color schemes. Red, orange and yellow, will be gay. Pinks and lavenders combine nicely. Blue and blue greens, and green will be effective. Remember that except where tied, one color will "run" into another sometimes resulting in a muddy or unpleasant color.

Now wring out all the liquid you can and untie the knots taking great care not to let one point touch another. Your pattern made by the points is often amusing and surprising. Be sure to hold the square until dry, over heat if it is available, as for instance the radiator, the oven or the register. If hung on a line while wet or laid on a radiator, streaks will result, spoiling nice work. When quite dry press out.

When working with dyes, other gifts suggest themselves. A half dozen handkerchiefs, each a different color in pastel tints, makes a dainty present. A large silk handkerchief can be tied and dyed for a scarf. Picot the edges of a yard and a half of crepe de chine and tie and dye it. A very stunning scarf will result.

Children can make cunning Christmas cards by pasting Christmas Seals on correspondence cards, and lettering a simple greeting beside or under the seal. Of course if they want to draw or paint the necessary decoration, so much the better. The result, though not perhaps perfect in execution, will please the recipient none the less.

Scrap books on stiff muslin, pink or blue with "nicked" edges are pretty gifts for children and can be made by children. Color pictures from magzines and ads, pictures of animals, or of children playing games, all these are interesting and can be prettily arranged on the pages.

For the kiddies who are fond of dolls, or animals, the mother who has imagination can make several unusual gifts, by making characters from story books. Using the illustration of that old favorite as a guide, Peter Rabbit himself can step out of the pages, stuffed with cotton and wearing his little jacket of blue. Also there's "B'rer Rabbit," Joe Chandler Harrie has so kindly created for us.

Among the characters for dolls for wee maids, are many, many wellknown girlies. Little Red Riding Hood seems to come first. Then there is Alice in Wonderland, and Little Miss Muffet, and the Queen of Hearts, and Old Mother Goose, and ever so many others to be found in the Mother Goose rhymes.

And lest we forget, there's Puss in Boots and the Little Pig who went to market, and Old Mother Hubbard and her dog.

For several of these characters an ordinary doll can be used, and properly costumed. Some young folks will enjoy crepe paper dollies, especially if they can be dressed and undressed.

And don't let's forget a Rabbit slumber dolly for the littlest fellow. It is made of a woolly scarf. Fold the scarf double, fringes together. At the other end pull out two long pieces for ears and tie with string. Make a nose of thread, and shoe buttons for eyes. Stuff the head with cotton, tie again for the neck. Short pieces for paws are tied next. Then the long sides are sewed up, stuffed with cotton and sewed up under the fringe. A gingham apron is a good dress for this rabbit. What could be nicer to cuddle, hug and sleep on?

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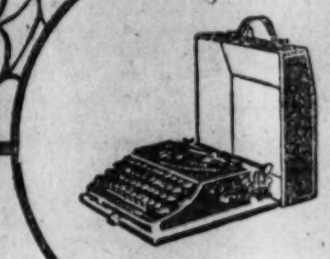

The Ideal Xmas Gift

for every man, woman and child who has writing to do

Ideal because it is not only a handsome and useful gift, but also a very durable one. It will last a life time, and as it can be carried everywhere, will be a constant reminder of your love and friendship.

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

Happiness At Last!

BY MARIAN J. VAN CORBACH
(Age 14 years)

"Roses, roses! Won't you buy my pretty roses"

A frail little girl, barely clothed, stood at the corner of a street with a tiny basket of roses in her frozen little hands. She was about ten, only looked years older. The weary look in her swollen eyes and the bruises on her bare legs, showed she had been illtreated and that she had led a miserable life. She was pretty though her face was drawn, and she shivered as the cold winds blew against her thin little body. It was bitterly cold! Passersby with huge fur coats on nodded their heads to one another and said how cold it was. It was beginning to snow.

The little girl moved along to find shelter and a place to rest her tired little body. She sat on the doorsteps of a shop, tired and hungry after standing up for so long and not having eaten since morning.

It was gradually growing dark. She moved about restlessly waiting for it to stop snowing so she could get home safely without getting wet through.

Several times she asked in a shivering voice if anyone would buy a bunch of roses; but people were too busy looking for rickshaws, as the snow was coming down harder. Suddenly the door of the shop opened, and a grumpy old shop-keeper hobbled down the steps. It was closing time.

He was evidently looking for a rickshaw, when he caught sight of the little girl sitting on the steps. He stopped short staring at her and then said in a thundering voice, which made her crouch up against the wall, for she was nervous—the man reminded her of her foster father; his voice in particular.

"Get along with ye," he shouted, "what do ye mean by sitting on other people's doorsteps, ye lazy young vagabond!"

"I—I'm so sorry, sir," she eventually said in low and shaking voice, "It is so cold, s-s-so I-I-came in h-here for sh-sh-shelter, from th-the snow, but——"

Even these pitiful words did not soften his heart nor cease his anger.

"Cold, nonsense," he shouted, interrupting, "go on home now and don't hang around my door. Beat it before I set the police on ye!"

She got up wearily but obediently pulling her shabby looking scarf around her neck, and walked off, while he, still mumbling, hopped into a rickshaw.

After walking for about ten minutes, though it seemed an hour to her, she came to a baker's shop. Hungrily, she looked in the windows, the lights shining brightly on the cakes, sweets, Christms cakes, an oh, so many delicious sweetmeats! How she longed to have a taste of them! Just one would satisfy her. But what was the use of wishing? Wishes never came true.

The noise of the door opening, gave her a fright which caused her heart to beat faster. She thought of the other shop, and the stern old shopkeeper.

Only this time it was a very tall man; and when the light above the door shone on him, she saw he had a kind looking face, kind enough, she thought, to buy a bunch of her roses to save her from the beating she would get, on arriving home, for not selling any flowers.

Timidly she went up to him as he was about to get into a motor car, and said in a shrill little voice and with quivering lips: "Please, sir, wont you buy some roses? I'm so h-hungry, and-and—"

The rest of the words failed her. She was trembling. The man could see it. "Here little girl," he said, gently putting a bright new silver dollar into her chapped hands. "Take it. It gives me pleasure to give money to the poor. Sometimes I think I might be giving it to—"

He stopped suddenly. She saw him bite his lips. "Oh, sir!" she exclaimed, "you are kind; but I can't take it, for I havent enough flowers to give you for it."

"Never mind the flowers, little girl," he said slowly, looking down at her. "If——"

"Oh! no, no," she said interrupting him, not listening to what he was going to say next. "Please take one bunch, just one, please, you are too kind."

"Alright then, just one," he said smiling, "for a buttonhole."

She took out her best, though practically all were withered, for she had had them for so long. She tried to put it on his coat, only her fingers trembled so much, but at last forced themselves to put the flower in its place.

The man looked at them, and saw how blue they were. Poor child! he thought to himself, they shouldn't allow children to go begging for alms in return for a flower, out in the cold weather. But what could he do? He didn't know who she was. Perhaps there were many little girls like her in Shanghai, selling flowers.

Russians, yes. But she wasn't a Russian—she spoke too well in English to be one. No. She couldn't be Russian. And besides he had never seen any white girl selling flowers. It was peculiar. Something was fishy he told himself.

"There that's fine," he told her as she fixed the flower on his coat. She looked up at him. It was the first time anyone had praised her or had been so nice to her. Though she recollected a few happy moments she had spent when she was a tiny tot, no more than three or four years old. But that was only dream, she thought to herself.

It had stopped snowing. He lit a cigarette. She put her hands over the match as he had asked her, to keep the wind from blowing it out, and at the same time it relieved the pain in her fingers.

It was quite dark now, and when the match burnt brightly the man caught a glimpse of her careworn little face.

His face suddenly turned white. He knew that face—the blue eyes were familiar to him. He gasped! And clung on the handle of the door of his car to steady himself. Could it be. . . .?

The little girl had withdrawn her hands, when he dropped the match so suddenly. He gathered himself together as he saw that she was surprised at his sudden change.

"What is your name, little girl?" he asked with an effort.

"Christine."

"Christine!" He repeated the name, then held breath for a while and eventually said: "and what is your other name, your surname, I mean?"

"I don't know," she said slowly. "I haven't heard it since I was so high," she lowered her hand to indicate the height. "I can only remember that my name is Christine, but I haven't been called that for such a long time, I don't know why, for I have no exact name at all; I wish I knew what my other name is." She sighed and picked up the little basket of flowers which was on the ground.

"And how old are you, Christine?"

"Just ten."

Neither of them spoke for a moment, for he was thinking, but suddenly she broke the silence and said she had to go. His mind was wandering, but was soon in its place as he heard her say that she had to go.

"And when shall I see you again?" He asked. "To buy you—I mean, to buy another buttonhole when this is faded?"

"I am out every day from morning till night. And next time I will have a much better rose than today's, for you." She said, smiling faintly. "Goodbye!"

He had not heard her say goodbye, and was just going to question her again; he felt sure it was . . . and yet, he did not know. . . . He turned around to ask her something but she was gone! and he might never see her again! Her face. It haunted him. If she had only stayed a little longer. . . .

It started to snow again. He suddenly remembered that he had promised his wife he would be home early for he had been busy all week except today, and here he had been talking to the little flower girl forgetting his promise to his wife for the first time. He stepped into the car and told the chauffeur to hurry home. All the way home, he kept thinking of Christine her little face haunting him in the dark. At last the car swept through the open gates of spacious grounds, up in the drive, and stopped at the door of an enormous and luxurious house.

Major Worthington (that was his name) got out of the car, walked quickly up the few steps, and let himself in with his latch key. After taking off his coat and hat, he went into the dining room where his wife was waiting for him. She was not alone. His sister and his brother-in-law were there, and all three greeted him as he came into the room.

As soon as he had made himself comfortable, he turned to wife. "Sorry for not coming home early, Justine," he said, "but I met such a peculiar incident Can't make it out at all."

"Oh its quite alright, Jack." she said smiling, "Carmen and Bob came to tea, so I have not been by myself all afternoon.

"Oh! I see!"

"And what about the peculiar incident?" his sister asked him.

He made no reply, so she dropped the subject.

"Justine?" Major Worthington asked his wife the neaxt morning. "Where do you suppose our Christine could be now?"

She glanced at him, a look of pain crossed her eyes that sent a pang through his heart, and he wished he hadn't asked her such a question.

"Christine?" She said, amazed at the question. "Why, Jack, please don't ever mention her to me. Your promised you wouldn't. It brings back the past to me, and makes me feel—she hesitated—and then you wonder why I am never happy."

She left the room and went upstairs. Major Worthington put his hat and coat on to get ready for office.

It was just a week from Christmas. His wife had said she didn't want anything for she didn't enjoy Christmas anymore since her little Christine was taken away on Christmas night.

Once more seated in his car, his thoughts wandered back to the night little Christine Worthington had disappeared so mysteriously, and though they searched and searched for her they never could find where she was.

All of a sudden he heard the chauffeur yell and put on the brakes with such a force that made him sit down as he was about to stand. He heard a tiny scream. The next thing he did was to jump out of the car. He already guessed what it might be. Chinese were gathering around as they usually do at the sight of an accident.

He pushed his way through the crowd, and perceived a beggar girl lying on her face in front of the wheel of his car. He stooped down and lifted up her head. "My god!" he exclaimed, "it's Christine, the little flower girl!"

He took a handkerchief out of his pocket and wiped the blood off her face. "It's alright officer," he said to the foreign policeman who had come to investigate the matter. "I'll see that she gets taken care of." He paused, and then went on, "I will take her to my house."

He took the unconscious child in his arms and placed her in the car. After saying a few words to the policeman, he told the chauffeur to drive home as fast as he could.

The car soon arrived at the house, for the chauffeur had driven at full speed thinking the child was in danger. Major Worthington, still carrying the child, stepped out of the car and rang the bell with was promptly answered, and then walked quickly into the hall and up the stairs, meeting his wife on the landing.

"Jack for heaven's sake!" she exclaimed, covering her face with her hands. "It's alright, dear," he said quietening her down, "It's nothing serious."

He took Christine into their bedroom while his wife fixed the bed for her; then layed her on it when it was ready. They bathed her hands and face and took off her raggedy clothes to put her under the clean sheets.

His wife suddenly uttered a cry; for around Christine's neck a locket of forget-me-not design was hanging, and on it was written "Christine" in tiny diamonds.

She opened it; and inside was a little photo of herself and her husband. It was the locket they had given her on her first birthday.

There was a scar under her chin also, and they remembered it. She had cut herself with a knife when she was a little more than three years old, and the doctor had said that the mark would never leave its place.

"My own little daughter," the major exclaimed, as his wife stooped down and kissed Christine's little weary face.

* * *

Christmas day! Around a cosy fire the picture of a happy family was seen.

Major Worthington was sitting in an armchair, telling a story to Christine, quite well now, holding a doll in her arms. Mrs. Worthington, holding Christine in her lap, gazed at the blazing fire thinking of the wonderful happiness the last few days had brought.

All three were tired after spending such an eventful day:

In the middle of the room, an enormous Christmas tree was beautifully decorated and illuminated with candles.

"Mother! you aren't listening to the story," Christine said at last.

"No, dear? what is it about?"

"Oh a lovely prince falls in love with a beautiful princesses then they get married, live in a palace, and—"she stopped turning to her father "and what else daddy?"

"They lived happily ever after, of course," he said, laughing and shut the book with a bang.

Nurse came into the room just then to carry Christine off to bed. She kissed her mother and father and taking Constance June Worthington, her precious doll, in her arms, ran up the stairs, nurse running after her.

"Not sad and unhappy any more, eh Justine?" Major Worthington turned to his wife as he heard laughing and chattering going on in the room above.

"No," she answered laughingly, "do I look it?"

"No, indeed!" he replied kissing her at the same time. "You look the picture of happiness."

Jim Carrigan

BY C. MURRAY
(Age 13 Years)

There was not in all Peking so lonely a boy as Jim Carrigan on that Christmas Eve, which was nevertheless, to bring him though he little guessed, the most romantic adventure that surely anybody ever had.

About two years ago Jim's father died, and then his mother. They left nothing to Jim, having nothing to leave, but he missed their love greatly.

Jim got work for a time minding cattle in the fields, but when winter came he was dismissed. A Miss Lisbeth, a smart young lady, nicknamed him the 'Golliwog" on account of his shaggy mane of fair curls. She often told him gorgeous fairy tales about the great city of Tientsin, and how men and boys got a handful of money for a day's work. Jim believed every word Lisbeth said and thought of nothing else by day and dreamt of nothing else by night, only how he could get there. The city was a great way off—he had not a cent and had never begged.

One fine day, Lisbeth gave Jim a dollar, also a pair of old shoes which he was very pleased off, that he resolved to start for Tientsin at once. He put on his shoes and jingled the dollar in his pocket against two rusty nails, and set off for Tientsin. He did not tell Lisbeth of his going. He walked and walked—probably fifteen miles. His feet got tired and sore, also he was hungry and spent fifty cents on buns. It was twilight when he thought he would have another bun, but putting his hand into his pocket to feel for the change of his precious dollar when he found it was gone. The two rusty nails had made a hole at the bottom of his worn pocket. Jim was disheartened but was not beaten yet! He found he could walk no further and was still a world's length away from the great city of hin dreams. He would have to lie down just here and die. He flung out a hand staggering blindly to one side and touched something which his fingers instinctively closed upon. His half closed eyes opened, and his dazed sense revived sufficiently to show him that it was a motorcar. With a last effort of his strength, he climbed into the car—then someone sprang to the driver's seat and in a few moments the car began to slip through the frosty night.

Jim soon fell asleep, but was suddenly awakened by the stoppage of the car and a voice that had the ring of cold iron crying, "Hands up!" A tall man in a fur coat and a man clad in

(Continued on Page 13)

THE IDEAL GIFT TO GIVE FOR CHRISTMAS

L'ORIGAN
PARIS
L'EMERAUDE
LA ROSE JACQUEMINOT
CHYPRE
AMBRE ANTIQUE
L'OR
JASMIN DE CORSE
STYX
L'EFFLEURT

LILAS BLANC
LILAS POURPRE
MUGUET
CYCLAMEN
HELIOTROPE
VIOLETTE POURPRE
IRIS
LA JACINTHE
AMBREINE
OEILLET DE FRANCE

COTY

PERFUMES ARE THE FAVOURITES OF LOVELY WOMEN

Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 12)

leather, were each holding a revolver and stood on each side of the car. Jim's first idea on awaking was to slip out of the car, but the looks of these three men made him frightened. "Then—you are Mr. Boarland?"

"Yes, I am Mr. Boarland. What do you want?" "Turn out your pockets," commanded the first speaker. "There are three guns covering you, so no tricks." Mr. Boarland did so and the man in the fur coat picked out a handful of gold from his loose change and said, "This is to tip the servants at Golden Villa; come with me."

"Where to?" asked Mr. Boarland, as he climbed out of the car.

"To 'Temple of Heaven', where we will spend our Christmas," answered the man grimly.

"So you mean to kidnap me go on to Golden Villa, personate me, and rob the house?"

"Sure!" laughed the man in the fur coat. "You're as keen as a razor; no one but a live Yank could have got it so quickly. Good-night and A Merry Christmas!" Mr. Boarland and his captor disappeared through a broken gate. Jim had no idea whether he was going towards Tientsin or not.

"Now, Leather-Back," said the man in the fur coat, "Go over your whole scheme again."

"Righto, Gentleman Jeff, I'l oblige you," answered the man addressed as Leather-Back. "Mr Gall, a rich African mine owner has recently come to this country with his wife and daughter and bought Golden Villa, where they are giving an entertainmen to-night in honour of the daughter's brithday. Mr. Boarland the American 'multi', has been invited to take part in the celebrations, and to discuss a new mine, which with a letter from Gall relating thereto, are now in your pocket. Mr. Boarland aided by a pistol persuasion will spend Christmas among the rats and ruins of the 'Temple o Heaven', way back in the hills. You are now Mr. Boarland, the 'multi'—his car is yours, his credentials are in your pocket You go to Golden Villa, you charm the wife and daughte with your handsome person and fascinating manners, and delight the pater by buying all the shares in his mine he will sell you. The American and the Africkander have never met, and are personally unknown to each other. Mrs. Gall has a diamond tiara and her daughter a necklace and pendant of blue diamonds. You have duplicate keys, and a plan of the rooms, supplied by the young lady's French maid, 'Jou'. She will give you a signal, when the coast is clear: then, you will go and lift the shiners—easiest thing in life!"

"Cut that out, Leather-Back," said Gentleman Jeff, "I reckon I know how to manage that part."

Jim heard every word, for a great robbery was to be committed on this Christmas Eve. The car leaped forward faster than ever and then soon stopped —Gentleman Jeff got off. Jim slipped out of the car and ran to the house where he found a door ajar. He glided in to the house, ran up a flight of stairs, darted through an open door into a beautiful room, and hearing footsteps he hid in a wardrobe full of scented garments. Jim soon saw Gentleman Jeff enter the room where he was hiding, and cross the floor without making a sound. He stopped quickly over an oak bureau unlocked the bottom drawer, and drew a long garland of flashing dazzling coloured lights which Jim had never seen before. An hour of keen suspense passed and Jim felt he ought to tell of once.

Then the door opened and a young girl walked into the room. She was the loveliest thing Jim ever saw. She had golden wavy hair, sweet little face and eyes very much like his own. Jim thought she looked like an angel He took courage and stepped out of the wardrobe and astonished the vision in white. He poured out his story without drawing breath until it was finished. The young lady did not scream, but when opening the lower drawer she said quietly: "It is true, my necklace is stolen." "Would you know the thief?"

"Oh, yes. He's the man who calls himself Mr. Boarland."

"Come with me to my father's study," said the lady, taking hold of Jim's little paw, "and arres' Mr. Boarland alias Gentleman Jeff."

In a few seconds, Gentleman Jeff was handcuffed and the jewels glittering on the study table before the amazed African mine owner. Leather-Back and Jou were also arrested and the two detectives complimented Miss Gall on her wonderful insight and promptitude. "No," she denied, "this boy is cleverer dectective than you, gentleman, and kept a clearer head than any of us."

After, which Jim and a delicious supper and sat by the fire-side in Mr. Gall's study, where he retold the story of his great adventure, also that of his own simple life, and all that he knew of his father and mother, and grand-parents, all of whom had lived and died in the little house, where he was born. He also spoke of an Uncle Jim, who had gone to Africa and never returned. "I was born in that little house, as you were," replied Mr. Gall, "and I am your uncle Jim."

"But," faltered the boy, "you are Mr. Gall! How——"

"Yes," answered the gentleman, "my wife's father left me a large fortune on condition that I should take his name. I am Jim Carrigan just as much as you are. You came into my house this blessed Christmas Eve, and saved my wife's and daughter's diamonds—will you let me have one now to you? I have no son, so let me adopt you, you will share everything alike with Moira, my daughter, and you are the sort of boy I should have liked my son to be, if God had given me one. Moira, you'll take Jim for a Christmas box, won't you?"

"I'll take him!" cried Moria, laughing and crying. Mrs. Gall took him into her motherly arms and kissed and blessed him. They all had a very nice and enjoyable Christmas together.

Truly hard times were over for JIM CARRIGAN.

Foiled Plans

BY R. P. R. LOUGHNAN,
(Age 15)

CHAPTER ONE

"Come in here a minute, Phil; I've got something to tell you."

Thus said Uncle Bob, as he carefully drew Mr. Dickson into the seclusion of the smoking-room. "You know the children are giving their Christmas party this evening? Well," he continued, seeing that the other was now interested, "I've got an idea that will rouse a little excitement. What do you say to you and I dressing ourselves up as Chinese and—wearing masks—hold the party up with revolvers, while we confiscate their jewelry. Of course taking mother into our confidence beforehand. It will create quite a scare at the time, but a good laugh after when we appear with the stolen articles!"

"Ha! Ha! that will certainly be one up for us!" cried Mr. Dickson, the father of the children, "And, by Jove, we'll do it!"

"Very well then, we'll slip out of the room about half past-six, when the games are in full swing, and make the final preparations."

Whereupon the two jovial conspirators lit their pipes and began to talk of more serious things. But neither of their perceived the small figure that crept away from the door, neither did they think what results their little joke would have.

CHAPTER TWO

"Gather round kids, I've got some news," cried Alan Dickson, and then, as his brother and friends closed in on him, he continued in a mysterious voice: "I've just heard a dastardly plot concocted!" The effect of his words on his hearers was wonderful. To say they were surprised would be to put it mildly. Anyhow, when the gasps had subsided Alan went on to describe the joke he had heard formed between his father and uncle—for he was indeed the figure outside the door.

The others were very indignant, and declared firmly that they would never have been taken in; perhaps with more firmness than truth!

"Anyhow now we know, it's quite knocked the idea on the head," cried Alan, "but I vote we let them do it, and then, just as they are going, collar them and tear off the masks. That will show them we're not such babies as they think!"

All having agreed to this the party proceeded to the dining-room, where a truly royal feast was spread. Needless to say there was nothing very royal about it half-an-hour later, when the guests made their way to the drawing-room to begin the real fun.

I wonder if there is really anyone who does not enjoy a Christmas party, even from the oldest man to the smallest child? The tea, the games, and most exciting of all, Santa Claus distributing the presents from the Christmas tree! What a mystic and fairylike charm it all has! Moreover the party, herein described, was not lacking in any of this charm, as you would have seen could you have peeped in at the French windows. Fascinating as the games were, however, Alan and his friends did not forget to watch the movements of father and uncle and especially did they begin to sit up and take notice when the two conspirators, at about half-past-six, left the room together! They tried hard to keep their excitement down, and soon an exciting game of "blind-man's-buff" was going on, which sad to say was so thrilling that all forgot the incident. They were soon reminded of it however, when there came a sound from the French windows! They were coming! The doors were opened!! There were two figures!!! Dressed in Chinese clothes! In fact Chinese to the life! They wore masks! They carried revolvers!

And those revolvers were pointed very menacingly at the assembled company! Could it be father and uncle? Why, how silly of course it was, but certainly they had got themselves up very well.

Slowly the figures strode into the room, holding their audience spellbound; then suddenly a voice chanted in pidgin English, (and really, father or uncle which ever it was had disguised his voice remarkably well): "Suppose you pay me you watch, bracelet, ring can do, all right. Suppose you no pay, I make shoot!" Certainly very alarming, but under the circumstances laughable!

As had been arranged, all very reluctantly took off their several articles of value and handed them to the speaker, who passed them on to his "mate" but never did the hand that held the revolver relax its grip.

"Now," thought Alan, "it's gone far enough, so we'll just show Dad and Uncle that they can't fool us."

Then, as the two "brigands" were busy stuffing the loot away, he shouted out. "Up boys, and at 'em!" Whereupon the whole company of juvenile visitors threw themselves upon the practical jokers, Alan's first action being to get the revolver out of the way, as they are not nice things to have in a friendly struggle.

The pair had, evidently not expected such bravery on the part of their dupes, for they were taken unawares, and were soon struggling on the floor with about half-a-dozen sturdy youngsters sitting on them.

"Now," cried Alan, "off with their masks and see who's top dog now!" So saying he wrenched the black masks off and there—but stop—good gracious, it's not father at all—and neither is it that uncle—they're real Chinese!

Then—"Look out! here's two more of them!" came the sudden cry from somebody; and there sure enough, were two more Chinamen, also with masks on their faces.

"Hallo! what's the trouble here?" came a familiar voice; and taking off his mask the speaker revealed himself to be no less than Uncle Bob, while the other was, of course, Father!

Explanations were then flowing freely, but Uncle Bob cut them short, and bade Alan explain what had happen.

"Well, you see, Uncle," started the boy, "I happened to hear you and Dad saying you were going to dress up as Chinese and pretend to rob us, so I told the others. When these two Johnnies came in, we naturally thought it was you, so we collared them, and as you can guess, got rather a shock when it turned out to be real thieves."

The two robbers were then safely conveyed to the nearest police-station, and it turned out later that they were escaped convicts already wanted for other charges. The incident did not however damp the spirits of the company and the party went on as gaily as ever.

"Uncle," said Alan, when all were at dinner that might, "can you think of a very appropriate saying, to fit 'this evening's incident?"

"No, my boy," replied Uncle Bob, "what is it?"

"The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," replied the boy, amid sundry chuckles.

Wu Ching

BY JASEPH M. KEEGAN
(Aged 13 Years)

Once upon a time, in Linching, there lived a little boy called Wu Ching. This little boy, lived for most of his life with a step mother, and a step-sister. They were very cruel to him, because he could not answer back. In Linching, the people live in constant fear of Bandits, because it is a sort of headquarters for them.

One day, this step-mother sent Wu Ching to the town to get some food for dinner. They lived on a little moor, on the outskirts of the town, in which there was a little wood. When Wu Ching came to about the middle of the wood,

(Continued on Page 16)

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Modes for Mid-Winter

DETAILS of the forthcoming mid-winter modes are uncommonly interesting this season, since they combine the beauty of fine fabrics with the softness of fur. The costumes are touched with gentle notes of color.

Two shades of one hue are sometimes used to emphasize a line. Pelts are much in evidence, and there is a wide variety of styles from which fashionable selections may be made.

Tubular in outline, or flaring with the ripple of the new flounce, these mid-winter coats are given a wide range of silhouette. For the more conservative taste, draped models offer becoming lines. We grew accustomed to this effect last season, to be sure, but although the original inspiration still survives, there has been a decided change in contours.

THE curve of a flaring back, a snug fur collar, the swirling grace of a circular flounce—these are earmarks of the new mid-winter modes-to-be.

Today's most prominent illustration shows a coat of softest velour with an interesting bodice-back. The cape effect is artfully designed so as to fall into a becoming point over the narrow sleeve beneath. Such cape-points, affording a lengthened line, are embroidered in braid to match that of the pointed tabs, which are tied at the side-closing and serve a decorative purpose as well.

There is a wide beaver collar which is doubled on itself and fastened with a loop at the front and a large bone button. A smart little mushroom-shaped hat has a crown embroidered in braid—all in all, quite appropriate to wear with this type of coat.

Embroidery, by the way, is highly popular as trimming just now. It is being used on frocks, wraps and hats with equally attractive results. One of its daringly successful effects is shown in the coat with girdle and side panel worked in nine rows of colored worsted. Minus the new trimming, this coat shows the becoming circular skirt, with a snug closing at one side and bandings of wolf used lavishly.

Another coat is built on similar lines, but lacks the more bizarre suggestion. It ripples gracefully about the figure, and one lapel is folded back on the bodice to meet the silver cabochon at the closing. The circular skirt is draped upward at one side, and there is a rich fur collar at the throat. For the conservative taste, this coat is splendidly adapted, as it combines an exquisite quality of material with a silhouette which is not too severe for the average figure.

The Chinese influence has permeated the coming Winter modes even to the extent of influencing wraps. A touch of gay Oriental coloring is used to advantage on the dark background of the tubular coat herewith illustrated. Blue wolf accentuates the wide Mandarin sleeve and repeats the note of the trimming in a soft collar. Here and there the harmonious Chinese design appears, to break the monotony of the straight-line effect.

Paris is exploiting the back contours and decorations in many offerings. On this page you can see one of the choice designs adapted to American taste. The jagged joining of the sleeve to the bodice-back is stressed with contrasting shades of material. And in this model only a touch of fur is used on the cloth collar and at the ends of the tabs, which fold over to keep the wrap closed.

French wraps have a way of omitting a definite closing. Draped about the shoulders, they hang limply and are held closed with the hand. But the American woman prefers the practical comfort of a button, a girdle or, perhaps, a cabochon. It is the artistic placement of the closing which is responsible for the swagger effect of many new wrap styles, a few of which are illustrated in the modes for mid-winter.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

Unexpectedly there has been something of a revival of black by smart women in France. The effect of this revival has been felt to some extent in this country. It was surprising because the stage was set for bright colors—and for the first time in several seasons navy blue had been heralded as a smart color. Many well-dressed women appear day after day in all black—at lunch and tea hour—and the only way that the casual observer knows they are not in mourning is because they appear in colors in the evening and sometimes show accessories of gay colors with their black frocks and wraps.

This revived interest in black has been laid at the door of Sarah Bernhardt. It has come in a rather roundabout manner. Immediately after her death a number of prominent French actresses showed their respect and affection for the great actress by going into temporary mourning. For a few weeks they appeared in black, and well-dressed women admired and followed them—but not especially through any wish to mourn the Divine Sarah.

That much effect at least the passing of the great actress has had upon women's clothes. One of the French fashion periodicals recently published a detailed article on the clothes worn by Bernhardt in her famous roles—with sketches of many of them.

These sketches are interesting but a trifle painful; and one ends by wishing that the greatest of modern emotional actresses had lived the greatest years of her life with the advantage of the present mode, Someone has suggested that the bustle effect already launched may take on added interest, now that we have a revived interest in the fashions of Sarah Bernhardt's prime.

But for the present the only discernible influence of Mme. Bernhardt's death and consequent focused interest in her life and personality seems to be this revived interest in black—though not one woman in a hundred who takes advantage of this revival to wear

Black serge trimmed with plaitings of gray organdie.

the hue that she finds most becoming really knows that it had any such origin.

The frock in the sketch is of black serge trimmed with plaited organdie in light gray—a frock that combines many of the most attractive details of the season without leaning toward any extremes.

There is a strong affinity now between our footgear and our headgear.

We cannot put on our hat at random. We must have due regard to the color of our shoes.

If you wear red kid pumps or slippers you simply must wear a red hat or a hat with a predominating note of red. Blue slippers call for blue hat and green for green. Last, but not least, sand or beige or light brown shoes call for hats of light brown, beige or sand. And by mutual count, of course, it is these shoes on a light brown cast that are most considered when the well dressed woman is shod for the daylight hours.

Whether you find a beige hat especially becoming or not, you come to realise that it is most useful if not indispensible in a season when the color line-up is what it is at present.

The wood tones that range from a brown, almost tete de negre, to a tone that is said to match the wrapping of a mummy, are distinctly in the lead for all daytime wear—especially in the city. But brown is a dark, warm color for a hat. The beige hat goes well with frock of any of the wood tones. That is, it is possible to select a sand or beige that has

Hat of beige hair braid run with fine gold thread trimmed with brown and gold ribbon and gilded poppies.

just the right combination of reds and greens and blues to make up to keep the peace with the whole range of browns.

And sometimes the beige or light brown hat may be made the vehicle of a color combination that would be rather out of the question on a frock of the same brown or beige tone. One would hardly think of using any shade of red on a brown or beige frock. Most attempts to do so have proved disastrous. Yet here and there you find a really good result from the beige hat red trimmed.

In the small poke shape shown of beige in the sketch two red poppies—gilded, to be sure—form the trimming. The material of the hat is hair braid run with fine gold threads.

The small poke seems not to have run itself out of favor. It has been a long time reaching its present widespread vogue—it may be as long a time retaining it.

We like these hats because they combine smartness with secureness. The extreme short back has distinct advantage for the woman who occasionally likes to rest her head against the back of her chair or motor.

Perhaps you chanced to see in a recent periodical the excerpts from an early Victorian book on etquetie recommending the poke bonnet "for ladies when attending divine service, . . . inasmuch as they conceal the face, and by confining the view, prevent that distraction of mind which is so unfavorable to the proper performance of divine service."

But this is an argument in favor of the poke that has hardly occurred to the fahionable woman of A. D. 1923!

In the Oriental countries there was a continuous fashion for swinging lines of drapery over a slim foundation. The idea dominated elaborate costumery during several thousand years of civilsation before the Roman Empire took up Christianity.

This type of decoration has reappeared in our spring clothes; not suddenly, the French have worn it for six months. It may have been inspired by Egypt, but probably it owes its revival to the world movement toward Orientalism. American manufacturers who were in Paris in February brought home hundreds of models which have been copied and adapted by thousands for American usage, and among these are evening frocks with the kind of glittering decoration that swings loose from hem to ankle.

As this is to be a season of diamond gowns, so say dressmakers, one expects a vast number of rhinestones and crystals

Dance frock of pale pink taffeta for a young girl. It has a long, straight bodice; the skirt decoration is made from puffs of silk strung together like sausages. These puffs also form armlets.

used in these glittering strings that drop like rain over a slim skirt of silver tissue, of colored satin, of pastel taffeta. Several frocks of this sort look amazingly like the resplendent chandeliers that hung in every American parlor during the "Age of Innocence." Others look like stage rain with the limelight thrown on it.

Of course the fashion will proclaim itself far afield from rhinestones and crystals. If women want their frocks to look like those tiring portieres that used to hang in our doorways—malicious things that tripped us up and nearly strangled us—it is possible to achieve the effect without diamonds. Some women shrink from glitter. Roses are used on certain formal gowns of satin. Straight strips of green velvet ribbon edged with galloon or embroidery are good. Such May-pole streamers have balls or tassels at the end.

The most curious of all these frocks resembles sausage links more than stage rain. It is shown in the sketch. The foundation is of pink taffeta in a pastel shade, which is better than a vivid one; the bodice is plain and long, preserving the straight line under the arms that we have taken from primitive clothes. The sausage links are made of pink silk puffs strung together, end on end. They drop at regular intervals from edge of bodice to ankles.

Across the bare arms there are other sausage links of pink silk, which give the 1870 line, sometimes called Second Empire, again Victorian. Despite Egyptian tombs and Tunisian cities, those two dead empresses, Eugenie and Victoria, lay their fingers on our clothes.

Women Who Amassed Fortunes Of Their Own

Japanese Widow A Mighty Magnate—Americans Also

"No woman has ever made a million or ever will make one," said the late Russel Sage, the "Wizard of Wall Street," some years ago.

Twenty years ago Mrs. Yone Suzuki, a daughter of Japan, was left a widow with a small sugar refinery for her whole fortune. Thus thrown on her own resources she set to work to add to her possessions. When she had made her refinery the most flourishing in Japan she sought new worlds to conquer.

She ventured into cotton and copper, steel and lead, leather and rubber, and, under the magic of her clever handing everything she touched "turned to gold." As the money poured in she bought ships and mines, she built factories.

Today the net of her enterprises covers the whole civilized world, from Melbourne to the Yukon and from Calcutta to New York. Her ships, factories and mines she counts in thousands, and today this woman, who owns the principal interest in the Yen 80,000,000 Suzuki Company, and has a large private fortune and whose income exceeds Y. 50,000 a day, is content to live as modestly as when, a score of years ago, she helped to do her own house-work in the intervals of managing her small sugar refinery.

Little less astonishing as a million-maker was Mrs. Hetty Green, who died a short time ago after amassing a fortune of $60,000,000. (gold).

With far-seeing discernment she bought land in the direction in which she knew New York must expand and sold it in later years at a fabulous profit; she lent "call money" when the rates were highest, and made fortunes by shrewd investments in railway stocks and mortgage bonds.

Mrs. Green was only one of many women who have proved that, even in man's own peculiar field of gold-winning, the gentler sex can rival and sometimes eclipse him. The name of Ella Rawles Reader is little known, but her story is more romantic than most fiction.

Bore in Alabama, Mrs. Reader began her astonishing career at the age of twenty by addressing envelopes in a New York newspaper office for $1 a day. Four years later she was head of a flourishing reporting agency with sixty assistants.

From this stage her progress was meteoric. She launched into one financial scheme after another, each on an ascending scale of magnitude and daring, fighting some of the cleverest financiers in the United States and always emerging triumphantly.

She beat the redoubtable Pierpont Morgan in organizing a $10,000,000 railway.

Then there is Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. A leader of New York society, she had inherited a substantial fortune. This, however, she determined to increase.

While still finding time to play the society lady and eclipse all her rivals in the brilliance and originality of her entertainments, she succeeded so well in her speculations that, at the end of two years, she had added $20,000,000 to her already colossal pile.

It is by no means only in the field of finance and speculation that woman is proving a formidable rival to man. One of the largest and richest ranchers in the world is Mrs. Richard King, who counts her cattle to 200,000 and her sheep to over 1,000,000; and the whole of this gigantic enterprise has been built up by her own energy and business acumen.

Mrs. Nat Collins, the "Cattle Queen of Montana," is reputed to be worth at least $10,000,000, every cent of her own making. Then there is Mrs. Rikert. Some years ago she was a penniless widow; now she is a multi-millionaire, and her wealth was earned in one of the hardest and most adventurous of ways, being the reward of years of heart-breaking prospecting, which resulted in the discovery of valuable gold and silver mines.

Words From The Lips Of Wise Men

Whate'er's begun in anger ends in shame.
Who seeks a friend should come disposed
To exhibit, in full bloom disclosed,
The graces and the beauties
That form the character he seeks,
For 'tis union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.—Cowper.

* * *

It is a poor heart and a poorer age that cannot accept the conditions of life with some heroic readiness.

* * *

It is not petty morals to preserve the body's health.

* * *

Speech ventilates our intellectual fire.

* * *

No action is commendable which is not voluntary.

* * *

Honest good-humer is the oil and wine of a merry meeting.

* * *

Music the fiercest grief can charm,
And fate's severest rage disarm
Music can soften pain and ease
And make despair and madness please;
Our joys below it can improve
And antedate the bliss above.

* * *

Who overcomes by force overcomes but half his foe.

HOW ABOUT DRESSING UP FOR

CHRISTMAS?

Give us a visit and see some of our newly arrived

EVENING AND AFTERNOON DRESSES, and also our BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS.

Our prices are within the reach of all.

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THE OLDEST SILK EMPORIUM IN THE ORIENT.

Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 13)

heard the sound of voices. So fell flat on his face, and he waited until he was under cover an overhanghing bush.

Little by little, he crawled after until only a rock separated from his foes. Wu Ching was terribly frightened, because he thought they were foreigners and did not care much for them. To his surprise, he found they were all Chinamen sitting in a circle round a fire. One man apparently the leader, got up to make a speech to his gang. All of a sudden, Wu Ching recognised him to be the leader of the bandits, and who were now holding a meeting. The man then began his speech.

"Men, before us, we have quite a hard proposition to tackle. We have the police, and the PLOT. Some of the higher council have decided to make an attack on the Blue Express as it passes Linching, so we will have to set to work as quickly as possible. Therefore we will set out for the Junction, where the train will stop." It was growing near Christmas, and there was some snow on the ground, and there was also a biting North-Easter blowing A lot of thoughts were passing through Wu Ching's mind, but the chief one was, "Will I be able to do it?". He set out for the junction at about 10 p.m. It was about the 23rd of December. As it was a long way to the 3, B. where the wreck was to take place he walked along, he passed a lonely house, in which there flickered a small oil lamp. All of a sudden he was knocked over by a huge form, which jumped out from behind a fence.

Wu Ching struggled with all his might to get free, but that was well nigh impossible, because he was on the bottom, and the man was very heavy. The man took a small club from under his coat, and before he knew it, Wu Ching was knocked ofer the head and immediately lost consciousness. This man was one of the bad handits, and the house their headquarters.

The boy was bound securely with cords and ropes and imprisoned in the house. When Wu Ching woke, he was lying on the floor, with the man standing over him. When the man discovered he had regained consciousness, he turned slowly on him, and with a sneer on his face said, "What business have you in such a lonely part of the country?". You would not be here if you were not up to some sort of mischief"?. The little boy did not make any answer, because he would surely make a mistake of some sort. The man produced an ugly looking knife, with a hooked blade and he fingered it with great satisfaction, as if he was very fond of it. "You will have this stuck through you if you try any of your monkey tricks, you young whelp!"

Wu Ching shivered as he thought about it, but he did not show any outward signs. The bandit grinned as if he knew his thoughts, and left the room. Presently he returned with a little rice with some sauce on it, which he gave to Wu Ching. He untied his hands, and Wu Ching devoured the food eagerly, because it was the first meal he had had for eight hours. Then the man turned back and proceeded to light a cigarette. Wu Ching had been tied up all this time, but no matter how much he struggled he could not free himself. When the man had finished, he threw the stub of the cigarette away, about three feet from Wu Ching, and retired to his quarters to sleep.

All this time Wu Ching was thinking how he could get free, and about Christmas, and how he had to save the Blue Express. He had almost given up hope, when the thought of the cigarette. He wriggled over to it, burnt his hands, and at last was free.

It was only ten minutes until the train was due, so he had to hurry. As he hurried along, a dog barked, as he rushed out on to the road and along towards the Junction with all his might. He arrived there three minutes too soon, but he spent two and a half of these in locating the place. When he found it, he could hear the Express along the line. Would he be in time? So he dashed to the place and tugged at the log, placed on the tracks. The Express came nearer and nearer, and the log was nearly off. When the train was only 100 yards off he succeeded, and the wreck was avoided, but he lost consciousness through his exertions.

Wu Ching awoke and found a ring of happy faces around him. He was in the station, and having heard the train got a handsome reward for it. On his way home he remembered it was only a day before Christmas so he went to a shop and bought a lot of presents, and put the rest of the money in the bank, and went home. Next morning he went downstairs and said, "MERRY CHRISTMAS, PARENTS", and he gave them the presents and they all had a very happy time. His parents did not discuss him badly any more after this.

The bandits were captured next day, and were shot at sunrise.

The Haunted Chamber

BY ETHEL C. KAVANAUGH,
(Age 15 Years)

It was Christmas Eve when Edmund, Harry, Frank and Babs Tulliver were seated beside their mother by the fire, and were ready to listen to the story which their mother was about to tell; at last she started. "Well," she said, "Once upon a time there lived a beautiful Empress of China; she lived in Peking, where we are living now, and she was so beautiful that many rich men asked for her hand, to which she always refused, because she loved somebody else, a man of humble birth named Ah Sing. Every day this empress went to the temple to pray. There was also a rich man that loved her and finding out that she already loved another made up his mind to kill him when he went with the empress to he emple.

"So the next day he hid behind a very large idol to wait for their approach. When at last they came; and they were very close to him he dashed out and stabbed the other man. When the empress saw this she burst into tears and cried as if her heart would break. The wicked man begged the empress to marry him to which she refused, then losing his temper, the wicked man stabbed her as he did her lover. This man ran away in fear of her people and was never seen again. That is the end of my story, but one question, do any of you know where the temple stood? No, I see you do not, so I will tell you. Well, once there was an earthquake in China after the empress was killed, which destroyed the beautiful temple and this very house in which we live was built years ago in its place," said mother.

"Oh, how horrible," cried little Babs cuddling closer to her mother.

"I think it's interesting that such a thing should happen in this place," said bold seventeen yeared Edmund.

"I will tell you some thing worse than that," mother said, "but those who do not want to listen may cover your ears," which none of them did, even frightened Babs.

"People say," continued their Mother, "that at twelve o'clock on the 24th of December every year, the Chinese Empress haunts the attic upstairs. I do not know if that is true, because I have never stayed up to watch. Now I think it is time for Edmund to go to Peking Hotel to the ball or he'll be late and the rest of you had better go to bed or Santa Claus won't bring you anything, and I want you to get up early on Christmas morning."

Edmund put on his overcoat and rushed out in the cold night and got into a ricsha; if anyone saw his face then they would have seen his eyes twinkling and a cunning look on his face, for a bright idea had entered his head.

About ten o'clock the house was in darkness and every one was asleep.

"Frankie, you lazy chap, get up, whispered Harry nudging him with his elbow, a few minutes before midnight. "Get up and we will go to the attic to see the empress, if what our mother has told us is true." Frank without hesitating jumped out of bed and rubbed his eyes. "Oh, right, what's the time," he said in a drowsy tone. "Wait a tick and I will get my watch and see the time. Two minutes to twelve," he said, "we'd better hurry or we'll miss the sight."

The two boys put on their dressing gown and crept to their brother's room to call him to go with them, but they found that his bed was empty, and so they crept up the stairs without him, thinking that he was still at the ball.

Up, up they crept, Harry leading the way followed by Frank. "Bit cold, Harry, hadn't we better go back," said Frank feeling a little frightened. "Don't be a fool, why miss a beautiful sight," returned Harry in a low, but angry tone.

When they reached the door of the haunted chamber Harry opened it without a sound and walked in on tip-toes, Frank following him. They walked into the nearest corner and waited. A few minutes later the town clock struck; the two boys trembled, but yet would not miss the sight and waited until the last stroke, then to their amazement there came from the darkest corner a white figure (rather tall for an empress) walked in, right into the middle of the room.

"What a wonderful tale to tell on Christmas morning and how proud to be thought brave," thought Harry, although he did feel a bit scared. The empress went into the middle of the room where she squatted. She had a long black pig-tail down her back. She raised her arms, her long white mantle spread about her, then bowed touching her forehead on the cold bare boor, she groaned, which frightened the boys dreadfully, even Harry. The empress groaned again and muttered something like a prayer, half sobbingly and bowed again. (Harry thought she must be praying to Ah Sing her lover). A few minutes later the Chinese empress got up. Softly but quickly, she ran up to where the boys stood and squatted again in front of them. "Oh-oo," cried poor Frank "lets go own." The empress raised her hands, very long and bony fingers above her head and groaned, then—she quickly grasped the boys ankles and pulled; down tumbled the boys beside her, her mantle slipped and then what did the boys see! Edmund whom the boys thought was at the hotel. "Ha! ha! ha!" he laughed; he had a black paper plat pinned onto his collar with a safety pin; his hands were powdered with his mother's powder.

"Did you chaps really think the empress haunted the attic, you goose, ha! ha! ha!" he laughed. "I caught you! I dressed up because I knew you would come."

"I don't see anything to laugh about. I will tell on you," growled Harry. "You tell-tale tit, your tongue shall split," sang Edmund getting up and walking towards the door. "If you don't want to go to bed I will lock the door; you better hurry," said Edmund. Harry and Frank followed their big brother down stairs feeling a bit ashamed.

Edmund opened his bedroom door and turned around saying, "It is pass one and it is Christmas Day, Merry Christmas, I hope you have enjoyed ourselves, I have," and went into his room. Harry and Frank retired to their rooms both saying together, "Merry Christmas indeed!"

The Reward Of Kindness

BY BERNARD SPIEGLER
(Age 13)

Yule-tide was a few days off, and a slight snow had fallen during the previous night. Tom had been allowed to go out and play with the snow, a pastime dear to the heart of all little boys. After making snowmen and shooting snow balls for some time he tired of it, and sat on the door-step of his home for a rest. Being fatigued from his game and having slept badly the night before he drowsed.

Tom awoke with a start to feel something cold and damp against his hand. Looking down he saw a little brown and white spotted terrior cuddling up close to him and sniffing at his hand. He lifted it in his arms and went into the house. Creeping to his room he put the little dog under the coverlet and kindled the fire into a blaze. Having done this he stole down to the pantry and took some biscuits and stole up to his room again where he gave them to the dog and watched him eat them.

Night had set in and Tom was perplexed for a hiding place for the little homeless creature, because Mother came in every night to tuck him in and hear him say prayers. By good luck there happened to be an empty basket under the bed and Tom put the little dog into it, and put the lid on, and fervently prayed that his Mother would come soon so that he could let him out, he then undressed and sat down by the fire and waited. Mother came in, tucked him into bed and kissed him goodnight, and as soon as she went out he let the dog out of the basket and so all was serene for the night. Tom felt very happy for having taken the little thing into the house.

The next morning they were all sitting at the breakfast table when Father, who was reading The China Press advertisement page said, "So many dogs are going astray nowadays. Here is another advertisement for a brown and white spotted terrior lost yesterday morning." Tom blushed and felt terribly excited.

When Mother and Father were not looking Tom stuffed a couple of muffins into his pocket and asked to be excused; whereupon he rushed up to Spott, which was what he called the dog, and gave the muffins to him. Spott was dirty and needed a bath so Tom took his basin and filled it with warm water, put the dog into it and began to scrub him. He was so intent on Spott's bathing that the did not hear someone opening the door.

Meanwhile Father and Mother wondered at Tom's hurried exit, and as it was very unusual for him to leave the table in a hurry, he generally liking his breakfast. Mother decided to go and see what he was doing, hence the opening of the door of his room.

Mother looked in and saw Tom splashing something about in his basin. She tip-toed up behind him and saw the dog, then she said, "Tom, what have you got there?" Tom turned around with a startled cry and quickly attempted to hide Spott behind him, and answered, "I have nothing Mother." But Mother said, "Bring out the little dog and come down to Father."

After Father had heard Tom's story and praised his good intenten he said, "We must answer that advertisement," which he promptly did.

For two days nobody came to claim the dog, but on the evening of the third day, two days off from Christmas, a lady came to claim it, and after finding the dog to be hers, she thanked the little boy for looking after it and promised him a surprise packet a day or two later, she also praised the parents for having such a kind-hearted boy and promised them a good reward as she valued the dog very highly. Tom wistfully watched the dog being taken away again by his mistress.

The next day brought Christmas Eve and the lady who came the day before. To Tom's great joy she brought with her the little dog which she called Fido. She also brought a sealed envelope which she gave to Father, and asked him if he would let her take Tom for a walk. He agreed, and Tom put on his outdoor things and he, the lady, and Fido started out. Walking along the Nanking Road, Tom stopped for a moment and looked longingly at a fine fire engine. The lady noticed this, and then continued to walk on.

When they arrived home, Tom told Father of the fine engine he had seen, and how he wished he could have it. The lady and Fido then went away.

The next day was Christmas, the day of feasting and rejoicing. When Tom woke up he found hanging on his bedstead a big paper parcel and two smaller ones. He leant over, bubbling with excitement, and took hold of the three parcels and opened the smallest one. It was from Mother and contained a shiny scout knife for he was to become a scout next year, and in the parcel from Father was a brand new book all about scouts. He was so overjoyed at the things that he forgot the third parcel and rushed to Mother and Father and kissed them and wished them a "Merry Christmas," showing off his new knife and book.

He went back to his room to dress. There in front of him, on the bed, was the third parcel. He opened it slowly and then he received his greatest surprise. There was the fire engine all packed with sweets!

"This," he thought, "is the reward of kindness."

A Brave Boy

BY CLARA PASKALOFF
(Age 13 Years)

He was only a poor, ragged, unwashed little Chinese boy, who stood so forlornly by the missionary gate He looked so cold, hungry and miserable that the three children had no heart to send him away; instead they eyed nim pityingly, and five-year old Doris said, in her sweet, little voice, "Poor, little boy, he looks so hungry." "Yes," agreed Bobby, a long legged boy of twelve, "Let us bring him something to eat." "No," said Violet (she was a pretty girl of fourteen, with brown wavy hair and dancing hapel eyes) "We must tell Father first."

Away sped two members of the family, leaving little Doris, staring with round eyes at the boy.

"Poor boy," she said, shaking her golden curls, "I 'spect you did not have enough for your breakfast? Never mind," she went on, ignorant of the fact that he did not understand a word of English, "Father 'll give you something to eat. Do you like bread and butter or,—Oh there's Daddy; Daddy, Daddy, do look at this poor boy!" Mr. Clarke was a kindly man, with black hair turning gray. He spoke to the boy in his native tongue. Then he brought the boy in and he was fed and washed by Mrs. Clarke, a small, merry-eyed woman.

"He is a poor, little orphan, and I am going to keep him here." So San Li-po, for that was the boy's name, lived in the missionary house and he grew to love this English family, but better than all he loved Doris, Doris with her serious, almost grown-up air. He would sit silently while she would in her sweet voice tell him stories about Jesus and he would nod his head at times to signify that he was listening although he did not understand. He loved to hear the children singing their evening hymn; their sweet tones seemed to him as the voice of some good spirit. He

(Continued on Page 17)

THE BEST XMAS GIFT
is a ticket for the
SIBERIAN JEWELLERY
STORE'S
New Year's Raffle

DECORATIONS

FOR THE HOME

Paper Flowers
Crepe Paper Scenes
Fire-proof Crepe Paper Festoons
Stockings

FOR THE TABLE

Christmas Place Cards
Crepe Table Covers
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Christmns Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 16)

would listen raptly, outside the door, till the last notes had died away and then softly and silently he would creep away again.

* * *

It was a dim, ill-smelling room. The tobacco and alcohol smells which prevaded the air, the clink of money, the coarse swearing in Chinese, the dirty men who stare with eager, blood-shot eyes at their cards—all these things betokened the gambling den. In a corner of this foul room, two men sat conversing in low tones. They were evidently anxious that no one should overhear them, for they occasionally cast stealthy glances round the room to secure themselves against eavesdroppers. They continued their conversation for some time, then with a last cautious remark, a stealthy glance round the room, they arose and departed.

It was the night before Christmas Eve. All was dark and silent in the house. San Li-po's little room was in darkness; he slept outwardly calm but not inwardly.

Alone, he stood on the edge of a precipice, overhanging a mighty waterfall. The water rushed downward with a deafening roar. Above him was water, below him the swirling eddy. His strength left him, he felt giddy and weak; he fell down, down, down into the hungry claws below, the waters engulfed him, he gasped and choked but to no avail. He felt that he must drown, go down to the cheerless bed of the river. He was dropping, dropping——

San Li-po started up in bed, perspiration streamed from his forehead, wide terror-stricken eyes trying to pierce the gloom. No, he was safe in his bed, it had been only a horrible nightmare after all.

San Li-po lay back in bed with a sigh of relief, when—footsteps in the yard, yes, they were unmistakably footsteps, soft, stealthy footsteps, creeping into the hall. Cold shivers ran down his spine, yet he crept out of bed. They were robbers, he thought, and he must tell his master.

He listened: they had entered the room in which the master kept his papers. He crept out of his room up the hall, then stopped in dismay, the robbers had left the door ajar. Would he dare go past?

He shivered at the mere idea, but it must be done. Screwing up his courage he peeped. He could hear the rustling of banknotes. The robbers had their backs towards him. Stealthily and swiftly he crept past, up the stairs and was in his master's room.

"Master, master, get up quick!" Dr. Clarke sat up staring incredulously at San Li-po, but in a minute he was creeping downstairs, a pistol in each hand, with San Lipo at his heels. He could see the faint gleam of a lantern.

The doctor's voice, stern and hard, broke the silence, there was a sharp exchange of bullets as the robbers fired again and again.

San Li-po felt a sickening pain in his arm, he gasped and lost consciousness.

When San Li-po opened his eyes, it was Christmas Day. There sitting besides him was little Doris. "Oh dear! I'm so glad you've opened your eyes at last, there's my present for you!"

It was a lovely book with pictures of Jesus in it. His eyes grew dim as he thanked her in broken English. He spent the happiest day of his life in bed.

In the evening the children sang many carols which delighted him; everyone petted him and praised him. The doctor educated him and when he grew up he became a missionary.

A Christmas Adventure

BY ROBERT MARSHALL
(Age 15 Years)

The sun was setting and the sky was glowing with all the splendor of nature's artists as the "Little Star" rounded a sharp bend in the river. The only occupants were Mr. Morgan and his son Jim along with Wong Lee a little Chinese boy, brought along for general help. They were journeying up the Yang Ste river looking for a new market under the Standard Oil Company of New York.

It was then that Jim noticed what looked like a sheltered nook, and remarked, "Well Dad, I reckon we might as well put up for the night over there."

"Sure, I guess we might," answered Mr. Morgan," I was thinking of it myself."

That settled it. The boat was tied to the shore, and after a light repast, they all turned in early.

About mid-night they were all awakened by loud shouts and rushing of feet. Mr. Morgan ran out on the deck only to find himself confronted by an assortment of rifles just as Wong Lee and Jim were. They were captured by bandits. They were roughly bound from head to foot and gagged. Then the bandits not knowing what to do with the boat, left it there and marched away with their captives.

The prisoners had been carried for perhaps five minutes when they came in sight of a cliff. This obstacle of nature was about fifty feet high and covered with shrubbery, which had managed to gain a foothold. They were taken to the base of this, and the bandits parting the bushes, took their captives into a cave and deposited them on the floor.

The place was lighted poorly with candles and it was filled with tobacco smoke. The roof was low, and in one place part of it had fallen in. Jim, sitting in one corner, was trying to make something out of what the bandits were saying, but he could not understand enough Chineze. After a few minutes his father and Wong Lee were taken out and he was left with the guards.

Jim was disheartened. Why shouldn't he be, bound and gagged in the hands of bandits, and his father he knew not where? He wanted to go to sleep, but even that was denied him, because the guards were making so much noise, drinking and taunting him. He tried to think what would become of his father and what would happen to him. But it was all of no use, he half dreamed and half dozed for about one hour, and it was then that he noticed that the guards, who were dead drunk, had gone to sleep.

Here was his chance to escape! Carefully, wriggling over to the candle he burnt his bonds. Having taken off his gag, he took one of the guard's repeating Springfield rifles, some ammunition and rice. These having been secured, he quietly slipped out into the open.

The weather was cold, for it was December, and Jim soon noticed this after he had had time to take in the surroundings. Accordingly, finding a sheltered spot, he made himself comfortable and waited for dawn. It seemed to him that many hours had passed, though really only one, before the first streak of light appeared. After looking around he noticed that a puddle had a scum of oil on it. Eagerly he sought for more traces and found them in the rock formation. The area was productive of oil! He felt like expressing his joy, but he remembered that the outlaws might detect him.

Just then he heard footsteps and looking through the shrubbery he saw his former guard disappear at the foot of the cliff. That meant his absence had just been discovered and his father was where they went. Acting quickly he quietly walked over to where the men had disappeared, which was in fact, the mouth of a cave. Inside he could hear some one talking excitedly, probably telling of his escape. Parting the bushes he stepped in, the rifle at his shoulder. The cave resembled the other and was filled with about twenty outlaws along with Wong Lee and Jim's father. When he entered every hand went up and he commanded them to give over their rifles and untie his father and Wong Lee. This they did very quickly. He gave his father and Wong Lee rifles and the later told them in their own language to lead him to the boat. They arrived there without any difficulty and while Wong Lee started the motor the other two watched the outlaws. As the boat pulled away from the shore they sent a random shot over their heads which sent their midnight visitors to running.

An hour later when they were safely on their way, and each had related his experiences, Mr. Morgan remarked. "Well, did you realise that this is Christmas Day. In fact it is so, and we have at least two presents even though we are a long ways from home. Our deliverence, and your discovery of oil. I might quote Shakespeare here in saying, 'only I have left to say, more is thy due than more than all can pay.'" Wong Lee although he did not know who Shakespeare was, grinned his assent.

George's Lucky Christmas Meeting With Mrs. Jones

BY MAX SPIEGLER
(Age 15)

It was Christmas Eve in Shanghai. The air was crisp with just a touch of frost. All the shops were beautifully lighted up and there was a lovely array of toys and Christmas Gifts in all their windows.

A wealthy young lady was about to enter Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. to do the last of her Xmas shopping, when she saw a little ragged boy, of about seven, gazing with tear-filled big blue eyes, filled with longing, at the gorgeous display of children's toys in the windows.

Mrs. Jones was well known by everyone as a kind-hearted and charitable young lady, and so, leaving her shopping for a little later, she went up to the urchin and asked him what his name was. The little chap answered in Russian and, as good luck would have it, Mrs. Jones, before her marriage, had spent several years in Harbin and could speak Russian fluently, so she repeated her question in that language.

"George," answered the boy.

"A very nice name," replied Mrs. Jones. "Now tell me where you come from."

"I, and my Father and Mother and a baby sister came to Shanghai with Admiral Stark's Fleet in May and we managed to land here and now we have no money and no food and Mamma is ill."

"Where is your Mamma staying?" asked Mrs. Jones compassionately.

"I don't know where we stay, but I can take you there, if you want to see Mamma."

"Yes, do take me to your home," said Mrs. Jones, completely forgetting her shopping and thinking only of this errand of mercy.

She hailed a rickshaw and sat down in it, taking the little boy on her lap, and from time to time asked him where to go and directed the coolie. On the way George told her the whole pitiful story of his family; how the Bolsheviks had taken all their belongings and how they had been forced to flee coming to Shanghai penniless refugees. Of how his Father had tried to get employment but had been unable to do so, handicapped by his inability to speak English, and how his Mother had eked out a meagre existance for them by doing occasional needlework for some kind woman; but now, that she was not well, it was all they could do to keep the wolf from the door.

At last the child told the lady that they had arrived at their destination; an alleyway off North Szechuen Road Exension, and telling the coolie to wait, Mrs. Jones followed George to a small Chinese house, one of many, in the alley, and opening the door she entered a very small dirty room occupied by a Chinese family. The boy told her that he lived upstairs and pointed to a staircase, that was hardly more than a ladder, in the corner.

They mounted the stairs and came to a room, the same size as the one downstairs, and in it Mrs. Jones saw a very pale young woman, wrapped up in a shawl, sitting on a chair, and a young man, holding a little child in his arms pacing up and down the room. But oh, the poverty of the room. In one corner there was a Chinese bamboo bed, in the center there was a small table made from some boards put on two tressles, and some chairs made from boxes stood near it (the only good chair in the room being the one on wh'ch the ill woman sat). On the table was a half-loaf of bread, two tin platters and a tin cup. In another part of the room was a bundle of bedding and a very small trunk. There had been some attempt at cleanliness, for the floor was swept and the bed covered with a ragged but clean spread: all this Mrs. Jones took in at a glance. When Mrs. Jones and George entered, the woman lifted her head and the Father stopped his pacing and they both gazed askance at the beautifully dressed stranger.

Mr. Lenincoff asked his son who the lady was, not knowing that Mrs. Jones spoke Russian, and Mrs. Jones answered and told him of her meeting with the boy and what the child had told her of their circumstances. Mr. Lenincoff confirmd his son's statement adding that he was unable to buy any medicine for his ailing wife, and was loathe to go to any of the charitable organisations and beg. Mrs. Jones told him that she would see what she could do for them, and after speaking to George's Mother for a new minutes she left, promising to return as soon as possible.

In about three hours time Mrs. Jones came back laden with parcels and bundles and found the family, just as she had left them, except that Mrs. Lenincoff was asleep (on the chair) and the little girl was sitting on the floor cooing to herself, and the bread was gone. George, upon seeing her, ran joyfully forward to greet her, and his laughter woke his Mother.

Mrs. Jones deposited all her bundles on the bed and the table, and drawing from her muff a spoon and a bottle with some brownish liquid in it gave Mrs. Lenincoff two spoonfuls. She then took off her coat, although it was very cold in the room, the Lenincoffs having no means or money wherewith to heat it, and began to undo the parcels, George standing by her gleefully exclaiming at everything. First Mrs. Jones brought to light a very pretty dress and an overcoat for Mrs. Lenincoff, then an overcoat and a cap for Mr. Lenincoff then a serge sailor suit and coat and hat for George (much to his de-

(Continued on Page 18)

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 17)

lights, and a complete little girls outfit for his baby sister. She then began to open the smaller parcels and brought forth toys for the children; tinned meat and fresh fruit and nuts for them all; six tins of "Mellin's Milk Food" for the girl; a wallet for Mr. Leninoff and a purse for his wife and asked them both not to open either until tomorrow morning. She gave them plates and spoons and other table accessories, and also gave Mrs. Leninoff the bottle of medicine and the directions how and when to take it.

Then, kissing George and his sister, and cutting short the thanks of the family, she took her leave of his parents and started to go, but paused on the threshold and asked Mr. Leninoff if he had any means of telling the time, he said that he hadn't any means, as his watch had gone to the pawnshop, where all his other worldly goods were, to give him and his family food. Mrs. Jones again said goodbye, telling them that she would probably come and see them again tomorrow afternoon, and left.

That evening, at supper, Mrs. Jones told her husband of all that she had done and planned to do for Mr. Leninoff and his family and received his whole-hearted approval.

Christmas day dawned bright and clear, and those who had were happy; and those who were starving were miserable and prayed for food. But greatest joy reigned in the household of Mr. Leninoff and family and in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stanley Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Leninoff, the latter very much better than on the previous day, on opening the wallet and purse, respectively, on Chirstmas morn found two ten and one five dollar bill in each and great was their joy and thanks, and they praised God for sending them such a good angel. Mr. Jones was happy in having such a good wife, and Mrs. Jones in having done good.

At two o'clock that afternoon Mrs. Jones and her husband came to George's house and going in they found happiness and joy reigning supreme, the Father and Mother forgetting their cares for a little while in the joy of their children, who were dressed up in their new finery and were sitting on the bed playing with their toys watched by their parents, Mrs. Leninoff in her new dress.

As soon as Mrs. and Mr. Jones entered they were gladly hailed by all, Mrs. Jones introduced her husband to the family. From the pocket of his overcoat Mr. Jones drew forth a small clock, for which he no longer had any use, and presented it to Mr. Leninoff. Just then the sound of walking on the stairs was heard and three coolies entered, the first two carrying two chairs each and the third carrying a folding table, an oil lamp and a tin of "Socony" kerosene oil; all these things had been in the Jones' box-room for sometime and were at last being put to good use.

The poor people, with tears in their eyes and voices, tried to thank the good young couple, but words failed them, and at last Mr. and Mrs. Jones got away.

That night Mr. Jones took his wife in his arms and kissing her said, "God bless you, dear, for all the good you have done, and for the happiness that you have brought into the lives of those poor Russian refugees."

A Blind Boy's Christmas Mission

BY GERALDYNE REMEDIOS
(Age 16 Years)

In a little out-of-the-way convent in a remote little town in China, there lived about fifty Chinese children. Clean-faced little boys and girls who were not heathens and who could recite the Lord's prayer as well as any other Christian child and whose hands were more useful than many a grown-up person's. These children could not use their eyes because they were blind so God had given them wonderful hands to make life a little easier for them. Most of the children were orphans but the kind Sisters who kept the Convent were very good to them and they were really as happy as it is possible for blind people to be. They sang, laughed and played quite as if they could see the sun above them.

Among these blind and motherless children, there lived a rosy-cheeked boy and girl, whom the Sisters called Jack and Jill because they were so greatly attached to each other. Of course, these were not their proper names. Imagine little Chinese children with such names! But nobody knew their real names, so Jack and Jill they became. They were dear children and as happy as the day was long. In fact, Jill was the favourite among the children. She had a piping voice that made them love and obey her. She was like a bit of sunshine in the Convent, always laughing and bright.

The children were made to read their Bible every day and as the Christmas season approached, they would listen wide-eyed to the wonderful stories the Sisters told them of the little child Christ. Jill would prick up her ears attentively and in her vivid imagination, she could almost picture Him. She would lie awake at nights thinking about Him. She was a very religious soul.

Then, just a month before Christmas, one of the Sisters said to her class. "Now, with your own useful hands, I want you to build a crib for Him. It must be very beautiful for we will invite many people to see it in our small Chapel." The children were delighted to hear this and Jill piped out in her flute-like voice that it was going to be the most beautiful work in all the world.

The crib was finished long before Christmas. With so many busy and willing hands to help! And none so enthusiastic as little Jill. Every stroke of work done by her was filled with love. Long after the others had gone to bed, she would creep out into the small Chapel and stare at the crib with unseeing eyes.

But these nightly visits soon began to exhaust her and as the days went by, she was very morose and quiet. The Sisters questioned her but to no avail. To Jack, however she confided her troubles. "O, why am I blind?" she asked. "I want to see the crib and I cant. He cannot love me or He would not have made me blind." Jack, who was a little older and wiser than his playmate, tried to console her as best he could. "You must not be unhappy, Jill," he said, "we are all blind here. You are not the only one. He loves us all." Jill turned away impatiently. "But other children are not blind;" she said hotly. "Why?" Jack could not reply to this so her left her but it worried him a great deal. He had heard other little girls complain of their fate but never before had a single bitter word escaped from the lips of his happy playmate.

One morning, Jill could not come down for her lessons. The Sisters were worried about her. The child was feverish and murmured to herself constantly. The only Doctor of the town had gone away to a neighbouring town on an emergency case, and would not be back for days. They thought it best to tell the other children, especially Jack. "There seems to be something on her mind", they said to each other. "She cannot be well until we find out what it is." Jack overheard them and a happy resolution came to his mind. He had beard about the clever doctors in Shanghai. If they knew all about Jill, one of them would surely come and cure her. Did not everybody love her? But who was there to go for this Doctor but himself? He alone knew what was on her mind. She must be well for Christmas.

Towards midnight, he crept out of bed and put on his clothes. Then for the first time he realised he was blind and had no money. But he was undaunted. He knew that every body would be kind to him because he was blind.

Jack could never tell how he found himself on a train a few hours' later. True enough, the Convent was only some fifty yards away from the train station but what an eternity it must have been to the blind boy! He had only his night clothes on and the cold night air made his body ache.

He had fallen asleep, when a gruff voice awoke him. "What are you doing here?" it asked in Chinese. "You have no ticket. You must get out!" But before he had time to reply, he heard another voice, gentle and soft, say: "Can't you see this child is blind? Here, I will pay his fare." Jack could not see the speaker's face but he liked her voice. A hand gripped his and he felt he wanted to tell this lady with the kind voice everything. So in little broken English and Chinese sentences, he told her his pitiful story and the voice, which belonged to a kind missionary lady, made many exclamations of pity and admiration. When Jack had finished, it said, "You are a very brave lad, Jack. It was a lucky coincidence—our meeting thus. I shall do all I can to help your little friend."

The lady, who was a young mission worker and very nice to look at, took care of him for the rest of the journey and when they arrived at Shanghai, she took him home with her. Jack's story had moved her deeply and she determined to put aside her pride and approach a very rich gentleman by the name of John Kelven, whom she had refused to marry some time ago because he had wanted her to give up her work altogether. But although she wanted to marry him, she wanted her work as well. So they had parted.

The very next day, she called at his office with Jack. He was surprised but very pleased to see her. "I want you to help me, John" she said. "Please listen to this child's story and then you can decide." So once again Jack told his story in lisping English. Quiaint little broken sentences that tugged at one's heart strings! When Jack had finished, the man looked at him and then at the lady, saying: "If money can help, I am at your disposal. I shall send the best Doctor we have. No expense will be spared. From now on, Mary, I shall never ask you to give up your work. But let me work by your side."

So a few days before Christmas, Jack, together with the lady, Jack Kelven and a noted Doctor, arrived at the Convent. The Sisters, who had thought him lost, were overjoyed to see him again and when the lady told them about his strange journey, they stared at the small blind boy with wonder and admiration. Courage and faith were written on his open counteance.

After a careful examination, the Doctor told them. "This child was not born blind. She has a good chance of seeing again, after an operation."

Hours of tension passed slowly. The children were silent; their voices were only heard in prayer for Jill's welfare. Their little playmate and leader would be spared if they asked it of Him.

But in all the anxiety felt for Jill, everybody overlooked Jack. Nobody noticed how his cheeks had paled and how he shivered with cold. The journey he had taken was telling on the delicate boy.

notice him, and her face blanched. She sent for the Doctor at once and Jack was put into bed. He had developed pneumonia. Now anxiety was felt for both the children, hovering so near Death.

Christmas morning dawned at last. Slowly and painfully Jill's eyes opened and after a while, an exclamation of joy escaped her happy lips as she saw dimly before her something that she had dreamed about for a long time. There, before her very eyes, was the crib she had helped to make! Then her eyes slowly took in other objects in the room and turning her head slightly, she saw light. She knew it was the sun although it hurt her eyes to look at it just then. It was the happiest Christmas in her life.

Jack, too, lived. But he would never see the sun. He was born blind. The kind lady and gentleman wished him to go away with them because he had brought them together, but he shook his head quietly. The little Convent where Jill was, would always be home to him. And Jill, his happy playmate, would see for him now. His mission had not been in vain.

The Courage That Christmas Brought

BY NELLIE FORREST,
(Age 15 Years)

It was mid-winter in the little villages in the interior of Yunnan —Christmas-Eve, in fact. Freezing cold it was, and the skies wer overcast with grey clouds which obscured the sun, and the Chinese shivered as they sat by their peat fires in their draughty cottages.

Only at the Mission-house it was warm and comfortable. Yan Lee, as she sat by the coal-fire was reflecting on the kindness of Mrs. Thornwood the missionary lady who had come to the village five years ago. She it was who had begun the school at the Mission-house which Yan Lee had attended regularly, and at which she now taught the youngest Chinese children who came there.

She had been very happy, she reflected, during all those years; happiest of all in the company of Mrs. Thornwood, whom she loved devotedly. But Mrs. Thornwood was going back to New York in a week's time, and Yan Lee was very sad, for when she had heard Mrs. Thornwood's stories of New York, she had thrilled, and wished with all her mind that she could go there one day. For now that Yan Lee had studied and read English, she wished to go on—on—ahead of the little village and its inhabitants. And now she wished that she could accompny Mrs. Thornwood to New York, to help her in her work of converting the Chinese in New York into true Christians. But Mrs. Thornwood had never even hinted that she would like Yan Lee to accompany her, so Yan Lee was feeling sad, very sad, on this Christmas Eve. If only—

At this juncture the door opened, and Mrs. Thornwood and a strange gentleman, whom Yan Lee had never seen before, entered.

"Yan Lee," said the former, "I want you to meet my brother, Mr. Lowell, who had just come out to take my place here when I return to New York.

"Oh, what shall I do when you are gone?" cried Yan Lee, voicing her desolation at last.

"You will not be here when I am gone," answered Mrs. Thornwood, trying to assume a matter-of-fact tone, "you are coming with me to New York, to help me with my work in Chinatown. I kept it until Christmas Eve for a surprise—"

But Yan Lee's mind had grasped only the purport of her first words. Could her long-cherished dream be coming true in this manner? Or was this also a dream? Here Mrs. Thornwood's voice broke in upon her thoughts again.

"The people would listen more readily to one of their own country-women," she was saying, "and you will know more of their natural feelings and intincts than I possibly can guess at. So if you care to go—"

"Care to go?" broke in Yan Lee, "why, I should die now if I could not go"

"Nothing so drastic as that, I hope," said Mr. Lowell smiling "you could stay on here and help me—"

But Yan Lee's mind could not contemplate the idea of not going, once the plan had been broached.

"Oh, I will go," she cried, "and I had better go home now, if I am to return for the party this evening. Good-bye," and she was off.

Mrs. Thornwood turned to her brother with a smile. "She is very enthusiastic," she remarked. "Yes, she will make a good helper," her brother agreed, "I wish she could stay and help me here."

Meanwhile Yan Lee walked home quickly through the freezing cold. Oh, how she had longed for this to happen! Already she imagined herself in New York.

But now she had reached the door of her mother's cottage, not noticing, so engrossed in her thoughts was she, that a little crowd had collected there. The realization came to her suddenly, as she reached the door. What could have happened? Quickly she pushed her way into the single room of the cottage. There was a little crowd of Chinese women around her mother's bed. Yan Lee pushed her way through them, to the side of the straw pallet on which her mother lay, and saw that the latter was breathing heavily, that she lay stiffly and that her eyes were distended and staring.

Yan Lee saw at once that her mother had been seized with one of those heart attacks to which she was subject, and which had begun to occur more frequently of late. Motioning away the crowd, who departed with shrill bits of advice, she quickly administered a spoonful of the medicine which the Mission doctor had given her when the attacks had first begun.

Soon her mother's breathing grew easier. She relaxed and her eyes closed. "Eh," she whispered, "it is good—the white—man's medicine. And it is good to have a daughter. You will stay with me until I die, Yan Lee?"

Yan Lee's heart contracted. Here was the answer to her unspoken question. She said nothing, however, but went about

(Continued on Page 20)

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DISTRIBUTORS.

Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 18)

her work of preparing the evening meal. She was sitting by her mother's bedside, after it was over, when a little Chinese girl from the class she taught in the Mission-school entered. The child asked in a whisper if Yan Lee was not going to the Christmas party at the Mission-house.

Yan Lee had forgotten about the party, at which she had promised to help. Now, after a glance at her mother, she decided not to go, and giving the little girl a message to Mrs. Thornwood to that effect, she sat down again resolving to watch by her mother's bedside through the night.

As she settled down to her vigil, she began to wonder, if, after all, she could not go to New York. Her whole being rebelled against the thought of staying behind. Must she give up her career, all her future happiness, her ideals, her whole life to the whims of a sick mother? The everlasting struggle between duty and inclination filled her mind. Was it not her duty, she argued, to teach the word to the ignorant Chinese in New York? They were as much dependent upon her as was her mother—the latter could find someone to look after her—then she glanced at her mother, and her heart misgave her. Could someone be found who would love her mother and care for her as a daughter? But still, she must, absolutely must, go to New York—and so the perplexing struggle in her mind went on until midnight. Yan Lee had almost decided to accept Mrs. Thornwod's offer when—

Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong! She heard the twelve strokes of midnight, and immediately after the merry Christmas bells pealed out.

Yan Lee started. Christmas! The thought of all it meant comforted her in her sore struggle. Could it help her to decide, she wondered, whether it was her duty to go to New York or to stay with her mother? In a flash came the answer, inspired by the thought of Christmas and all that it meant.

"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

The words came in a flash, and they showed her at once the path of her duty. If she were weak and ill, she thought, she would want someone dear to her to stay with her, must she not do the same by her mother? She must stay with her mother: others could do her work in New York, but no one could fill her place at her mother's side. She breathed a sigh of relief: the long struggle was ended, and she knew that she had chosen the right way, though it would be difficult. The Christmas bells and the message they had brought her had given her the courage to renounce the more pleasant work.

* * *

A few hours later the cold, grey dawn stole in at the window, but Yan Lee was sleeping calmly, with a quiet smile on her face: she was secure in the knowledge that she had done right: that the Christmas bells had brought her the necessary courage to renounce the pleasant path of inclination and to take up the stern yet rightful one of duty.

The Green Dragon Demands Justice

BY HELEN SCHEIBIJ,
(Age 14 Years)

Lee Fy Chan was a farmer of perhaps fifty years. He was tilling the soil but one could easily see his mind was not on his work; every little while he would send a questioning glance towards his son, who with the carefree air of a young boy was blithely singing a gay little tune as he planted seed in the next field.

The boy, though only fourteen, was large and well built. As his father fondly called him, he laid down his basket of seed and came towards him. His father never spoke harshly to him, and he in turn loved and respected his father greatly.

"Lee Fy Tung," the father started to say to his son, "I wish you to start on a long journey tomorrow. It will lead you over many rough roads, through strange fields and over dangerous mountains. Are you willing to do this for your father?" Lee Fy Tung hesitated for just a minute, pondering over the strange question. "Yes, Father. I will gladly go if it is your wish."

"Your answer pleases me, my boy. Let us not mention the subject again till tonight."

That night when the evening meal was finished the father said to the boy: "There are three men whom I wish you to visit; they live in different villages widely separated from one another. Their names are, Laou Ching Chung, Foo Ah Ztsu and Kee Sung Loo. All you have to say to them is, 'The Green Dragon Demands Justice' and they will understand."

After giving him some advice as to how to proceed and the directions how to reach these three men, they went to bed so as to be ready for the morrow. Lee Fy Tung got up at sunrise that morning. When ready to start, Lee Fy Chan said, "May God's blessings be upon you," for they were Christians.

The air was crisp with just enough coolness to make the boy feel strong and fleet. He was walking at a rapid pace. With shining eyes he saw the sun ascend the sky. Birds were singing everywhere and the whole world seemed fresh and happy. His thoughts however constantly reverted to his queer mission. Why such secrecy, why tell these three men whom he had never heard of before, such a queer sentence? At last he thought "I'm sure Father will tell me when the right time comes, so I will not worry any more about it."

That night he slept at a wayside inn. After a hurried breakfast he started off for he was eager to be on his way. All that day he walked, stopping just long enough for his meals. Night found him in the country with no village in sight. With a tree's dead leaves for a pillow and sheet he spent that night on the ground.

The birds awoke him in the morning with their beautiful singing. He was very hungry, so at a fast gait he marched to the next village. After purchasing some food he made inquiries as to how far this man lived. He was surprised and glad to find that he lived but five miles away. At last he reached the village, on inquiring of a loitering clerk, where the residence of Laou Ching Chung was, the clerk answered, "it is but across the street," and good naturedly conducted him towards it.

"Is this the Honorable Laou Ching Chung that I have the privilege of speaking to?"

"This is indeed Laou Ching Chung," he answered, "I do not know who I have the honor of speaking with."

"I am Lee Fy Tung, son of the Honorable Lee Fy Chan," the boy replied.

"Please enter my humble dwelling and consider me your humble servant."

They entered the house and after some trivial conversation Lee Fy Tung said, "The Green Dragon Demands Justice," he waited with baited breath. After a brief pause the man replied, "The Green Dragon is Ready To Strike."

That night Lee slept at Chung's house. After breakfast with implicit instructions how to reach the next village he started on his way. He walked all that day, stopping but once to get food. Now that one third of his journey was done he was eager to finish his mission and return home once more.

That night he slept in an abandoned hut. When the sun came up he was already on his way. He thought of that first day when he bid his father goodbye and started on this journey. He was getting thinner and weaker from much loss of sleep and continuous walking.

A week passed and he had not reached Fooh Ah Tzu's house. He was beginning to feel uneasy but on the seventh day reached the town. With a happy heart he went to Fooh Ah Tzu, as before he said, "The Green Dragon Demands Justice."

The old man looked at him with piercing eyes and then replied, "The Green Dragon shall be justified."

Lee carefully repeated this singular phrase to himself so as to remember it to tell his father. As it was but morning, Lee, after a hearty meal started on. His eyes were bright and his cheeks were like poppies. As he walked he kept singing softly, "Two have been told, just one more now. Just one more now."

He longed for the time to come when he would be reunited with his father.

"Kee Sung Foo must first hear my messages, then I may return home."

He was tired and did not walk as quickly as usual. He eyes were unnaturally bright but he walked with head held high. "Thirteen days have passed since I first left home and in four more days I shall reach the last man."

The second and third day came and went and Lee faithful to his mission kept on. On the fifth day since leaving the house of the second man, he reached Kee Sung Foo's home. On entering he asked for the master of the house. When he appeared Lee said for the third time, "The Green Dragon Demands Justice." With these words came the realization that his task was done and he succumbed to the fever which had been torturing him for days. Exposure, sleepless nights and fasting had done their work.

For two weeks he tossed about. One day about a week before Christmas Lee gained consciousness. Kee Sung Foo was beside his bed. After asking him how he felt, he said. "My boy, while you have been sick a great change has taken place. This will all be explained to you when you are stronger. I wish to tell you that the Tuchun of the province wishes to see you, so when you get a little better we will visit the Palace." Lee was very grateful.

"I wish to thank you for your care of me during my illness. I do not wish to seem ungrateful, but when shall I see my father?" "Very soon, my lad," and after saying goodbye left the room.

It was on Christmas day and Lee, though not entirely strong was bundled up and carried in a sedan chair towards the Palace. On reaching there they brought him into a beautiful room. Kee Sung Foo instructed him to bow low and to keep his eyes towards the ground until directly before the Tuchun.

They ushered him into the next and Lee with proud bearing bowed till he stood before the Tuchun, then lifted his eyes. After a searching glance into the face before him, he cried, "Father." The scene which followed was a happy one. Lee clung to his father as if never to be separated again from him.

That night at dinner Lee told his story. The three men he had visited were there and his father as he listened would smile at them in a proud way. Then his father told his story.

"You see, my son, fifteen years ago I was foully deprived of my high position. These three men suffered with me. To again become Tuchun I had to have an army. Foo Ah Ztsu went to one part of this country and secretly started an army. Laou Ching Chung each did the same thing in their part of the province. The army grew gradually but steadily till I was convinced that we were strong enough to set the wrong done into right. That is why you went to these men to tell them the time was ripe. The Green Dragon is our emblem and when you mentioned it they knew you were not an impostor. While you were sick the revolution took place. It was an easy victory for the enemy was taken by surprise. Now, my boy, we are all together once more on this happy Christmas day after being separated so long and I rejoice and thank the Lord that all has turned out well."

So Lee was happy in the knowledge that he had been the instrument through which the whole province was made happy on this his happiest Christmas Day.

The Happiest Christmas

BY BEATRICE ESTES
(Age 10 Years)

It was a chilly December evening. Mary Louise sat in her father's big chair, nibbling at the end of her pencil. She was writing a letter to Santa Claus. She had already written three pages asking for gifts, but she still wanted more. Just then her father came home and peeped over Mary Louise's shoulder to see what she was writing.

He said, "Let me have it and I'll mail it." Then Mary Louise folded her letter and sealed it in an envelope and directed it to "Mr. Santa Claus, North Pole."

Just after her father left her, the telephone bell rang and Mary Louise answered it. She heard a voice saying, "Hello! I want to speak to Mary Louise Jackson." Mary Louise wondered who was speaking, for the voice sounded very funny, as if the speaker had a bad cold. She called back, "This is Mary Louise talking to you."

"I am glad to know you are at home Mary Louise," said the voice, "because I want you to help me this Christmas."

"I don't know who you are," said Mary Louise, "and how can I help you?" "I am Santa Claus," answered the voice, "and I have so many folks to give presents to I can't make them go around. I want you to make some money all by yourself and buy some Christmas gifts to give to some of the little Chinese children so that they will have a happy Christmas as well as you. I will call you up later and give you the names of the children after a while."

"But Santa Claus," Mary Louise fathered, "I have just written you a letter, asking for two teddy bears, a doll, and, Oh! ever so many other things."

"Mary Louise," Santa's voice was saying, "how many dolls have you now?" Mary Louise counted them up on her fingers and then said, "Fifteen, counting the little tiny ones; five big ones and ten small ones."

"Well, I think that is a mighty big lot of dolls for one little girl like you. Can't you spare a few of them?"

"Why, I suppose I can," said Mary Louise slowly, for never in all her short life had she thought of such a thing as giving away her playthings.

"I suppose I can. Would it help you any?" Yes, "answered Santa Claus." It would help, and they are the kind of gifts that I want, gifts that mean something to the one that gives them. And I want you to use your own money to buy the other gifts. Don't ask your papa or any one else for it. I am glad you are willing to help, Mary Louise, and I thank you, good-by."

When Mary Louise was eating her dinner the next day, the telephone bell rang and the boy answered it, and then said, "One man want speak Mary Louise." Mary Louise jumped up and going to the telephone found that Santa had the names for her. She wrote them down on the telephone pad. There were eighteen children and Mary Louise was to give presents to them all.

"Oh, mamma," said Mary Louise, "I have only nine dollars. I can't give so many presents." Her mamma said she would give her a dollar for every multiplication table she learned perfectly, and a dollar for every errand she would do for her.

Three days had passed since Mary Louise had received the telephone message, and there were only two more days till Christmas. Mary Louise had earned twelve dollars, so she and her mother went to the Shanghai department stores to buy presents for the little Chinese children. Mary Louise had finished buying the presents, she wrapped the gifts in nice white paper. All this time she had forgotten about herself.

It was Christmas morning. Mary Louise got up to find a lovely doll and a doll carriage, besides she had just lots and lots of other things too.

Her party for the Chinese children was to be in the afternoon, and Mary Louise was to wear her best dress. At four o'clock Mary Louise was all dressed and waiting for her guests arrive. Soon they came and Mary Louise gave out the presents with the greatest pleasure. They ate candy and played games to their heart's content.

After the guests had gone away, Mary Louis with a contented sigh said, This is the happiest Christmas I've ever had. I am so glad Santa Claus asked me to help him."

Forward

BY R. EDWIN WORLEY
(Age 15)

On Christmas night, almost a century and a half ago, George Washington, the hero of the United States, surprised the Hessians at Trenton. They, being only hired soldiers, cared little except for their pay, and on the evening of that greatest holiday of the year were having a joyful time, dancing and drinking. Suddenly they heard the sound of firing and of shouting. They rushed madly for their guns, but not having time to organise an orderly defense they were soon defeated and Washington went away victorious.

* * *

Sun Shi San—"Washington"

Night had just set in and though it was mid-winter, the twenty-third of December by our calander, it was not as cold as it might seem for the figures who stood warming their hands before an open camp fire. Though not like those of today, for this was years ago, the men were soldiers—soldiers in the army of Wo Ing Fan.

One of the group was speaking, in Chinese, to a tall soldier, "Lui, it is time for you to go on sentinel duty; see that no prisoner escapes."

Shouldering his musket, for such we may call it, Lui walked away and was soon swallowed in the darkness, for though a moonlit night, the fire made the evening seem black to those near it.

Arriving at his post, he commenced stalking back and forth; partly from habit; partly to keep warm, and partly to pass away the time till he would be relieved.

Gradually while thus engaged he regained his full sight, for the effect of the fire-light had not yet left his eyes. Suddenly Lui stopped. "Had that log over there moved?" He looked, then laughed at himself. What a question, no enemy could be near for the opposing army was on the other side of the mountains which lay to the North. To be sure someone had mentioned, "prisoners," at the fire but they were watched by a special guard.

He went on, not looking toward the fallen tree for several minutes. When he did, however, no log was to be seen. That was queer, to say the least; surely it had been there before.

Lui pondered; he was not very anxious to investigate. "I wonder —" but his thoughts were interrupted by something white-hot cutting his cheek and the simultaneous report of an old-fashioned pistol.

A dozen soldiers rushed toward the spot and fired at the fast disappearing object indicated by Lui. That worthy had been too astonished to think of using his heavy musket; the only gun he used was his mouth, and that

(Continued on Page 21)

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 20)

he discharged often and bitterly at the offender.

After an unsuccessful pursuit it was simply established that a young prisoner, Wu, had escaped after overcoming a guard and taking his pistol as defence.

* * *

Fifty miles and over the mountains lay another army, not as large as Fan's to be sure, but nevertheless an army. Here, also, was a fire with men standing about it; here, too, were sentinels pacing back and forth. Something, however, seemed to be different. These men near the fire were not mute for want of something to say, or if they talked, they spoke of weighty matters.

The sentinels did not pace to fro from habit alone, they were on important duty, for no one knew how near the foe might be. They had arrived that night thinking to find the enemy; they did not know that for some reason it had suddenly retreated over the range. Sun Shi San, one of the group at the fire and the general of this force, stood with his brow knit. Several others were talking in low tones, while the rest, like their commander, were meditating.

At last San spoke. "We can do nothing until the scouts return, and we will not have to wait long for there is one coming now."

It took only a moment for this messenger to reach the group, and after saluting, he informed the general that no trace of the enemy could be found and that it was rumored among the villagers that they had gone South. Soon others came, and all gave very nearly the same report.

San went to bed rather uncertain as to the next move. He expected to go on in the morning but "south" is rather indefinite and he was at a loss to know the exact location of the enemy.

At that time Low Hill signal tower, between the two armies, was held by one of San's men. This signaler had heard rumors that Fan's forces held Hei Jah Taam, a similar tower to the south of him, conveying the same to San on hearing of his proximity. Nevertheless he kept a sharp look-out in that direction, for might he not have the chance to intercept some important message? It was well he did so.

* * *

Wu, the escaped prisoner, had been active, very active, ever since his escape. Not long after freeing himself he reached the mountain road, and, evidently having some purpose in mind started up at a fairly fast walk.

It was then eleven o'clock and twelve saw him still trudging along not as fast as at first perhaps, but as perseveringly. Half an hour later, however, he was rewarded by seeing the dim outline of a village and he knew himself to be only a short distance from the summit.

Turning to the left he skirted the village and soon found himself at the foot of a little knoll which marked the top of the range. On the top of this, silhouetted against the sky, stood a small, round building, towards which Wu carefully made his way. Silently he crept along; he could scarcely have been told from one of the rocks about him.

At last he reached the queer tower, for this was nothing less than Hei Jah Taam signal house, and cautiously peered in a large loophole, or window. There on a bed lay a man, and only one man, evidently fast asleep. A breath of relief escaped Wu and he turned toward the door. Softly he opened it, and stepping up to the bed took a piece of rope and a rag from a wooden peg in the wall; strange, how familiar he seemed with the place.

Dropping the rag on a stool he noosed the rope, and having laid back the thin covering, carefully lifted one wrist of the sleeping man and laid it on the other. Then Wu slipped the noose around the mans hands and suddenly pulled it tight. Instantly the other woke, but before he had time to resist or call for help he was securely bound and gaged.

Wu then went up a little ladder and entered the garret where, without the use of a light, he procured a torch and some matches.

After sliding shut the wooden shutters to the south, east, and west, he placed the torch in a stand and lit it. Stepping to the north window he began sliding the shutter back and forth, thus omitting flashes of light, some long and some short, which could be seen miles away.

Though, because of the hour, these flashes were lost to the eyes of most, they were not lost to all.

Cheng, at Low Hill saw the first flash with a start. Suddenly, as the words formed meaning, he gave an exclamation of surprise; was he mistaken in thinking the enemy held Hei Jah Taam? However he kept on reading the message, and then came Wu's explanation as to how a friend happened to be sending. Still Cheng doubted, for it might be only a ruse. But when the message finished off with the secret signal the Low Hill tower began to operate, calling up San.

Back at Hei Jah Taam Wu descended from the loft and for the first time since his capture the prisoner got a good look at his foe.

"So it's you," he said spitefully and in a muffled voice, "come back to your former signal station! I thought you were taken captive only yesterday."

"Yes it's me, "replied Wu, and it looks as if this signal tower is mine now as well as formerly. I was captured, that is quite true, but you see I had a little business I had to attend to and I came up here to look after it.

"You may know," continued Wu, "that strict military orders will keep the villagers out of hearing so that we can stay here safely for two or three days."

An oath, quite audible in spite of the rags around his mouth, escaped the other, but he seemed to be doomed.

* * *

Far away San was giving orders for an early march and the next morning he set out for Tan's unsuspecting army. By a rather heavy marching schedule, they came in sight of Hei Jah Taam signal tower on Christmas afternoon, two days from the time the signal was sent giving the location of the enemy.

Here they were met by Wu, who answered in detail the questions of his general. It was decided that the army, except for a few scouts, should rest for a while and then descend on Fan by cover of night.

The weather had grown colder ever since the beginning of our story and by five it started snowing. At dusk San started, and protected by the dim light and the storm they were not long in gaining the outskirts of the enemy camp. A trumpet blew, and out of the protecting blizzard the men rushed. A sharp skirmish followed, but Fan, being taken by surprise, was soon forced to surrender.

Though few, if any, knew that the day was Christmas, it was a happy day for all; all but a few selfish officials. For San's army was that of the people while Fan's was merely a money proposition.

Yes, all were happy for their arms being confiscated, the whole captured army was released. They had their pay, what more did they want; besides they were tired of the war.

So San, with the help of men like Wu, had won the day, and for many years peace reigned in the land.

The Angel—An Allegory

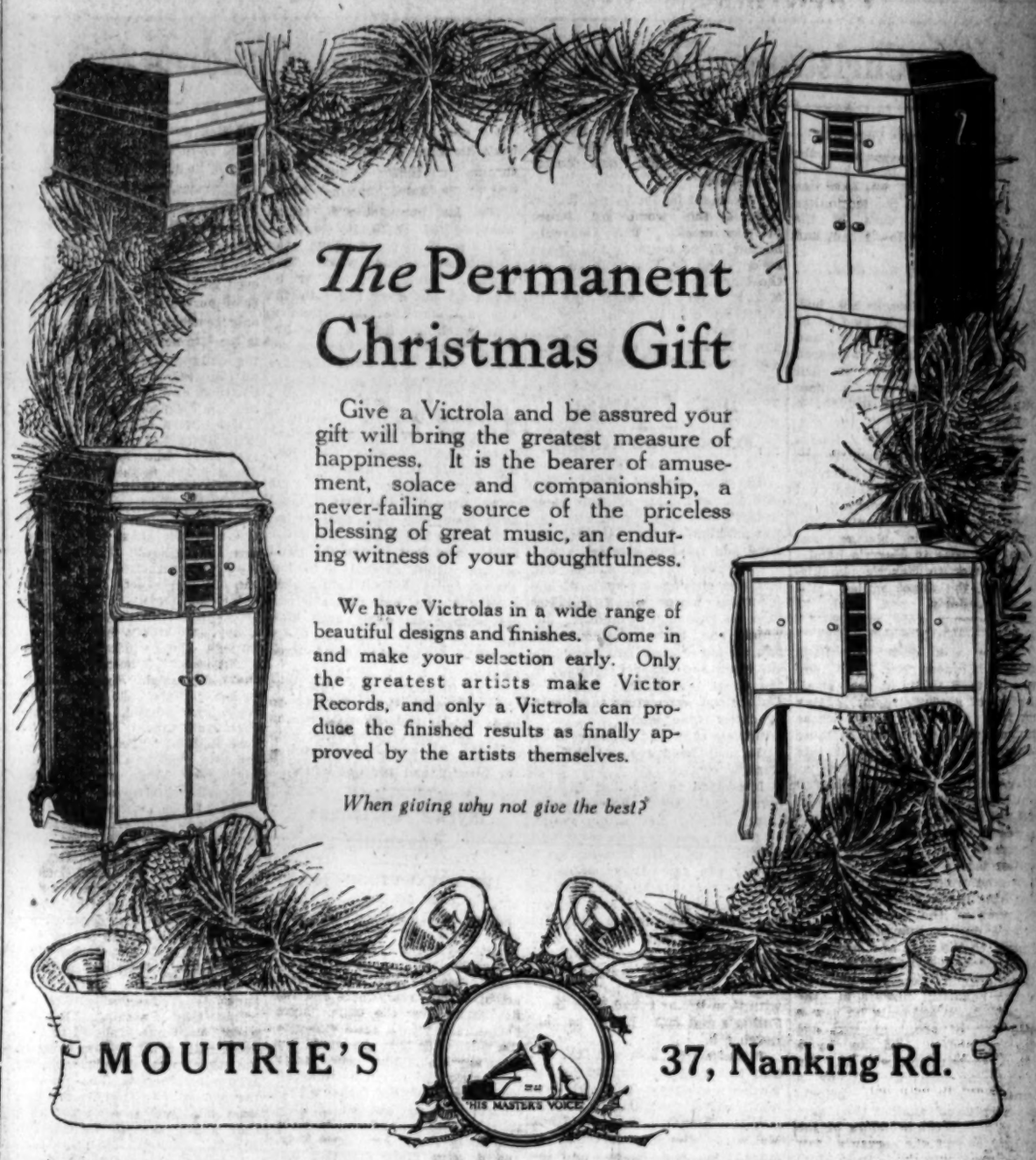
BY ANNIE FINKELSTEIN,
(Age 15 Years)

The big grey house lay gloomy and silent. All who passed by looked at it curiously, wondering why it was so still, to-day of all days, for it was Christmas Eve. Usually sounds of laughter and merriment were wont to issue from it, but to-day all was silent. The inhabitants of the house tiptoed softly from room to room, speaking in whispers, and wearing sad expressions.

Harry Winthrop, the only child of the house, was dying. He lay, like a lovely waxen figure, on his little white bed, his face already transfigured by a heavenly light. At the side of his bed his mother was kneeling, sobbing noiselessly, and kissing one of his hands as it lay, whiter than the coverlet itself, on the bed. Two stood by a window, trying vainly to prevent the tears which gathered in their eyes from falling.

Harry had been so happy. He was only ten now, and he was to die! The only child of rich and indulgent parents, he had had every wish gratified: there was nothing that he could not have if it were possible to obtain. All the Chinese servants loved him, but he was not spoiled by all this. His old Chinese Amah, who idolized him, now lay on the floor by his bed, moaning his name softly to herself as if her heart would break.

(Continued on Page 22)



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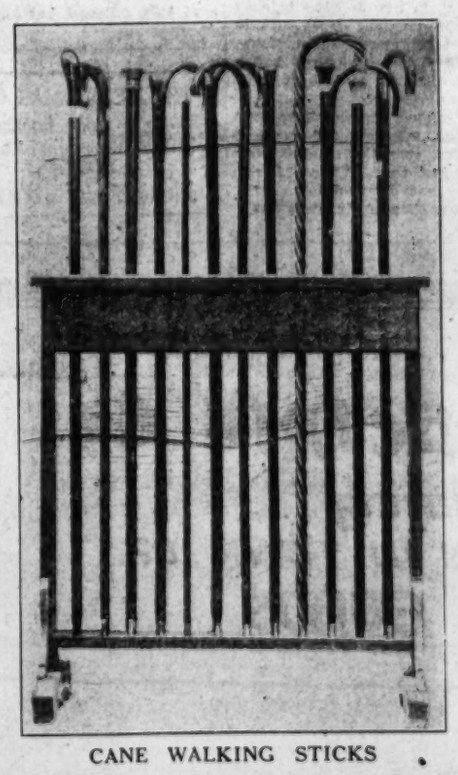

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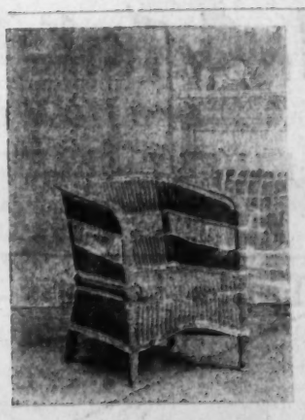

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 21)

Suddenly the mother felt the little hand which she grasped stop. She sprang up, gave one frenzied glance at the motionless figure and white face of the child, uttered one low moan, and fainted.

Harry Winthrop was dead.

* * *

As Harry had lain in his bed, suddenly the room seemed to be filled with a heavenly light, and a radiant white figure appeared at the foot of his bed. It had large white wings and a halo round its head which diffused a beautiful glow.

With an infinitely tender smile the angle—for such it was—stooped and gathered Harry in his arms. Then it glided out of the room, and spreading its wings began to fly gently upwards, meanwhile placing one large, red rose in Harry's hand.

In answer to Harry's enquiring gaze, the angel smiled still more tenderly, and said, "I will tell you a story, my child." Then he began in a soft voice.

"There was once a little crippled Chinese boy. All day long he used to lie at the small window of a stuffy room, gazing out into the courtyard where his companions played, wishing sometimes that he could join them, that he would become as other children, and be able to run about and laugh. When his pain was not so bad as usual, he used to drag himself out into the courtyard, or sometimes even further into a field or meadow, where he would lie for hours, breathing in the fresh air and the perfumes of the flowers.

"One day he managed to drag himself to the gate of a beautiful house set in a large garden. The little cripple feasted hungrily on the beautiful flowers in the garden—then suddenly he saw a little boy, of about his own age who seemed to him to be a prince, so beautiful was he. He was playing with a ball by a fountain, and as the cripple craned himself against the gate to see better the wonders of the garden, one of the servants saw him, and roughly bade him begone. The beggar-boy was turning away sorrowfully, when suddenly a little white hand was thrust through the palings, giving him something: a little white face gave him one fleeting smile, and was gone.

"The beggar-boy looked at the treasure in his hand. It was a single, perfect red rose. Thrilling with ecstacy, the boy dragged himself home to his little straw pallet, and placed his treasure in a broken jug of water. All that day he gazed at it, marvelling at is beauty, and at the miracle that had happened when the prince—for so it appeared that the white boy was to him—had given it to him.

"The woman who looked after him shook her head when she saw the unnatural brightness of his eyes. She thought that when the boy woke the next morning and found the rose dead, he would die too. But when she came the next morning, lo! a miracle had come to pass, for the rose bloomed as freshly as ever, and the boy was radiant, though unable to leave his bed.

"So for months the boy lived, and the rose bloomed, until Christmas Eve came, but the beggar-boy knew nothing of Christmas. Yet he heard the bells tolling at mid-night in the city, and he fell asleep with a smile on his face. The next morning both child and flower were dead."

The angel paused, and looked down at the wondering figure in his arms. "The Heavenly Father never forgets the good deeds done by His children on the Earth," he said then, "and it has been permitted me to fulfill my obligation to you in this way. You were the white boy who gave me that flower—I was once the beggar-boy.

Dot's Christmas

BY GERTRUDE LANGER
(Age 11)

Dot was sitting by the fire sighing, and Mother, who came in just then and knew why Dot was sighing, sadly shook her head and tried to comfort her.

Christmas was approaching and Dot was sighing for some of the beautiful things which she had seen in the shop windows, but which she knew she could not get, as her Father had been killed, when she was very young, in the Great World War and her Mother was supporting them both by doing stenography.

Sitting thus and sighing Dot's little curly head drooped and she slept.

It seemed to her that in the corner of the room she saw something shining and after gazing at it for sometime she went and picked it up. On looking at it closely she saw it resembled a pendant that her Mother wore on a slender chain on her throat, and which her Mother had told her was a twenty dollar gold piece and could buy Dot all the pretty things she wanted; but that Mother would never part with it in life as it had been Dot's Father's and had hung to his watch fob.

It suddenly occurred to Dot that this gold piece might be her Mother's and that it might have fallen out of its frame and rolled into the corner. She would ask Mother. Stepping forward she moved in her chair, and the movement woke her.

Rubbing her eyes, sleepily, and yawning she was about to make herself comfortable in her chair and doze again when, in turning, she happened to look up and straight at the corner of the room, and, with a start, she saw that it was exactly the same corner that she had seen in her dream.

Her whole dream came back to her and she sat upright in her chair and looked closely at the corner, Oh! there really was something shining lying on the floor in the corner. Dot got up and went to the corner gazing hard at the shining spot, and, afraid that this too was another dream or still a part of the first one, she stooped down and put her hand over the spot and gave a cry of delight to feel something hard, cool, and round under it. Carefully lifting her hand with the round thing in it she slowly opened her palm and could hardly keep herself from shouting when she saw a twenty dollar gold piece lying there.

Suddenly her face fell, and she thought that, after all, her find was nothing, the money might be Mother's. Anyhow she was going to find out. Running out of the room she called, "Mother, look what I have found." Mother came, and on seeing the gold piece her hand at once flew to her throat, but there, safely at the end of its chain, hung her coin.

Dot saw her Mother's action and laughed with joy to think that now they could have the Christmas presents which they wanted. Taking her Mother by the hand she drew her into the room and made her sit by the fire, then perching herself on her Mother's knee she told her of her dream and how on awakening the dream had come true.

Mother was terribly puzzled and so was Dot, they couldn't understand how the money had come into the corner and why Dot should have dreamt of it just then. At last Mother gave it up, and told Dot that it must have been lost long ago by the people who had lived in the house before, and that it was the hand of God which showed it to her now; because she had been a very good girl, and, now that she was old enough to enjoy and look after the things she so badly wanted. He meant her to have them.

That Christmas, for the first time in years, Dot was able to have all she wished for Christmas gifts, and her Mother was able to buy a few badly needed things for herself and for the house.

Myra's Christmas Adventure

BY BRANDA REMEDIOS
(Age 13 Years)

Even from outside, anybody could guess it was a Christmas party. Even little Myra, who had never been to one in all her ten years, knew that. There were bright colours everywhere and red flowers all over the table. Myra pressed her face a little closer to the window so that she would not miss anything. She saw many little girls like herself but they all were pretty clothes. Nothing at all like what she had on! A little short coat that could not keep the cold away from her little body, and a serge dress that had lost all its warmth. The children were sitting around the table, eating and laughing and some of them were making a lot of noise with bright coloured crackers. Myra looked at each happy face and imagined she was amongst them, in a pretty white dress. She looked at the cakes and candy on the table with great longing and delight. She could not remember when she had last tasted anything half as delicious as all the sweetmeats that danced before her eyes. If only she could have some to take home to her mother! After that, Myra thought of nothing else but those sweetmeats on the table. She no longer watched the children. Her eyes were glued on the glistening plates of cakes on the table.

Suddenly, all the children were told to leave the room. Myra wondered if the party was over. Why, they had not eaten half the things on the table! Then she saw two ladies talking to each other with anxious faces and in her great excitement and curiosity, Myra lifted the window just a little so that she could hear what they were saying.

"Oh dear me, what shall we do?" asked one, who was tall and had kind blue eyes that looked very puzzled just then. "The children will be so disappointed. Who would have thought Mr. Tane would get sick at the last minute and leave us in the lurch!" The other lady sighed. "Well, we are in a pretty mess," she said. "If either you or I play Santa Claus, they will suspect he isn't real. Besides, they'd wonder where one of us had disappeared to." The blue-eyed lady pulled at her handerchief nervously. "If there were only someone we could ask, but it is too late now. We'll have to tell the children that Mr. Santa had no time today, and let them pick out their own presents. But won't they be disappointed!"

Myra heard every word and her little heart went out to the blue-eyed lady, who looked so much like her own mother. Before she knew it, she heard herself saying in a trembling voice. "Please, lady, let me play Santa for them. I've read all about it and I am sure I know how." The two ladies were very surprised and at first, one of them (not the blue-eyed lady) said angrily. "Go away, go away!" But the other one looked at her more kindly, and helped her through the window into the bright room." Who are you, little one?" she asked. Myra smiled up at her. "Myra" she said. "But you're only a child. How can you play Santa Claus? Don't you believe in him?" "Yes, Mam, I do," she said "but he's never been to our house. Mama says he goes to see rich children only."

The ladies whispered a few words to each other, and then the kind one said, "Well, Myra, we'll be very glad if you will. You see, those children have been looking forward to seeing him and they would be disappointed if he doesn't come. There's his dress. I am sure you will make a very nice Santa." They helped her into Santa Claus' dress and although she did not make a very large Santa, the ladies decided she was better than nothing. Besides, wasn't Mr. Sante supposed to be a small little man? "Now, come in the other room. The presents are all around the tree. You can read the names off this list and you must tell them to pick out what they want. Try to be playful, dear."

They led her into a wonderful room, where the children were waiting in anxious silence. "Oh, here he comes," they exclaimed. "Isn't he tiny? Doesn't he look sweet. What a dear little man!" Myra felt her heart beat with excitement! "Talk to them, dear," the blue-eyed lady whispered to her and Myra had to pluck up all her courage to do as other Santa Clauses did in her story book. "How do you do, children," she said shyly but when they all rushed up to her happily, she soon forget to be shy and was talking to them as if it were quite a usual thing for her to play Santa for a roomful of eager children. She did exactly as she had so often read about. The little girls clung on to her and she made them laugh with her funny lisp. Soon the presents were given away and Myra thought sadly that now she would have to go. "Good-bye, little folks," she piped and bowed herself out of the door. But the blue-eyed lady followed her and whispered: "Wait for me in the other room."

Myra changed back into her shabby clothes with a sigh. How happy she had been playing Santa! She had not envied the other children at all, even when she was handing the presents to them. There were some beautiful dolls and toys that had made her hold her breath, but it had been such fun to give them away.

"Well, here you are!" said the blue-eyed lady kindly, as she entered the room. "You were just wonderful, Myra. You made the children very happy and now, what will you have as a reward! Here are some very nice dolls and other nice toys. Do choose what you want, my dear." Myra looked at the wonderful gifts laid before her and tried to decide. There was the doll she had always been dreaming of! It could walk and talk and had real hair. Then there was a beautiful paint-box she just adored. And huge crackers that made her eyes shine with excitment. But suddenly her eyes fell on the table, where the sweetmeats were. Wonderful little cream cakes, with white, pink and blue icing! Perhaps the lady would let her have some of those instead, she thought to herself. She could share them with her mother, whereas Mama would never play with a doll. "Please, lady, could I have—those—instead?" She pointed toward the table, her eyes looking wistfully at the lady. The lady embraced her quickly, much to Myra's surprise and delight. "My dear child—are you hungry?" Myra nodded uncertainly, saying "Yes—no. But I want to take it home." She was afraid she had been too forward and there were little tears in her great brown eyes. But the lady bent down and kissed those tears away. "You can take all you want home, Myra, together with this big doll here. You were just a wonderful Santa Claus to my children today now, wont you let me be your Santa Claus? Sit down here and eat all those wonderful sweetmeats. I will make up a little Christmas hamper for you to bring home to your mother." Myra sat at table in a daze. Could it possibly be true

(Continued on Page 23)

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 22)

that she could eat all those wonderful sweetmeats and have the doll besides? She was very hungry but because her mother had always taught her to be a lady; Myra ate slowly and politely although she wished she could gobble everything down in a great hurry.

"I am coming home with you, Myra!" the lady said, "as soon as you have eaten enough." Myra ate as quickly and as little as she could, so as to hurry home to her mother.

Myra led the lady through some of the narrower streets of Shanghai and finally stopped before an old brick house that looked as if it were going to tumble down any minute. "We live in the attic," she said.

The lady, who had never known proverty in all her life, shuddered as Myra led her up the narrow creaking staircase. She clutched on to Myra's hand sympathetically, especially when she thought of her own dear daughter, who was no older than little Myra, and certainly could not be prettier than Myra, with her long brown curls and eyes that were large and dark as night.

"Mama, I have brought a lady to see you," Myra told her mother happily. A little thin woman was lying in bed. She was very beautiful and anyone could tell she was Myra's mother. Her eyes were dark and soft although there were little lines of worry round her eyes and mouth. The lady took the sick woman's hand and, talked very kindly to her. She told Myra's mother all about Myra and how happy she had made the children. As she talked, her eyes wandered around the little bare room and suddenly, she started. "Do you know that man there?" She pointed to a faded frame, in which was a large photograph of a lady and gentleman. Myra looked up and smiled. "Why, its Mama and Daddy. Only he's dead," she replied. The lady looked fixedly at the thin little woman lying in bed. She stared for a long time, as if she was looking right through Myra mother. Then she said, very quietly, "Then you must be my brother's wife. What is your surname?" But Myra did not give her mother a chance to talk. "Mama's name is Myra, too. And Daddy's name was Peter Weston." Then the lady bent down and kissed Myra's mother." Oh, my dear!" she exclaimed. "I am so glad to have found you. I loved my brother very much, even though we were separated from each other. My father sent him away from home but I have never ceased to love him." So Myra's mother told the lady all about herself. How her husband had died in Peking, and left her penniless, and how she had come to Shanghai a few months' ago with the idea of earning their living but had fallen ill. She had recognized Peter's sister at once, from a picture Peter had had, but she had been too surprised to say anything.

When the lady had heard the story, she said:—"But now your troubles are ended. You shall come and stay with me. I have a large house in the French Concession and I, too, am lonely. I have a little daughter no older than Myra here, but I have also lost my husband." Myra's mother's face brightened up, and the lady thought to herself that anyone could see she was a regular lady even if she were poor.

So it was a very happy Christmas for the two families who had just found each other and Myra was allowed to eat all the pink and blue sweetmeats she had so longed for, when she had pressed her nose close to the window of the big house to watch the merry party.

"What a lovely adventure!" she told herself over and over again. "Its even better than Snowhite or Cinderella or Bluebeard. I am sure none of them ever found such a dear aunty and anyway, they never never ate such things as these." She sighed happily as she looked at the rainbow icing on the tea-table.

Jack Brag

BY LILY MURRAY
(Age 12)

It was during one cold Christmas Eve in one of the schools in Shanghai, there was a boy, whom the students nicknamed 'Jack Brag.' He was a very superior young man of the confident, cocksure type and despised ghosts. He proclaimed that he could go through a churchyard alone at any hour of the night, that he feared neither ghosts nor goblins, even though he met them in the darkest place—even though they entered his room at midnight.

"You must have nerves of steel," said Dick Brown.

"Even as a small lad I went to bed without a light," replied Jack. All the boys laughed incredulously.

"You did," retorted Peter McCabe, "holding on to your mother's apron strings."

"There are fellows in this school," Jack went on to say, "and I believe the bleating of a goat inside a wall or the braying of a donkey would be quite sufficient to give them delirium tremens."

"My belief is," broke in Charley Gleeson, "that those who brag the most are the biggest cowards." This remark was much relished by all the listeners.

"I defy you, or any one here, to frighten me," retorted Jack, with a big show of valor. "When ghosts see a pistol pointed at them, they soon disappear."

"Would you object to have your nerves tested some night? inquired Tom Murphy.

"No objection in the world, I will prepare to meet any ghost you are pleased to send. Tell your phantom to take care and wear a coat of mail on the occasion he appears."

"Well, then, fearless knight, I accept your challenge. Get ready for this very Christmas Eve and prepare to meet a visitor before Christmas dawns."

"Be it so. But since you mean business, so do I. You will understand, as a part of the program, that the spirit you summon from the vasty deep must be prepared to take the consequences of his intrusion into my apartment."

"The visitor who will appear will be prepared to have your bullets pass through his body. So don't hesitate to shoot," retorted Tom quite coolly. So between the rest of the students that were with Jack, Tom decided that this evening he will scare poor Jack and will stand all risks.

Jack cleaned and primed his three chamber revolver. Notwithstanding his protests, he felt that he was going to have an unusual experience that night. So to be prepared for any emergency, he placed the revolver under his pillow and came down to tea. When retiring he again examined his weapon. All was well.

"The ghost that comes into my room," said he to himself, "will, I hope, have no blood in him." Shortly afterwards he was away in dreamland.

The rattling of chains, followed by hoarse unearthly sounds woke up Jack. A figure clad in white, and so tall that it almost reached the ceiling, stalked into his room.

"Who is that?" Most unearthly noises. "Speak, or I fire." Jack seized his revolver. "Speak or a bullet goes through your head." A terrible rattling of chains and more hoarse croaking were the only reply. Jack fired at the ghosts' head. The ghost, holding up its hand, solemnly flung back the bullet, which fell on Jack's bed. Jack trembled. He fired again. Again the bullet was thrown back by the ghost. A cold perspiration ran down Jack's cheeks. Steadying his hand as well as he was able, he fired the third. And once more the ghost, holding up its hand, threw back the bullet, which again dropped on the bed. Jack uttering an agonising scream, fell back on his pillow. In an instant Tom removed the sheet, came off his stilts, and running to Jack said:

"Oh, Jack, it's me. Are you all right?" The three boys who were watching from the corridor rushed in and found poor Jack in a swoon. Tom ran for the water-jug an bathed the poor fellows face with the cold water. Another rubbed his hands, and the third undid his collar of the night apparel, and by and by, Jack opening his eyes, found his companions around him looking eagerly into his face.

"Oh," said Jack, "it was terrible. I fired three times, but the ghost caught the bullets in his hand and threw them back. Look at them."

Jack was all right on Christmas morning. The boys were really glad, as they feared he might die of fright. Some of the other students who heard about it, were more anxious to know the secret. "Well," said Tom "We (Dick, Peter, Charley and myself) just bribed the maid who dresses the rooms to extract the bullets from the revolver and give them to me. She played the game right well. When I entered Jack's room on stilts, I had the bullets with me, and threw one back to him every time he fired."

They all had a good laugh and enjoyed Christmas very nice between themselves, and Jack, from that Christmas Eve to this very day, Jack did not 'BRAG' any more.

Lu Teh's Christmas

BY ELIZABETH BLAIN
(Age 14 Years)

As little Lu Teh walked home from school, her mind was full of many thoughts. The foreign lady at the school had been telling them of many strange things. Of how the Savior who had come into the world on Christmas day, came to save them all; of the shepherds who heard the song of the angels announcing the birth of the savior saying, "Glory to God in the Highest and peace on earth good will to men." Then there were the wise men coming from the east who had followed the star until it came and stood over the place where the baby Jesus lay. All of these things were strange. What was she to believe concerning this doctrine of the foreigners? In her own heart she rather liked it but at home she dared not mention it as she knew that her parents were very much against it. The foreign lady had told her in only a few more weeks would be Christmas, the day the Savior was born. There was to be a service at the foreigner's church, she had been asked to attend and bring her parents. She wondered how they would accept the invitation.

Lu Teh lived in a small wooden Chinese house with tiled roof. There was a small courtyard in front of it which opened out into the dirty Chinese street. Her parents, tho not irch were good, honest working people and loved their daughter very dearly. Lu Teh lived a comfortable, happy life. The only draw back was that she was very fond of going to the foreigner's school and learning their doctrine but her parents were bitterly opposed to the foreigners. In fact the Chins were very devoted Buddists. Nothing would have made old Chin, her father allow her to attend the school, had it not been that he wanted his daughter to have every thing she wished.

On this day as Lu Teh entered the door of the neat little living room, her mother met her with a very worried look on her face.

"Why what is the matter, mother?" she cried. "Your little brother has disappeared. I left him playing in front of the house and came back in a few minutes and found him gone! Supposing he had run over to his little friends house I went in search of him but I have not found him."

Lu Teh's face looked like a thunder bolt had struck it. Her little three year old brother was her own special pet as well as being a favorite among all the neighbors. And to come home and find him gone!

When old Chin came home he had men sent out in all parts of the town hunting the lost baby. But no trace was found that night and it was very sad and depressed family that gathered around the evening meal. Suddenly Lu Teh's face brightened. "I know what I'll do," "she thought, "if only my parents would consent.

"Father," she said, "I know that the foreign lady can tell us what to do, oh! won't you let me go to her tomorrow and ask? I know they will help us out! "The poor unhappy father gave a grudging consent.

And so on the next morning, bright and early, Lu Teh started for the foreigner's house. On reaching the house she slipped up to the lady and told her the story. After breathlessly expounding it, she said,

"Oh I know you can help us!" the foreign lady breathed a prayer in her heart that the baby might be found but seeing the girl had so much faith in her she determined something should be done, and she said,

"I will speak to my husband about this and see what can be done. In the meantime pray with all your heart to the Heavenly Father." Then she explained how the Father above listened to every persons prayer and answered them.

Lu Teh skipped home with a much lighter heart. On reaching the house she found that her father had ordered many priests there, who were now chanting and singing and making various offerings to little mud idols which were set about the room. This was to please the Gods so that they would send back the lost baby. Lu Teh said not a word until the priests had left, then she told her father what the foreign lady had said. He said nothing but gave a disgusted grunt which showed that he was not at all enthusiastic over the idea.

The weary weeks passed and still no sigh of the little boy. The mother and father had practically given up hope of ever seeing him again but Lu Teh was sure that he was to be found some where.

It was Christmas eve and Lu

(Continued on Page 24)

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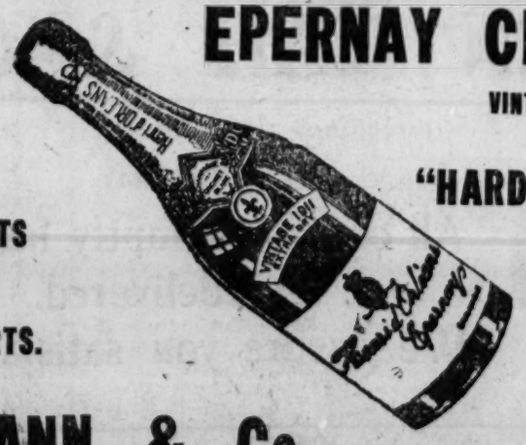

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 23)

Teh was walking home from school. She was humming a soft little tune to herself for she had had a happy time that day at the Christmas celebration in the school and a new hope sprung into her heart. As she passed some dirty dishevelled huts where the beggars lived she heard a familiar cry. She turned and saw a small boy so dirty that he was almost unrecognizable. Oh! could that be the little brother? The little one cried again, and now she was sure? She picked him up and ran as fast as she could for she knew that she would soon be discovered by the rough beggars. She ran on lightly but even now she could hear the awful screams of the two beggars who were after her. Finally her home loomed in sight and she pushed herself into the door. But she did not stop here. A hurried word to her parents and she was out of the back door running toward the foreigner's house. Soon she had reached the mission compound and told the foreign lady how God had answered her prayer. The husband of the foreign lady had policemen arrest the beggars that had stolen the child, and Lu Teh took the little boy to his overjoyed parents.

That day the whole family, Mother, Father, the baby and Lu Teh all went to the service at the chapel, and Lu Teh was the happiest girl in China on that Christmas day.

A Wonderful Christmas Gift

BY ANNE McRAE
(Age 12)

The Zungs lived in a little hut in a little village not far from Woosung. They were heathens, as were the rest of the inhabitants of the village. They all kept idols in their homes, and Li-Suh, the head of the village, kept two or three.

The Zungs were very poor, and their hut was in a wretched condition. They had inherited it from their parents. It was built of mud, with a frame work of bamboo, which was uncovered in several places. Through the crevices in the walls crept little green vines, which ran up to the tile roof. Most of the tiles were blown off or broken, and the chimney, which had not been used for a long time as they could not afford a fire, was chipped off at the top. At one side of the hut was a little vegetable garden. At least it was supposed to be a garden, but hardly anything grew in it as it was too rocky. As to the inside of the house, it was as bad as the outside. It contained only two rooms, the bedroom and the kitchen. The floor was made of mud, and in some places, corners where people rarely stepped, there were even weeds growing. The only furniture in the kitchen was a big idol, which had been standing there for a great many generations, a few stools, and a table. To cook their fool, they built a fire in the middle of the room because they could not afford a stove. The reason that the Zungs were so poor was that Mr. Zung's father had been a miser, and he hid his money away. Every penny he carned he put in this hiding place. No one knew where he hid it, and a little while later he died, without telling a soul where the money was. The Zungs had made inquiries and had searched everywhere they could think of, but no money was to be found. It was a pity that they were so poor, because their boy, Kong, was very intelligent, and their little girl, Towli, was the prettiest girl in the neighborhood.

One day, Kong rushed into the hut in a great state of of excitement.

"Oh! Mother," he cried. "In Woosung there are same of those missionaries we have heard talk of. And tomorrow there is going to be a great feast held by them. Every one is invited to go. May we go, mother?"

And Kong, breathless, plumped himself down on one of the stools.

"May we, Mother?" he inquired again.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Zung. "I'd like to see what these missionaries are like."

The next day the Zung family, arrayed in their best, went to Woosung, to attend the missionaries feast. When they arrived, they were ushered into a big room, lighted brilliantly. At first they were awed and dazzled by this pretty scene. At one end of the room was a huge tree, lighted with different colored electric lights. At the top was an angel dressed in flowing white robes, with wings on his back. On his golden hair was a tiny golden crown, on which was engraved the single word, "Peace." From the branches of the tree were suspended many little packages done up in white tissue paper and red ribbons. All around the room were festoons of holly and red berries, while in the middle was a great big table loaded with good things to eat. No wonder the Zungs were entranced.

Just then, however, a foreign man came up to them and told them to sit down at the table, as he did to the other Chinese, who were standing around the room. After the feast one of the men made a speech. He told them that today was Christmas, and explained what Christmas meant. He then told them all about Jesus and the Christian religion. He ended in urging them all to become Christians, and to throw away their idols. After the speech the presents were distributed.

Mr. and Mrs. Zung were very thoughtful on the way home. Finally Mr. Zung said;

"If all that is true, as this man said, I think we should became Christians."

"I do, too," agreed his wife.

The next Sunday they attended another missionary meeting. They were now sure that they should became Christians. When they arrived home, however, a letter was awaiting them. It was from Li-Suh, the head of the village. It stated that everyone who became a Christian must pay him a certain amount of money.

"How can we pay all that?" inquired Mrs. Zung. "We haven't got half that amount."

"I suppose we must earn it," replied her husband.

That year Mr. Zung put aside carefully all the money he saved. The family continued to go to the meetings every Sunday, and after each meeting they were more convinced than ever that they should become Christians. At last they had set apart enough money. By that time it was Christmas Eve again. They sent the money to Li-Suh and had some men take their idol away. But what was their amazement and surprise to discover a little trap-door in the ground underneath where the idol had stood! With trembling fingers they opened it. And there was the money that Mr. Zung's father, the miser, had hoarded away! How surprised they were! Then Mr. Zung, with tears in his eyes, said;

"Let us bow on our knees and give thanks to our new Lord, who has brought us this wonderful discovery, for if it hadn't been that we decided to became Christians we wouldn't have found the money."

The next day, Christmas Day, the Zung's were baptized at Woosung, the first to be baptized in the new church that had been built. They had faith in God that he would care for them after they had given all their money away to became Christians, and he had.

A Christmas Romance

BY REGINA MIZRAHI
(Age 13 Years)

Ah Nee was a young girl of sixteen. She had been married to Ah Sing for six months. Her husband was very wicked to her, and treated her badly. She had to get up early in the mornings, and do all the house work. She could not do much work because her feet were bound when she was young, which was a disadvantage to her.

They lived in a dingy house in Hmakee Road. She fas walking along Nanking Road, on Christmas Eve, and wondered why the devils, (meaning the English) celebrated Christmas with such pomp and luxury, and at that moment she wished that she was happy as they, and not in the state which she was. She never expected what happens in the next paragraph.

Her husband, as he could not get divorced, (because the law in China does not allow them to) wanted to get rid of his wife, so the best way, was to plot with someone against her. He then determined to plot with Ah Ching's gang who were, Ah Kung, Un Nee, Ah Cho, Qui-ee, Yow Tsoi and Yow Com to kidnap her, and take her to a place in Chapei District, where they would be less known. They decided it to be at Christmas which was just two days due.

There was just a few minutes before the meeting hour, and Ah Sing was restless; after all he did love his wife a little. She was gone to bed an hour before.

He went to meet his friends (with which he plotted) at the Hotel Say Loong, where the dined and played stone, paper, scissors as the Chinese are very fond of playing that game in a party. "I savvy what to do," Ah Ching said when they ended. "You go home and go sleep, then we come take Ah Nee." Ah Sing said, "dis belong varry good."

They entered the house, and the husband, pretended to be sleeping, while the men came in and got hold of Ah Nee, one of them tied her mouth and the other her legs. When she was aware of what was being done to her, she was already tied so that she could neither move nor scream. They put her in the motor-car and drove away.

When she was gone, Ah Sing, her husband, started the hue-and-cry because he did not want the people to say that he planned the kidnap of his wife. The people in the neighborhood all flocked to him, and, when they understood they sympathised with him (because in front of people he and his wife were such a loving couple).

Ah Sing pretended to be very sorry at the loss of his wife, the people brought him food and all sorts of pastries. One family even gave him a wife which he excepted, because he loved her when his wife was with him.

Meanwhile Ah Nee was a month with the burglars and she saw what kind of life they led, going out at 11 o'clock and returning at 3 in the morning. This was done continually.

One day, the burglars brought with them, a rich young man whom they kidnapped because of his richness. He fell in love with Ah Nee, and begged them to let him free so that he could

(Continued on Page 26)

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The Spirit Of Christmas

Impressive Democracy Of Christ's Birthday

By Captain Orville E. Fisher, Chaplain 15th Infantry, U. S. Army, Tientsin

Christmas has charms all of its own. It is the true city of the soul, the great high day in the world as well as in the Church. However things may go it is a universal fete day, the king of festivals. No burdens of care or grief, no experience of disastrous fortune, no newly made graves, can wholly shut out its sunshine. Altho "every heart knows its own bitterness," the birthday of Jesus comes whether men laugh or sob, not to mock, but to comfort and inspire.

Somehow the multitudes delight to turn toward the Bethlehem stable. Explain it as we will, the Christmas Babe is irresistible. He makes the heart to sing. Apart from Him the blessed minstrelsy ceases. Millions are happy because they say that Jesus was born on Christmas Day.

We lift the Child to the fore, and we are young again. We open the heart, and empty the purse, and feel the renewals of love. In the genial, kindly light of the season the shadows lift a little, if they do not altogether flee. The burdens lighten, if they do not wholly vanish. The poorest, the saddest, the oldest even the most afflicted, bask a while in the warmth of this good cheer. The alienated and the estranged are drawn together, for the temper of the time is forgetful and forgiving. The great reconciliation of which thru the long years, the world dreams, seems to be momentarily effected. The clash of conflicting theories, the strife of contending classes, the warfare of opposing interests are lulled, and into the transient silence comes the music of "peace on earth and good will to men." The spirit of the season could not better be illustrated than by the naivete of the child, who, eating her cereal in the morning light that flooded the table and gilded even her food, gleefully cried out, "O mother, I swallowed a spoonful of sunshine!" Everybody breakfasts on sunshine on Christmas morning.

Christmas is the day for the "doors of our nature" to keep open house, and to give hospitable reception to our deepest emotions, our quickest joys, and our unconquerable hopes. The reason why old Scrooge vexes our spleen every time he growls "bah!" when his clerk says "Merry Christmas!" is not because his logic is bad but because his love is so curdled and so sour. And the reason why we feel so tender toward Tiny Tim with his "God bless us, every one" is not because the little cripple is a philosopher or is waving a crutch, but because his childish heart is athrob with a common love and because he touches a common chord again.

The democracy of Christmas is most impressive. The feast is everybody's day. It steals into the thought and feeling of people of every age and every station in life. It permeates the homes of rich and poor alike. The Christmas blessings are bestowed on the basis of a human democracy. Heaven's "Good Tidings of Great Joy" are "for all people." All along stout efforts have been made by man's perverseness to disestablish the divine order by instituting and maintaining aristocracies. There was first the distinction of brute force. Then followed the extraordinary honors paid to prowess in war, to station, to blood, to wealth, and to various traits or achievements supposed to denote superiority.

Christmas takes no note of these. It ignores titles possessions, paraphenalia. It places all souls on the same level of privilege and opportunity for God's service. Its gospel is oblivious to all the talk about the classes and the masses, except to condemn it. It scorns even to discuss current standards by giving the Christmas precedence to humble shepherds, though, lest this eminence should be unduly marked and unwarrantably applied, the opulent Magi are next introduced into the forever sacred narative.

Democracy is plainly God's idea for nations. Not merely the democracy of a community, or of a race, but of the wide world. He may have had a selected people for a time, but it is for the purpose of training them to publish His word of truth everywhere, and to the uttermost parts of the earth. In His administration of human affairs, there are no "favorite nation" clauses. Each nation celebrates its own heroes, its own deliverances and achievements. Yet these celebrations are entirely local, and peculiarly individual. But Christmas centers the thought of mankind upon the One who rose above every race. He was not Hebrew, nor Greek, nor Roman. He was "the Son of Man." He rose above every age, every type every station. He did not belong to the age of "Herod the King." He was not confined to Palestine. He did not belong merely to the "Third Estate."

It is sometimes said that Christianity has not been tried. For 2000 years it has been in the world, and now look at the world. A world envious, greedy, beastial. A world hastening to its doom, terrific, portentous, awful.

The answer on Xmas Day is this: people see in this world what they want to see. One can stroll thru the forests on a bleak December day and be impressed only with the drear and the forbidding aspect of his surroundings. A new visit would give him a new inspiration. Nature is neither dead nor asleep, but is using the winter days in elaborate preparation for the coming of spring. Many a man must confess with a surprised poet:

"Oft have I walked these woodland paths,
Without the least foreknowing
That underneath the withered leaves
The fairest flowers are growing."

Men of vision forever "See the fountain where they wailed mirage." Ours, it is said, is a gospel of peace. Behold the cruel hand, the fire eating heart of barbaric war. Well, behold it. Examine if you wish the history of war for 2000 years. How refined the implements of war have become. There is a great distance between the tomahawk of the savage and his bows and arrows, and the repeating rifle and disappearing guns and poison gas. But every advance in armament is a new handicap in the spirit of war. It is a fresh testimony to the indisputable truth that, with relation to war, which may be hell, there is in store the heaven of mutual understanding and of arbitration by courageous and opposing men. The ranks of the men of good will in every department of life are reinforced till they become a swelling host. There is no form or custom or creed which is big enough forever to detain the Christmas Spirit.

But we have only to examine ourselves to understand why it is delayed. Our best thoughts, deeds and designs are so far beneath our Ideals that we inquire why the promise of these Ideals is so fine and the performance so pitiful. But every one of us can call before him a warless world, a model State, a holy Church, an honest upright civic administration, an abolition of the charlatan and the demagogue. We are perpetually quoting these things as incentives for improvement. Are they only idle dreams to beguile us? Or are they sacred realities to beckon us onward? Your answer is found in your very faculty to visualise what is right and just and true. The far spent night refuses to withdraw its smothering draperies so long as we refuse to put off the works of darkness and don the armor of light. The nations are but collective expressions of the men and women who constitute them.

The world is just now learning that His yoke is easy and His burden is the only one that is light. We best keep this great Day when we hasten to bring in the continuing Christmas Spirit in individual and national life. Christmas is not mere passing sentiment. It is valid history, accurate science, and true philosophy. May that Christmas Spirit possess all minds and hearts.

Christmas Verse

THE OX

BY MAY O'ROURKE

I bend, but dare not eat
The gold food at my feet,
Warm yet, and summer-sweet,
For there last night was He—
It is His very bed,
So I must go unfed.

Nor would I stray outside
To see the tall winds ride
Upon the grasses' tide,
For here last night was He—
Here, on this stubbled clay,
So must I dream and stay.

That star on heaven's hem
And I, looked last on them
Who stole from Bethlehem —
Far, far to-night is He
Yet must I stand and low
For Whom I only know.

HYMN FOR THE SEASON

By J. Logie Robertson

Thine is the right to rule us all,
Thine is the power to save:
Plant in our hearts Thy heavenly law,
And bless us with the lave.
Thou will not let us wander far.
Nor from Thy presence stray;
At night Thou art our folding star
And leadst us forth by day.

Sweet Shepherd, tho' at times the blast
Howls high aboon the plains,
Thou wilt conduct us all at last
Where peace eternal reigns.
Alike to Thee the day, the mirk,
Alike Thy care for all:
Thy love is over all Thy work,
No ill shall us befall.

A BOY WAS BORN AT BETHLEHEM

By E. Hilton Young

A boy was born at Bethlehem
That knew the haunts of Galilee.
He wandered on Mount Lebanon,
And learned to love each forest tree.

But I was born at Marlborough, there:
And love the homely faces
And for all other men besides
'Tis little love I have to spare.

I should not mind to die for them,
My own dear downs, my comrades true.
But that great heart of Bethlehem.
He died for men he never knew.

And yet I think, at Golgotha.
As Jesus' eyes were closed in death,
They saw with love most passionate
The village *streets* at Nazareth.

SLUMBER SONG

Anonymous

Sleep, oh sleep my little Son;
Thou who dreamest dreams that none
May envision, saving One.
Fair the stars that gleam from far;
Fair moon-silvered flowers are:
Fairer thou than flower or star.
Now round blossom hearts are curled
Rosy petals closely furled:
Sleep, thou Heart of all the World.
'Gainst the still sky's cloud-soft breast
Lies the little moon at rest:
Little Son, thou slumberest.
In a narrow manger bed
Where the humble beasts have fed,
Thou on straw art pillowed.

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Chistmas Cake And Christmas Parties

A Yorkshire Village Sketch

BY
FAIRFAX BLAKEBOROUGH

In rural England the making of the Christmas cake and the subsequent 'tasting' are both something of a religion—an integral part of the festival, and inseparable from much of its custom and tradition. For weeks agone our village ladies have compared receipes, discussed the mysteries of cakemaking and baking, and flitted to and fro from one another's houses on those anxious and fateful days of egg-breaking, mixing and stirring.

The event—for it is an event—looms large in the rural calendar, ranking in importance as it does with a birth, a funeral, a wedding, a threshing, or a pig-killing day. At stated intervals neighors will congregate and peer, skewer in hand and with bated breath, into the faces beyond the cautiously opened oven-door. They are tense moments these, and even the most stolid, calm and collected matrons will betray more than a passing flutter of excitement. For the nonce the yet anaemic-looking cake is as a king seated upon a threatened throne, with his courtiers around him hoping for the best, but ever fearful that the worst may happen. Doubts, assurances, and reassurances are exchanged in whispers as the assembled ladies fan themselves with spotless white aprons donned to do honour to the occasion.

One might imagine that the whole Yuletide happiness of each family, together with the good name and and reputation of the housewife, depended upon the success of the matter in hand. One of our old village dames once put into concrete form something of the feelings of those responsible for producing a Christmas cake. 'Some has one thing,' she whined to the vicar, 'and some has another. The Lord gives us all a cross of some sort. Now there's Christmas a coming on and I have n't got the cake made yet, and I'm sure as each year comes round I feel my cross growing heavier and my trust in the Lord growing less so far as cakes goes.'

In our village the Christmas cake may not be cut till the eve of the great festival, though the small 'taster'—made specially to know the worst—may be sampled by the anxious dame in solemn conclave, for it has no tradition or sentiment surrounding it. Final criticism and a reopening of the whole discussion in calmer frame of mind are postponed till the Christmas parties, at which those who sighed and panted, shook their heads and clasped skewers in one hand as with the other they flapped apron-borne air to their faces, can afford to laugh at what for the nonce was such a tremendously serious undertaking.

The Christmas parties are not easy to arrange. Mrs. Brown or Jones, in the neighbouring town, may invite a few friends for an evening at Yuletide without even her next door neighbour being aware of the fact either before or after the event. Not so in our village. No sooner has Mrs. Thompson, Old Betty at the shop, Rachel Raby, Lizzie Leckonby, or any of the other village ladies fixed upon a date for entertaining their friends and the ceremonial tasting of their several cakes than the news spreads and the days are quoted in connection with further prospective social gatherings. 'It'll be neea good fixing on Wednesday I' next week, coz that's awd Mary Thompson's party neeght, an' Friday 'll be-Lizzie Leckonby's. You'll have getten an invitation, have n't you?'—and so on. We are able to do nothing in secret at Carthorne, and are bound to regulate our list of invited guests to our 'do's,' not by the capacity of the 'parlor,' the number of chairs we possess, or the maximum we can 'sit down at table' with comfort, but rather with a view to maintaining future peace, good will, and friendship among our neighbours. If we have n't a sufficient supply of knives, forks, plates, or wine glasses. . . well, then we must borrow, as the other folks do at Christmas-party times. In fact, most of us are so lacking in moral courage that we invite rather those who fully expect to be invited than those we are most anxious to have as guests and cake-tasters. We know full well that did we do otherwise there would be subsequent 'coolnesses' and 'offense-takings,' and that by some, whose pride had been wounded, we should be relegated to the sandy deserts of alienation.

Mrs. Thompson, of Rose Cottage, usually leads off the round of our village Christmas parties, each of which is pretty much a replica of the others. The little-used 'front parlor' is a sort of holy of holies, into which the parson and persons of 'quality' may be shown, but which otherwise remains hermetically sealed as the repository of the grandeur of the house—heirlooms and treasures which rest on woolly mats of divers colours and varying degrees of dampness. Early Victorian chairs, surpassingly uncomfortable, are drawn in a large circle round the fire, on which a brightly burning Yule log seems entirely unable to conquer the vault-like atmosphere of this state chamber. Front parlours at Carthorne are reserved for occasions such as these, and though there would be dire offense were 'party' guests not entertained therein, they would be a great deal more at home and comfortable in the spotless kitchens. However, tradition lays it down that Christmas parties at Carthorne shall be held in the parlour, so the encased wax fruit, the staring, stuffed owls, and the rows of framed funeral cards of every relation to three generations back are all duly dusted and decorated with greenery.

At the outset there is an unending stiffness and adamantine frost permeating and hanging over the assembled guests. They have all put on their 'party manners' with their festive clothes, and sitting very erect, are obviously restrained and weighed down by a determination to mind their p's and q's. The passing round of fearsomely coloured and liberally frosted Christmas cards, the collection of which has extended over many years, does little toward thawing the atmosphere, nor does the family 'album' containing the photographs of those whose 'death cards' adorn the walls around produce buoyant merriment or peals of ribald laughter. Up to this stage everyone is painfully 'proper.' Then, with laboured apologies, Mary Thompson departs to the back regions to 'see about supper.' Chairs are forthwith drawn nearer the fire, the menfolk surreptiously remove the antimacassars which have had a subduing influence upon them, the aforementioned party manners are speedily dropped, and by the time Mrs. Thompson bids her guests follow her to the kitchen the ice is melted and the Yuletide spirit reigns at last.

There are colored Yule candles, a cheese (with the sign of the Cross scraped upon it), mince pies, Yule cake and pig under various disguises on the table, but the piece de resistance—the central feature of the scheme of decoration—is the cake. It appeals less to the male guest than to the ladies, though the former feel in duty bound to make some reference to it, to ask, in much the same manner as they would inquire about a recently killed porker or bullock. 'Hoo mich diz she weigh?' or remark that 'It leeaks a good 'un.' The cutting of the cake is always ceremonially performed on Christmas Eve, and its virtues and shortcomings discussed then, but the present is the real public trial, when almost every cake in the neighbourhood is brought under review—the 'failers' (failures), the 'sad 'uns,' the 'dry uns' and 'damp uns,' those which have not been baked long enough and those which have been baked too long; the cakes which have not been kept sufficiently long and those which have 'sunk i' t' middle,' not to mention those which have been iced or otherwise ambitiously decorated. The conversation may be diverted into other channels on returning to the mortuary or a parlour, but it inevitably reverts to cakes, though by this time the men have gathered themselves into a corner of the room and, fortified with a decanter of gin, are immersed in pig-, or sheep-, or beast talk.

The earliest suggestion of departure, conveyed in such blunt terms as: 'It's aboot time we wer' makkin' tracks fer yam,' only produces a rebuke from the hostess: 'What's the use o' talkin' like that? Sit still wi' ya; the night's young yet,' but on a reiteration of the threat, Mrs. Thompson again leaves the company, her strings of beads and locket dangling chains jangling as she moves. 'Shas' not going to get owt else for us ti eat, is sha?' asks one of the menfolk. 'Ah can't eat na more, an' it looks as though we're goin' to be here all night.'

'She'll have gone to fettle a bit o' cake,' replies the spokesman's good lady, with undisguised discomfort at John's increasing impatience. 'Sit still an' rest content. It is n't every night in t' year you come out to party.' 'I've had enough plum cake ti last me while next Kessamus,' persists the husband. He many have had, but he cannot escape having some more, for the wine-and-cake stage of the evening's entertainment has now arrived. There is home-made wine—gooseberry, rhubarb and elder; and port for those who prefer it—port, by the way, being held to be a teetotal drink in rural Yorkshire and quite 'genteel' for the most proper ladies. So, with handkerchiefs on their laps and a return of 'party manners' the ladies eat their second dose of cake crumb by crumb, sip their wine, and resume the neverending discussion of this particular culinary effort and cakes in general. A respectable time having elapsed (during which one or two of the menfolk have dropped asleep), a move is made by the ladies to the best 'lodging-room' upstairs, where they removed their hats and coats.

So ends the first of the Christmas parties and cake-tastings, and so begins the round. All of them are pretty similar in detail, except at some of the larger farmhouses, where there are young people and where an adjournment is made from parlour to kitchen for dancing or some of the boisterous merriment and unrestrained joy and fun which belong to the season, but which are lacking from the gatherings of the older folks in the restricted space and icy coldness of the front parlor.

Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 24)

marry Ah Nee, and he would give them a large sum of money in return. They got married on New Year's Eve.

Her former husband was fading away day by day. He was poor and also sick and nobody to look after him, till one day he was found dead in his room. The doctor said he died of a broken heart.

When Ah Nee heard the news of her husband's death, a feast was being held of the birth of a baby: She was very sorry but at the same time she was glad because she had a happy ending of life.

The Successive Plot

BY RICHARD ARTINDALE
(Age 12)

Far far away in Peking there lived a wealthy Chinaman by the name of Woo-chang. He owned large estates and kept a large household of servants. But he had one bad fault and that was his cruelty to all who were under him, and many people disliked him.

It was near Christmas and it was snowing hard outside when he heard someone gently tapping at the door. He then called his servants to opon the door. In came a ragged little boy. The Chinaman then took a stick and drove him out.

This little boy's father was very angry and determined to make a plot. This plot was to rob the Chinaman at an appointed hour at the dawn of Christmas day.

The Chinaman meanwhile gave a great feast, and many well off citizens were invited.

It was Christmas Eve and they were all enjoying themselves and drank to his health.

Suddnly a strange thing happened, for the two men who had plotted against him came into the house by the back yard and crept silently into his bedroom and began their search. Meanwhile Woo-chang and his guests were playing at cards many of them were dead drunk, and did not hear the noise which was going on above them.

The two men had found a large bag of gold in a big hole in the wall; this was perhaps his hiding place. They took this bag of gold and stole softly away.

It was towards midnight when the guests took their leave, and bade him farewell. When they were all gone he retired to his bedroom. He felt very tired and soon fell asleep. He did not get out of bed till ten o'clock the next morning; then he went to look at his beloved hiding place to count his precious gold; but he was very much astonished to find his gold not there. He called together all his servants and asked them if they knew any thing about the theft. When they had told him saying they knew nothing about it; he was very angry, and dismissed all his servants. For many days there was no sign of the missing treasure. He then became less cruel and repented of his past doings.

The two men who had stolen the treasure felt very sorry for him and, the next day they came with the bag of gold and brought it before Woo-chang. He was very much surprised and listened to their story; he then forgave the two men and promised he would lead a better life. The next day Woo-chang gave a big party for the honor of the little boy whom he had once treated so badly. He invited all the little boys and girls who were poor to this party. The children all enjoyed themselves, and when the party was over Woo-chang gave each of them a present. Those who were very poor he gave money to their parents so that they may enjoy themselves and have a treat at Christmas Day. He gave the little boy a gold watch in memory of his party and always treated him as his son.

Woo-chang then turned over a new leaf and became a good and helpful man.

A Christmas Eve

BY LOUISE SCHOETTLER
(Age 11 years)

One Christmas for the first time I've had the happiest time of all my life. For we had many friends to come to our house. One of the girl's mothers wrote on a piece of paper "dolls that shut eye" and she wrote on another paper "dolls that do not shut eye." She put them in her apron and told us to shut our eyes and put one hand in the apron and and get one paper to see what we get. I was the first one to be called to take a paper, and how lucky I was! For I got the doll that shut eye and it was just the one I wanted.

After this we sat at a large table and we passed a ring to each other as fast as we could with a string though the ring.

When we finished this, the ladies and gentlemen enjoyed in their game. I don't quite know what the game was because we children attended to our own games. We danced around the the beautiful Christmas tree singing a Christmas song. When suddenly to our surprise a man walked in! He was dressed in red with black boots on and he was covered with snow. The small children that did not know anything about Christmas nor Santa Claus cried and screamed for fear while we big ones laughed like anything. Oh it was an awful noise the minute Santa Claus came in the room! When we all stopped laughing and screaming Santa Claus gave us each a box of candies. We knew that he was Mr. Berkeley right away by his voice, and he was Mr. Berkeley himself; but when he took out the last box of candies he said, "Hasn't Mr. Berkeley come yet?" and he left the candies on the table and went away. In a little while he came back with his Santa Claus been here, where's my present?" After he found it on the table and rubbing his hands togather he said pleasantly, "Well what can it be " But when he opened the box a large piece of paper was in the box. He opened it and there was another paper, he opened the second paper and there was another paper, and he had to open about ten times, and in the last paper what do you suppose he found? Only one small candy. But all of our boxes were full of candies.

When all this was happening a lady phoned to us and told us to come over to her place, she was my mother's friend. So we went off to her place with all our guests. When we reached her house we saw her at the door ready to meet us. She took us in the rooms which she wanted us to play. The room was all decorated with fruits, flowers, and other things. The apples were hanging on the ceiling with a string, and we did not know what in the world it was for. But we waited patiently to see what it was for, until she came back from the kitchen with more fruits and things to eat. When she came back from the kitchen we asked her what these apples were for, and she said that it was a game for us, and that we had to run toward the apple to take a bite of one of the apples without touching the apple with our hands to hold it still or anything like that. We tried it again and again but none of us could do it, but at last a girl named Lena Gram got a bite and so we all clapped our hands and said, "Three cheers for Lena Gram!" with the loudest voice we had. I don't quite remember the games but we had many other games, then we went back home, it was twelve o'clock and we were surprised at the late hour, the guests were also surprised and hurried home, some with a ricsha, some with the tram-car, and some with their automobile. We had a sound sleep and the next morning when we woke up we talked to each other about the things that happened the night before. After a few days we met our guests again and they told us that they had a pleasant dream that night of the Christmas Eve

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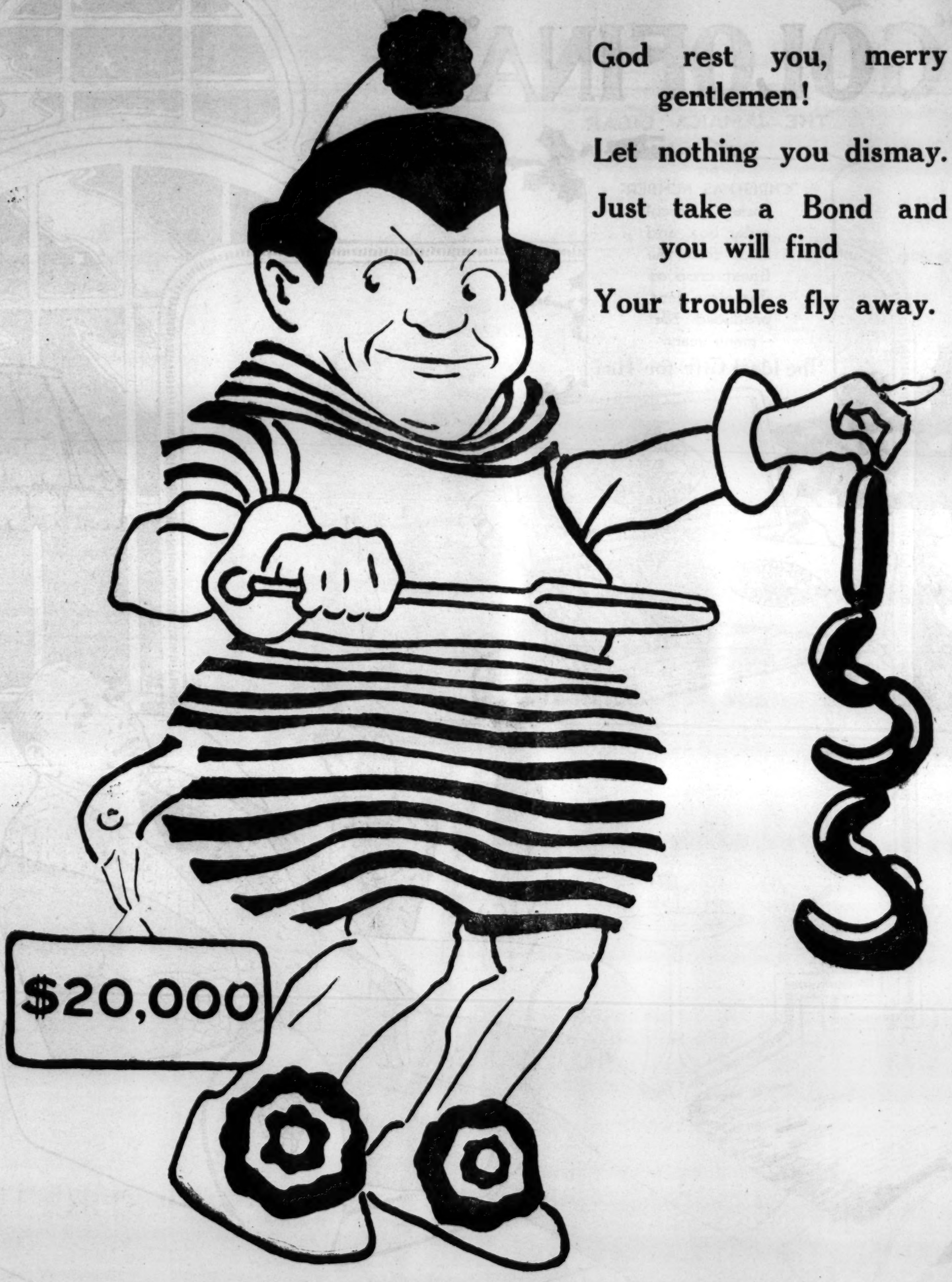

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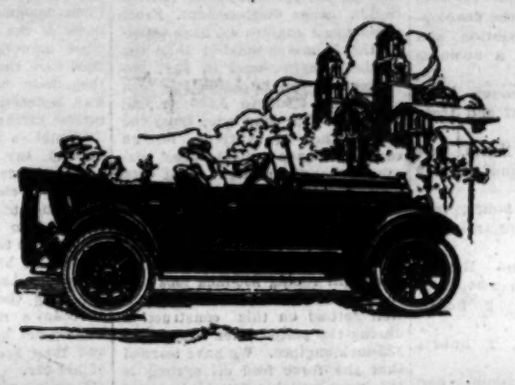
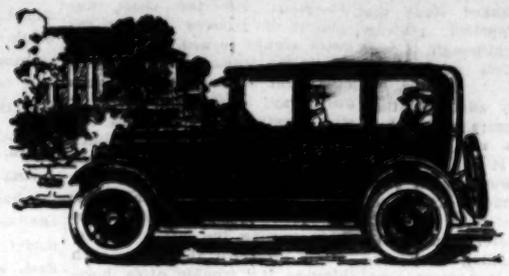
The China Press
大陸報

SUNDAY
DECEMBER 16, 1923

AUTOMOTIVE SECTION

CHRISTMAS 1923





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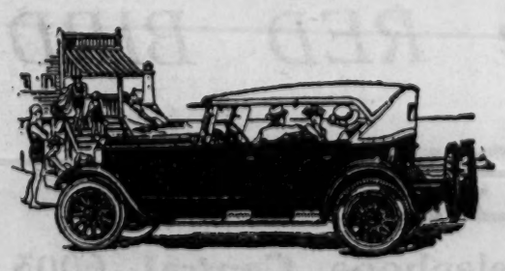

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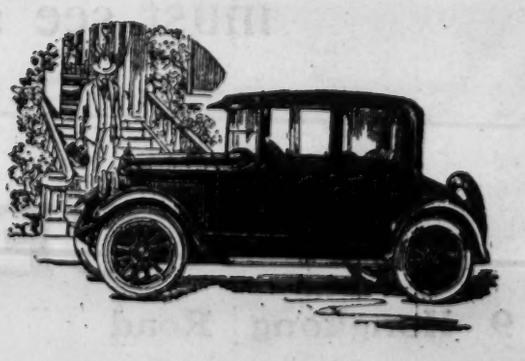

Chandler Has New Gear Shift On Latest Models

BY ELMER CALDWELL

A transmission that absolutely ends clashing and stripping of gears in changing speed, and enables the most inexperienced driver to change instantly from high gear to second or low, regardless of car and engine speed, is the feature of the Chandler Six for 1924. (China Motors are Shanghai Representatives of the Chandler).

Because the new Chandler gear set masters every difficulty that city traffic can develop, it has been named the "Traffic Transmission." Like the Pikes Peak motor, it is built in its entirety at the Chandler factory, licensed under the Campbell patents.

Few things could arouse greater enthusiasm among motorists than the announcement that the transmission has been perfected. This is the one unit of the automobile that has remained practically unchanged since the first gasoline-propelled vehicles were produced, although it was the unit that most needed improvement.

It is generally admitted that the shifting of gears is the most difficult operation that a driver must perform. It is particularly a hardship for women, but even the most experienced driver occasionally clashes gears in shifting, while the motoring novice to whom the functioning of the ordinary gear-changing mechanism usually remains deep mystery until long after he has mastered the manual operation of gear-shifting itself, often injures the transmission gears in making his early and awkward speed changes.

With the new Chandler transmission, gears cannot be injured no matter how inexperienced the operator may be. For, while the general arrangement of the gear set is not materially different from that of the conventional change-speed mechanism, there is a marked difference in the fact that in the new transmission the gears do not slide into and out of engagement but remain in mesh at all times.

Then there is a third motion shaft carrying the there upper pinions which while engaging with the lower pinions turn freely until they are locked to the third motion shaft by means of sliding keys that are moved lengthwise through grooves in the shaft until they are located under the ring corresponding to the gear that is to be engaged. When a locking key has reached its proper locking position it is automatically turned around its longitudinal axis and the lugs on the key engage with teeth on the inside of the gear causing the latter to turn.

With the new transmission, to which the manufacturers have given the name "traffic transmission," it is perfectly safe to change gears at any speed, since gear stripping is impossible. If the brakes of the car should fail to hold in going down a steep decline, the transmission gears may be changed from "high" to "first" and the engine used as a brake.

It is remarkable that the improvement has been attained so simply. In the old transmission, the gears were free to slide along the shaft, but the shaft was squared or grooved so that the gears always turned with it. In the traffic transmission, the arrangement is reversed. The gears are always in mesh, and do not slide lengthwise on the shaft, but the shaft is left free to turn within the gears. Any desired gear is thrown into operation by the shifting lever, which locks the selected gear wheel to the shaft, causing the latter to turn.

At a standstill, there is no such thing as the trouble often heretofore met with in getting low or reverse gears to mesh in order to start the car. Any gear can be engaged at a standstill without having to feel one's way in. Were this device in general use many railroad crossing accidents might be averted; there have been many fatalities because the driver either stalled trying to cross the tracks in high rather than risk missing a shift, or because he failed to get into lower gear in time.

Ascending a steep hill, second gear should be depended on to insure a quicker climb and to relieve the strain on the entire car yet drivers hesitate to attempt to get into second gear, fearing that the car will lose all its momentum during the shift. With the traffic transmission, the lever can be snapped from high to second so quickly that there is virtually no interruption in the power applied to the rear wheels.

Another importaant change in the 1924 Chandler is the provision of a full-pressure oiling system for the engine. The power plant also has undergone minor modifications to effect greater silence, power, and smoothness, or to provide for easier maintenance by the owner driver.

Though all Chandler bodies were brand new last January, the 1924 line has been considerably improved in appearance, the characteristic Chandler lines remain the same, but a few deft touches have greatly enhanced their beauty. The distinguishing mark of the 1924 model is a polished aluminum bead between the cowl and the hood. The bead is attached to the cowl, and besides adding to the looks of the car it serves as protection to the body finish when the hood is raised and lowered.

On all open models, guard pads of polished aluminum have been added, to save the apron from being scuffed by the feet of passengers as they enter or alight.

It is in the colors and striping that the newest effects are to be seen. Besides those two dark colors that have been standard during the present year, the purchaser is given the option of additional colors for almost any model. The colors now used are dark blue, dark green, maroon, light blue, red, and light green. Each model now has distinctive stripings in gold.

All models have been continued. The closed cars include the limousine and three sedans—the Chummy, two-door five passengers; Metropolitan, four door, five passengers; and the seven passenger sedan. The open cars are four passenger roadster, the four passenger Royal Dispatch, sports model; and two touring cars, five passengers and seven passengers.

The traffic transmission, despite its revolutionary advance in automotive construction, makes no difference in the appearance of the cars, and no difference in the manner of shifting gears. In fact, were a driver to start off in one of the new Chandlers without any knowledge that the new device had been adopted he would note no difference except the extraordinary ease with which he can change gears.

Henry Ford Joy Riding In First Flivver

This is a copy of a recently discovered photograph of Henry Ford out for a ride in the first Ford car, which was made in Detroit as the forerunner of the millions now in daily use.

Commercial Aviation Makes Great Headway In Europe

(*From Our Special Correspondent*)

London, Nov. 1.—Perhaps comparatively few people in the Far East are fully aware of the enormous development in commercial aviation since the War. It is estimated that during the last four years at least 15,000,000 miles have been flown in regular business flights.

Regular air services are now maintained between the most important points in Europe. The service between London and Paris, as well as other points on the Continent, is no longer looked upon as a novelty, but as an earnest mode of quick transportation. Business men and tourists are using the air services freely, and although the cost is about double that of the rail and boat trips, the saving in time offsets the extra cost.

The main commercial aerodrome in England is at Croydon, just south of London, and passengers are conveyed to and from the aerodrome in fast motors. A similar service is maintained on the continent, so that the inconvenience of getting to and from the aerodrome is thus greatly minimised.

Passengers are allowed to carry personal luggage up to 30 lbs. while heavier luggage is carried at moderate charge. Many of the larger machines carry as many as 16 passengers in addition to luggage and the accommodation is really luxurious. New models are now under construction which will provide sleeping accommodation and meals on the long trips. Experiments are also being made with crude oil engines and if these cars be adapted to flying the reduction in the running expenses will be very great.

The future of commercial aviation is assured, and it is only a question of time when passengers mails and lighter freights will practically all be trassported by air. In addition to the regular services, individual services are maintained in London and elsewhere, which is similar to the hire car proposition. It is now quite usual for a party to hire an aeroplane for the week-end, going to some resort and returning for business on the Monday morning. The cost divided among the party is not prohibitive, in fact, it is almost as cheap as a rail and boat journey.

MAILS

As regards the transport of mails by air, it seems that on short journeys the saving of time over the earth transport is not sufficient to attract a very large volume of mails. On the London-Paris route, for example, the volume of air mails has been disappointing, in spite of the delay caused by the breakage of the rail journey on account of the Channel.

However, on the long distance flights, such as that operated between Toulouse and Casablanca, where the time saved is reckoned in day instead of hours, the volume of air mails has steadily increased.

The following regular services will convey an idea of the development of commercial aviation, and its great utility from a business man's point of view.

London-Paris, 2½ hours, Fare £6 6s. Time by boat and train 7 hours.

London-Brussels, 2½ hours, fare £6., time by boat and train, 9 hours.

London-Cologne, 3½ hours, fare £6, time by boat and train, 15 hours.

London-Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, 2½ hours, fare £4.

Hamburg-Copenhagen, 2 hours, fare £.

Hamburg-Copenhagen, 2 hours, fare £3 10s.

Paris-Brussels, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, total journey 5 hours, fare about £3 10s.

Paris-Strasbourg, Prague, Warsaw and Constantinople, total journey 21 hours, fare about £13.

Toulouse-Casablanca, via Barcelona, Alicante, Malaga and through fare about £12.

These services, covering the whole of Europe enable a traveller to make his journeys in from a quarter to a twentieth of the time taken by boats and trains.

Rabat, total journey 24 hours.

The present unsettled state of Europe is to a great extent hindering the further advance of air transport, but with more settled conditions, the development of commercial aviation will proceed apace, and if to save time is to lengthen life, commercial aviation will go a very long way towards that object.

Racing Has Helped Produce Better Motor

What is gained by the constant reduction in piston displacement of racing cars? Racing is supposed to be not simply a sporting proposition, but also a means of developing better motors and other units of the motor car. The many mechanical features that have been developed on the speedways have been the subject of many stories in trade publications, so it is not necessary to go into the details again. But are we making progress toward the development of a better car by making the engines smaller each year? It does not appear that we are.

Most of the cars on the market today are between 224 and 288 inches piston displacement. The cars on the speedways are limited to 122 inches displacement. From these small engines we have learned that a motor smaller than the smallest engine used in any passenger car can be made to turn over from 5,000 to 5,500 r.p.m. We knew that long ago, from the performance of various foreign cars. We have about been convinced that the straight eight with overhead valves and overhead camshaft will give the best results for sustained high speeds, on the speedways. We had that shown to us pretty plainly when they were still racing 300-inch jobs and the manufacturers were pretty well settled on this construction during the period when they raced 133-inch engines. We have learned that the force feed oil system is the most reliable for high speed work. It hasn't taken the 122-inch engines to show us that. The 300-inch stuff proved it. We know that the little engines will propel a light chassis at greater speed than the old engines would show in a heavy chassis. That is nothing new. Motorcycle speed has always compared favorably with auto speed.

What benefit would it be to build passenger cars on the same lines? It would be necessary to use very high speed motors with gear reduction of 5½ to 1 or in that neighborhood. All the gasoline economy would be offset by the repair bills.

Moreover, several manufacturers that I could name have profited by their track experience and build us cars, modified only slightly from their racing models, which have proved reliable and serviceable under all conditons. But now, with the size reduced as it is at present the racing engines are mere toys, unsuitable for even modification to a practical car. It is well known that outside of a few freak cars built by some individuals, there are only two American-built motors on the tracks today. The designer of one of these engines has also designed an engine for use in a well known western-built car—a six-cylinder job of over 340 inches displacement, and the other designer put out a 260 inch job of high power. In each case the passenger car engines differ widely from the racing engines, although in the latter case the passenger job is quite similar to the old 300-inch racing engine by the same designer. A few manufacturers, evidently for advertising purposes, are racing cars made by one of these designers, but under the name of the manufacturer. While these manufacturers build mighty good cars themselves, it is certain that their customers are in no way benefitting by the manufacturers' racing experiences.

Should a manufacturer wish to develop, say a 288-inch model, he couldn't race it anywhere. It would be close to two and one half times too large. If he wanted to get into the racing game, he would have to either build a pocket edition of his own motor or else go to Los Angeles and buy one of the kind that are in 65 percent of today's racing cars and it is a good bet he would do the latter and then race it under the name of his car.

It is reasonable to suppose that should the piston displacement be raised to allow engines of the size ordinarily used, to enter, we would get the benefit of this in countless mechanical improvements in the power plants of our family cars, as well as more power and stamina.

The sporting feature is a minor consideration. Yet it would certainly be far more interesting to the real race fans to see races between half a dozen or more makes of engines rather than between two makes. The Indianapolis race draws better than any other race in the season, simply because there are enough foreign cars and a few specially-built entries to lend considerable interest in the way of competition, instead of being merely a contest between two makes. It is not the speed shown, as the time on the brick track is naturally much slower than on the board speedways.

R. W. McDowell.

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Says Aero Will Slaughter Million In Next War

The slaughter of non-combatant men, women and children, with cruelties of primitive warfare, is confidently predicted for the next war between any two large powers; and the reason for this return to barbarity is given as the development of the modern airplane. "Little imagination is needed to predict what will happen," announces a German military authority, commander of an Army corps during the World War. "Air squadrons will drop their poison and fire bombs upon the cities, and the country back of the lines will be reduced to ruins." The German General's opinion is shared by a leading military expert of England, as well as by a prominent member of the French General Staff, all three of whom contribute to an international causerie conducted by the New York Herald on the subject of "the next war." They agree that victory in this war will depend largely upon the destruction of helpless non-combatants, far in the rear of the fighting lines, and that this destruction will be chiefly brought about by airplanes. Poisons, including both gases and deathdealing disease germs, will be scattered over the cities. Thermite bombs will start fires, and explosive bombs will destroy factories and lines of communication, along with the civil population. The three military critics agree that there is no defense against this slaughter at the present time, since, to put it professionally, the development of the airplane has put the offense far ahead of the defense in modern warfare. They agree also that, in case of another great war, so much of civilisation would be destroyed that a return to something resembling the "Dark Ages" would not be improbable. European civilisation might easily be blotted out, agree the German and French authorities, and the British commentator, Commander Burney, of the Navy, inventor of the paravane during the war, and at present a member of Parliament, says that America would be anything but immune. He writes:

There is scarcely a city in ... stroyed, together with every living person therein, within, say, three days of the declaration of war between America and such a country as Japan on the Asiatic side, or a new group, such as Russia, Germany and Bulgaria from the European side. I do not say that this is possible today, but assuming that the technical possibilities which now exist in plan and on paper are translated into actual fact within, say, ten years, I believe that I have not overstated the possibilities.

Such a prospect must, to every thinking person, modify any preconceived notions upon the possibility of isolation. There is really no such condition in our affairs as distance unrelated to the time. That is to say, it is the time taken to travel between two points which is the important factor. The actual geographical distance is not important. For instance, during the Napoleonic wars, Napoleon, using the resources of an Emperor, could only make an average of four miles an hour between Moscow and Paris, and Nelson's fleet never averaged more than five miles an hour when he chased Villeneuve across the Atlantic to the West Indies and back again. Within ten years we shall have fleets of airships with speeds of 100 miles an hour carrying airplanes whose speeds will probably be between 200 and 300 miles an hour.

As a consequence of this development America will be much closer to Europe or Japan in actual time than Spain was to England 100 years ago. It is therefore evident that America will be as closely related is political affairs with Europe and Asia as was Spain with England in the sixteenth century. In fact, the proximity will be more pronounced, as an airship leaving Japan could, within forty-eight hours, be destroying San Francisco. Similarly an airship leaving Europe could be attacking New York in less than forty hours from the time of her departure.

It is practically impossible to protect boundaries, under modern conditions, from aircraft, declares Commander Burney. The power of fighting-planes, and of the destructive agencies that they employ, has advanced much faster than the measures which can be taken against them. The best way of looking at the problem of modern war, he goes on, is to say that:

The Armies and Navies have made a defensive ring or fence around the country that they are endeavoring to protect, and by that means have kept the territory within that ring inviolate and undamaged. Now, however, their communications can be destroyed without first fighting their protectors. Aircraft can jump this ring or fence and play havoc on the inside. What does this imply? Surely it implies that the objective will be the destruction of the cities, railways, power stations, etc., and, in fact, any concentrated structure erected by mankind that bears directly or indirectly on the life of a nation.

Such a possibility fundamentally alters our whole outlook upon the method of waging war. For instance, of what good is a fleet or army if the factories which supply them with munitions are destroyed; if the farmers can not transport their grain and meat to feed either the civil population or the fighting forces; if the coal from the mines and the oil from the wells can not be transported in order to supply the fleet with the necessary fuel? If, in fact, that is the situation, it is obvious that the fleets are immobilized and the armies contained, just as surely as if the ships had been sunk and the armies surrounded.

The inevitable conclusion that must be drawn is that the great cities of a country are the focal points that will be attacked. That is obvious. Let us, therefore, examine how the attack can be carried out. So far as we know today, there are three ways of attack, viz., dropping explosives, poison gas or germs.

Examine the possibility of explosive and consider only what can be done today by an existing airplane when it is brought to the point of attack. Assuming that the machine will be carried to within 200 miles of its objective, either by a floating aircraft carrier or an airship, it could carry two bombs of 2,000 pounds each. Any such bomb could not only completely destroy the Woolworth Building, if dropped upon it, but would probably shatter any other building within a radius of 200 yards from the point where it had been dropped. It would not take very long to work out the number of such bombs that would be required to completely destroy New York or any other city.

With regard to poison gas, the attack would perhaps be even more insidious. Gases now exist that are more than 1,000 times as powerful as anything used in the late war, and on a still day I venture to think that containers carrying gas instead of explosives would kill more people than the same weight of bombs. There is one gas which is so powerful that the person inhaling it would be killed instantaneously. When this gas was tried upon a cat, the animal fell over dead without even a tremor.

Most of the earlier gases, so I believe, affected the animal so that it showed signs of discomfort some little time before it was vitally affected. The development here is important. Such a gas would not give people time to put on gas-masks. Critics will say, however, that there will be plenty of warning because of the noise of the aircraft engines. Not so, says the scientist; the engine can be silenced absolutely, and we have already silenced about 60 percent of the noise of the propeller. My own opinion is that within ten years aircraft will be practically silent. When that time comes it will not be a case of "manna" descending from heaven, but silent, invisible scentless gas that will kill certainly and instantaneously.

Another danger that such a gas will have for the city attacked is its capacity to hang for days at a time if it is not disturbed by wind. Being slightly heavier than air it would sink into all the lower rooms, subways and cellars, as well as into the bomb proof shelters that may be erected in the future. One can imagine the effect of an attack upon a city with subways if the gas was to percolate down the ventilators and stairs. All persons traveling would be instantly killed.

With regard to germs and bacteria, I do not propose to enlarge on this matter, but I am given to understand that flasks and containers filled with these could be dropped into reservoirs and would thus poison the water supply of all towns.

Perhaps those people who live in Chicago and other cities at great distance from the sea will consider themselves to be perfectly safe, owing to the limited radius of action of airplanes. I do not believe that they have any real reason to assume that sense of safety. The combination of the airship carrying airplanes gives to the attacking planes so great a radius of action that any town could be reached.

Diseases spread by microbes will certainly play a large part in the next war, says the French writer, Col. Jean Fabry, at present a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, formerly of General Joffre's staff. It is quite a long time, he observes, since boiling oil and melted wax were poured on adversaries, but the next war seems likely to take us back to those old days, with infinite improvement in the machinery by which such tortures were made possible. Microbes disease germs of horrible virulency, will be thrown into the drinking-water of the cities of the enemy. Airplanes will be used for spreading these and other horrors among the civil population, he goes on, and here:

The bridle must be left on the neck of imagination. That which appears foolish today might be completely out of fashion tomorrow. Especially so as the paralyzing action of peace, of which I speak above, has never before made itself so felt. Aviation which went ahead with the speed of a meteor has now gone back to that of an oxen-drawn vehicle.

Gases? Alas, certainly despite all precautions so justly taken!

Microbes? The conscience, humanity, rebels at this, says "No, it's impossible." But in Bucharest, after the evacuation by the Germans, were found tubes full of microbes. Conscience and war—sometimes! Again the question is repeated, "Who does it concern, who will attack?"

Submarines? Yes and yes and again yes, just as for airplanes. There are certain sea lines which for France, for example, are of as much value as the railroad form Paris to Strasbourg.

But especially and particularly if clearsightedness has been uppermost, material to accompany infantry. To this unit will undoubtedly fall the first and most important role at the beginning of another war.

The reader now wants a picture of such a beginning. Here it is, fairly confused and made under all reservations. For who can tell exactly?

Here is a certainty, however. Before a shot is fired, the whole country will look like a whirlpool factory. Then not an inch of ground must be lost, and destruction and the disorganisation of the factory opposite must be the order.

War must be carried into the adversary's camp. Everything commands this. Then, perhaps, there would be a necessity to attack to defend oneself? But who could advise a country to do the contrary if the devastated regions of France and Belgium have the first blows might be of such violence that there would be great risk in waiting for them, of not being able to return them.

Air squadrons, mobile and powerful cavalry, tanks, artillery and infantry formations on caterpillar trucks will go and strike the vital organs, demolish the points of the enormous station, destroy the boilers, burn the engines of the enormous factory opposite.

Divisions, armies held ready in time of peace so that war shall not install itself on national soil, beginning movements on a large scale . . . is this already the armed nation which has come to fight the battle for its life? Certainly not.

Is an imprudent advance guard to play the part itself? No, it is an army quickly got together so as not to neglect any chance of paralyzing the enemy's effort. At least it will collect material for a battle-front in enemy territory.

Further than this . . . who can tell? It is armed to move along with great force. But let us not forget that there is some one opposite. What will he do? He will have accumulated unforeseen resistance, barriers of fire, of electricity, gas, water and earth.

How will the first act of the drama terminate?

If God wills it the attacked nation will have taken enough

(Continued on Page 8)

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I DONT THINK MR AHEARN IS HEARIN' ANYTHING 'MA- ASK GRANDPA
I WONDER IF HE CAN HEAR ANYTHING DAD
P-S-T!!! ARE YE HEARIN ANYTHIN' MATT?
SURE I'M HEARIN SUMPN- THERE'S A GUY PLAYIN' THE PIANNY- ANOTHER BLOKE SINGIN' OPRY- A DAME GIVIN' A LECTURE AND THEYRE ALL GOIN' AT ONCE - IT MAKES ME THINK I'M HOME - IT DOES.
HOME IS WHERE THE HOOCH IS.
STICK WITH IT MATT— THE FIRST 100 NUMBERS ARE THE ROTTENEST
WHAT'S HIS HOME LIKE AZARIAH?
YOU'D BE SURPRISED
TAD 10-25.
INDOOR SPORTS
SLIPPING ONE OF THE NEIGHBORS CHILDREN THE RADIO FOR HIS FIRST EARFULL.
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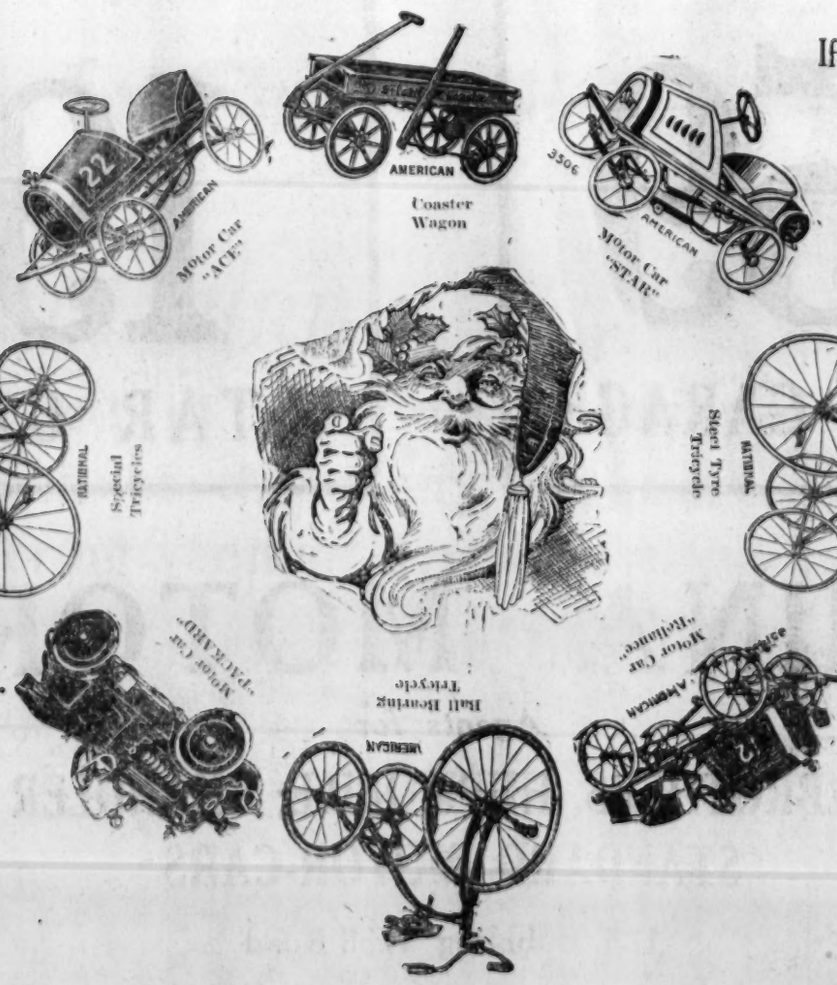

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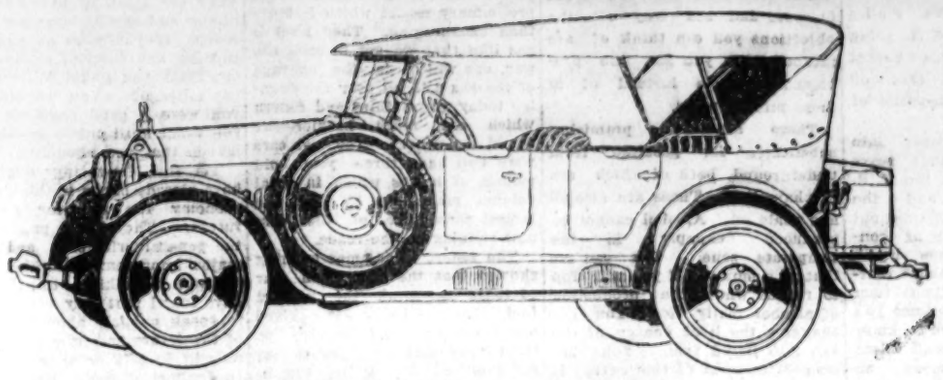

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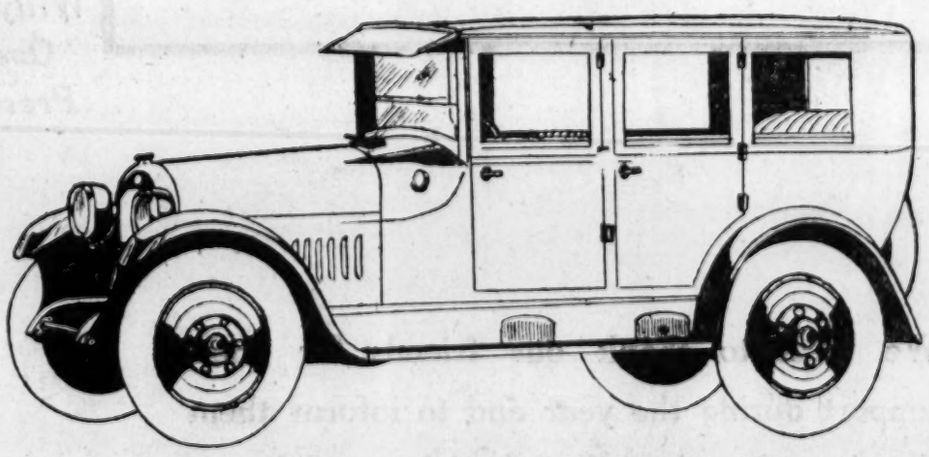

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What About The Fuel For The Motor Car Of Future?

We are pretty scared about motor fuel. In this case "we" means the men who ride in the club car on the Twentieth Century, the men who still get shaved in barber shops—the men who use their automobiles every day and find them indispensable.

We read the newspapers. We see headlies about gasoline at a dollar a gallon. Under the headlines we learn that we are now burning up about twenty percent more gasoline than we are bringing to the surface—at least that we mined half a billion barrels in 1922 and used up six hundred million. We realize that importing the stuff is going to cost us a lot of extra pocket money and we know that oil fields are exactly the opposite of being inexhaustible.

Reading a little deeper into the column under that scare headline we learn that the U. S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have figured out that at the present rate of consumption the precious liquid underground will last about fourteen years more. And then where are we? Sometimes you hear a man, who doesn't know any better, say in an awed voice: "Why, that might mean an industrial revolution! This country is completely motorized."

Fears like that come from knowing half facts. You can sum it up quickly: The gasoline situation may be pretty bad, though even that is doubtful. But the motor fuel situation has an entirely different aspect, an aspect almost wholly cheerful.

Take first the fuel we are using and which we would like very much indeed to go on using for the next fifty years or so. The gasoline pessimists made their gloomiest predictions about six years ago. They said that the geologists had learned from their elaborate studies exactly where on the earth you might have a chance to strike oil if you bored. The geologists could tell you where it was no use to bore, although of course they could not promise you results even in those spots where the surface indications were the best. They managed to make some kind of an estimate of the resources in the promising spots and in the fields already proved. With the facts thus deduced they announced that we might expect the exhaustion of our supplies along in 1929-30, providing the rate of consumption and increase in consumption held up.

Well, those rates held up. They went further. They jumped and whooped. The curve on on graph paper looks like the path of a skyrocket. Oh, but things looked bad! Then some wild-indian of a wild-catter went out and brought in a gusher on land the geologists had passed up and stamped as worthless from the old producing point of view. A walloping big field with the typical oil rush leaped into being much to the consternation of the grave scientists.

The facts of the matter are simply this: our luck has been holding. As fast as one field has shown signs of petering out some adventurous soul with more money than sense has hit on a new one. It has become funny. The optimists have become brazen and blase. They are free to state now that as fast as we use it up for the next half a dozen generations at least we will find more. They don't pay much attention—publicly—to the studied scientific predictions about exhaustion.

That is not the right attitude. It isn't sensible. The geologists may have been fooled once and they may be fooled again but they are not fools. They have the weight of evidence on their side and its going to stay there. We are using up our underground capital. We are not subsisting on the interest therefrom. It is going to be exhausted. The only thing which we do not know is when that exhaustion is going to take place.

Before we use it all up the price is going to rise. The old law of supply and demand may wear a set of Mid-Victorial whiskers but it will operate. No one can stop it. The demand is still increasing and we know of no reason why it should decrease. The supply doesn't keep step. Even a moron can write the answer to that problem. As the price rise is as certain some fine day as sunrise can ever be, we are going to begin to step into the substitute game. The manufacturer will not continue to sell pure gasoline. He will sell motor fuel which will be a combination of gasoline, alcohol, benzol and whatnot. It will cost from fifty to one hundred percent more than the gas we get today, but it will be a better fuel for the engines we will then have and perhaps even a better fuel for the engines we will have left of the 1923 vintage.

Some good men will tell you that an entirely new type of motor would be required to utilize the substitutes which we know about but plainly they are wrong. They are wrong because many a forward-looking engineer has tried them and found them a lot better than the gasoline of today. Alone, they have disadvantages. Benzol freezes solid in winter weather. Alcohol is hard to start. We will never get enough benzol to supply us anyway, even if all the coal in the United States is coked and the by-products saved. Alcohol costs a great deal to produce.

But let's take what we've got in order and see why all the objections you can think of are fatuous when you see the problem as a whole instead of in these minute parts.

There are two promising substitutes for gasoline from underground, both of which are inexhaustible. These are alcohol and shale oil. Alcohol cannot be produced cheaply in the temperate zone. You can see that in a moment if you will stop to realize what the production of alcohol really is. You are changing the heat energy of the sun into liquid fuel. Your intermediate form of this energy is a growing plant. Plants grow fast only where the sun is hot and where there is the most sun. That is in the tropics. So to produce cheaply we need to grow the plants for making alcohol in the tropics. The distilleries should be there to reduce the cost of transportation.

The world-expert on this subject is Dr. F. W. Ormandy, the English physical chemist. He has studied the production possibilities of alcohol and found that if you will plant any one of several varieties of vegetation in South Africa on an area equal to the County of Kent, England, you can make enough alcohol to supply Great Britain with motor fuel! The cost is not prohibitive. No one knows just what it would be but we do know that in the Tropics labor is not very expensive and probably never will be. The sun and the soil together do most of the work. The only problem that worries some people is the shipment of the fuel, but if we can afford to ship heavy fuel oil up from Mexico in tankers we can certainly face the shipment of refined motor fuel from the tropics even if it has to come all the way from the Philippines.

Engines would have to be changed a good deal to use alcohol straight but in our lifetimes there will always be other stuff to mix with it to make it easier to handle and by the time we pass out of this earthly picture the engineers ought to have fixed it up. The worry about carbon will pass with the use of alcohol—it burns clean as a whistle, although of course the lubricating oil will always make some of the messy stuff to annoy us.

Shale deposits in the United States are so great that we can't think ahead to their possible exhaustion. From this soft, crumbly rock an oil almost exactly like some of our underground crudes can be pressed and cooked out. We don't do it very well yet because we have not had enough bright engineers working on the task. There has been no reason as yet to put them to work on it. This much can most certainly be said for oil from shale: It will lubricate the engines of our sons, with all probability. It will enable the machine age to go on undeterred by greaselessness of the wheels. As to gasoline from shale it is going to cost like hootch in these prohibition days.

Getting out shale rock is a mining operation preceeding the oil production. We get our oil today by poking a hole in the ground and letting the stuff shoot into the tanks. At most we have to pump it out. Shale must be dug with steam shovels and processed before you begin to get your crude. To produce the fuel and lubricants we need for running our motorized world from shale would require a gigantic industry very much like that of mining soft coal. That takes a lot of man power. Can we afford to put such man power to such use? No one knows, though the economists would doubt it wholeheartedly. It may well be that we can afford to use only enough of it to help make a synthetic fuel which we would like better than straight alcohol.

Even that possibility is a requirement of the far-distant future. It would certainly seem that for the next fifty or a hundred years we would be getting enough underground crude to dope up the fuel of the future, because as we pointed out before we will use less of it as the supply diminshes and that will mean that the supply will last longer than it otherwise would. Moreover it may be that we will learn to burn more of each barrel of crude from either source than we now do, right in the same sort of an engine as we are now using.

That idea opens up another field. Down in Washington the other day I was discussing the fuel problem with scientists from the Bureau of Standards. You know, of course, about the engine experiments which they have been running to test the fuel of today. They have the cooperation of the car manufacturers and the oil producers. They have made an elaborate series of runs on cars which are literally covered with instruments to see how they perform with different grades of gasoline.

The tests are not yet completed but they made one preliminary report which is more than encouraging. They used a gas like that we got before the war, one which is the average of the gas sold all over the country today and a third and fourth which are much heavier—we would say poorer. The test cars were two and three year old models of makes which in total volume make up by far the largest percentage of the cars now running on the roads.

The report of summer running showed that the American car of today can drink the poorest fuel they tried. It gives practically as good service as the snappy stuff they insist on for aviation. Its mileage was in many cases better, which might have been expected because there are more heat units in the heavy stuff than in the light. The test for winter use is a much more severe one and the engineers freely predicated that the poorer fuels would show up badly. No report has as yet been made but between us I have a mighty good reason for holding high hope that the winter tests will be pretty sweet, too.

Now the reason this test is mentioned here is a simple and direct one—If we adopted that heavier fuel it would be the same in effect as though we had increased the amount of gasoline under ground by thirty percent! We motorists who use most of the petroleum would be making a deeper cut into every barrel of crude and so we would require fewer barrels. Thus the demand would be diminished as far as total amount of crude was concerned. It seems quite likely that this is to be our first step in advance because it is a step we have taken before, time and again. The importance of this latest step is that no one among the automobile engineers thought we could take it. They felt that we were using even today a heavier fuel than we should be asked to use. These tests were undertaken to settle the argument they were having with the oil men who said they should use much heavier stuff than they had been willing to accept.

There is, however, a limit beyond which the kind of engine we are now using can't go. You cannot dismiss the pending gasoline shortage with the thought that we will cut deeper into the crude. When that happy thought is under discussion remember that we have never been able to burn kerosene in an automobile with complete satisfaction and that the reason it can be used in some tractors is that they are running most of the time on full load. Remember that below the kerosene comes a still heavier oil, and remember that we are already using a lot of that which was once useless for fuel, by cracking it. And remember that below that comes lubricating oil which hasn't yet become so much a drug on the market they are giving it away. In other words we are getting about as deep into the barrel as we are likely to get with the present type of engine.

You can see that it has been thoroughly shown, though not yet practically put into production, that we need have little fear, if any, of the exhaustion of motor fuel. We will gradually, no one knows how fast, exhaust our underground supply of crude and the price of that kind of gasoline will go up. Nor is there a substitute for gasoline available at any price around thirty cents a gallon or less, so we can confidently expect a rise in fuel cost before many more years have passed. What will happen then?

Unquestionably a lot of the cars which are now running would stop because they are run on such a narrow margin of profit. For most of us it would make little difference because the cost of gasoline is a small item in upkeep, but for those who have a shed for a garage and who do their own repairing and who make a car do for a great many years so that they may profit from its use as a unit of transportation the story is different. The salesman, the delivery-man, the farmer and the bus companies will find with their 1920-3 engines that fuel is costing too much. Will they stop? A thousand times: no!

As the price of fuel rises the engineers are going to step

Motor-Car Without Gears

CONTROLLED BY A SWITCH.

A car which it is claimed will revolutionise motoring throughout the world is now being built in London for demonstration at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park next April.

In the first place, the car—a threeseater coupe—will cost only 100 guineas or less.

Secondly, it will have only one cylinder, but neither clutch nor gears. It will be controlled by a three-way switch fixed to the dashboard, an ordinary steering wheel, and an accelerator.

Thirdly, it will, it is claimed, climb and travel better than any existing car.

It is the invention of Mr. George Constantinesco—or rather the mechanism which takes the place of the gear-box and renders more than one cylinder superfluous for a car of ordinary size is his invention.

It was Mr. Constantinesco who made it possible, by the invention of an interrupter gear, for a machine gun, firing at the rate of hundreds of rounds per minute, to shoot through the flying blades of an aeroplane propeller without damaging it. He calls his new invention, on which he has been at work for more than 18 months, a converter, and he demonstrated his claims to a *Daily Mail* representative by means of a working model.

Stripped of technical terms, the invention is one which conveys the power of the engine to the road wheel in such a way that the intervention of gears is not necessary, no matter what the gradient may be.

It works much on the principle of the railway locomotive, in which increasing steam pressure to move heavy loads or advance speed is conveyed to the cylinders by the movement of a level. In the case of the converter this is done by foot pressure on the accelerator.

The three-way switch on the dashboard is to send the machine forward, backward, or place the engine in neutral.

Mr. Constantinesco has tried the converter on a road model with remarkable success. Fitted to a 10-h.p. car of pre-war date, it ended up by towing a four-ton lorry which had accompanied the car to tow it home in case of a breakdown.

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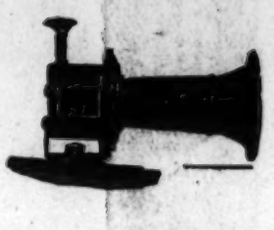

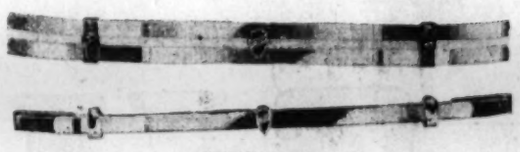

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THE STUDEBAKER

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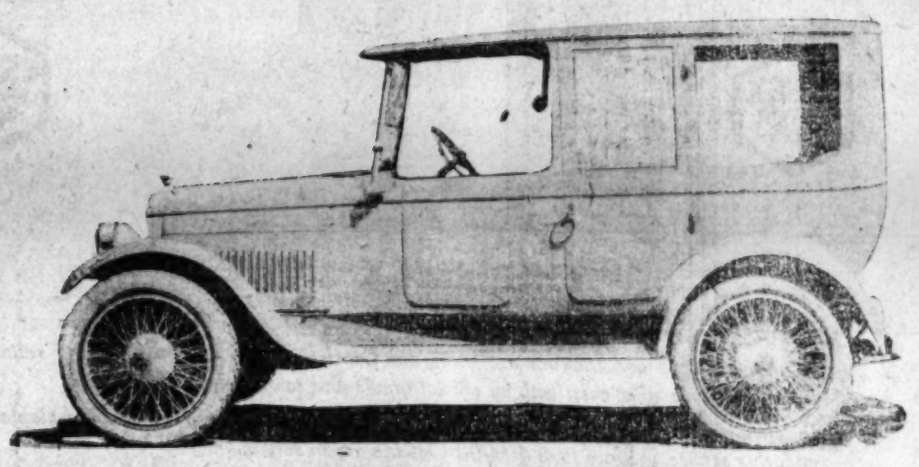
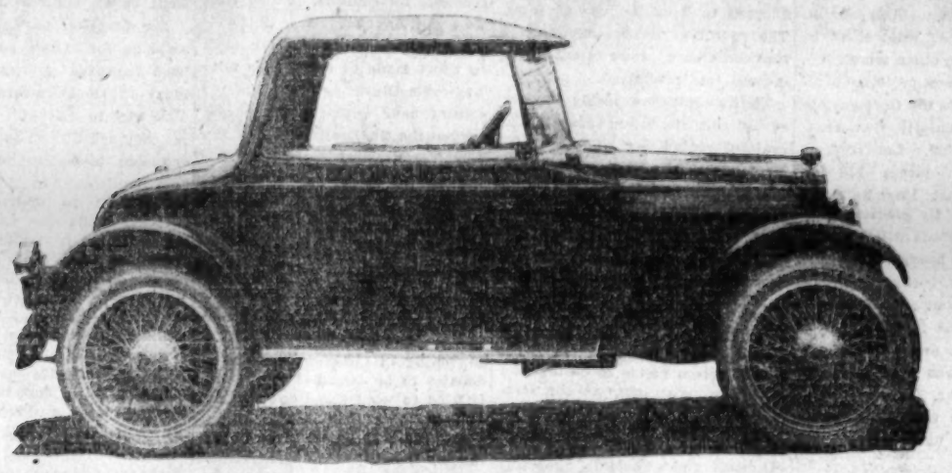


LIGHT-SIX LIMOUSINE



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Outstanding Features of the Light-Six STUDEBAKER:—

Small but highly efficient six-cylinder engine; cylinders cast en bloc.

Scientifically balanced four-bearing crank shaft.

Inclined valves opening above high piston level; all valves are inside the crank case and consequently self-oiling.

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25 miles per Imperial gallon of Petrol; 600 miles per gallon of oil.

10,000 miles per set of tyres.

Thermostat to automatically regulate the flow of water through the cooling system to maintain engine at its most efficient temperature.

Freedom from vibration at all road speeds.

Chassis perfectly balanced; weight equally distributed between the four road wheels.

Only 6 grease cups on chassis, all other parts being lubricated with oil.

Oil-less universal joint and no lubricators under the chassis.

Weight of car complete, 2550 lbs.

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Gear box fitted with a thief-proof lock.

Manufactured complete in the most up-to-date factory in the world.

Also :—

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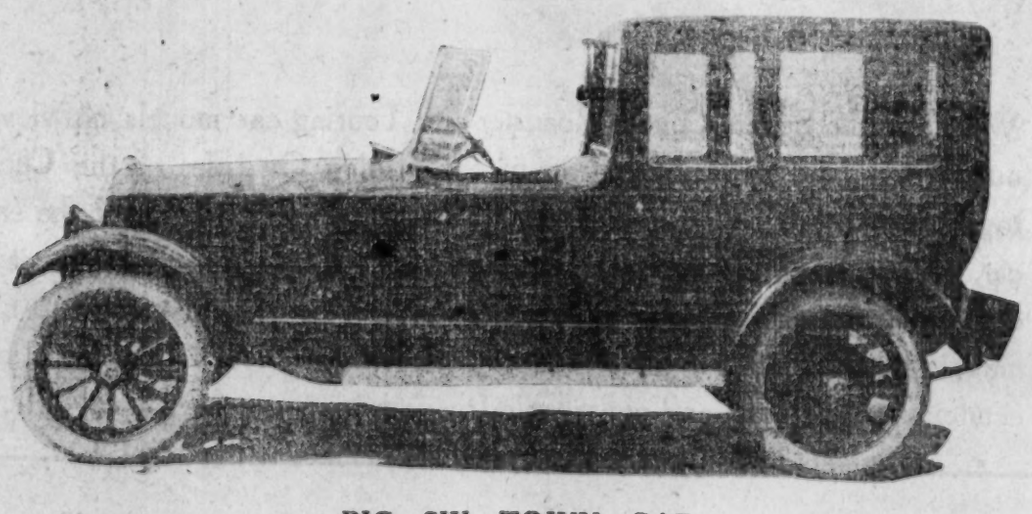

BIG SIX TOWN CAR

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36, BUBBLING WELL ROAD

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Says Aero Will Slaughter Million In Next War

(Continued from Page 4)

fortunate dispositions to stifle the conflict.

If it can not, at least it will be able to establish a hard, long battle on enemy soil.

If not, it will be invaded, and it is on its soil that the war of horror and destruction will continue.

Already at the rear, in the fever with which it organises itself, the whole country will have received numerous wounds, perhaps poisonous ones, fallen out of the sky.

Already in every part of the world every man and everything will begin to be drawn into the whirlpool, and everything will be attracted.

What will happen then? The romance begins here; it will be terrifying.

All the worse for the world, which will not have been able to stifle the germs of war or which will even have developed them.

All the worse for the invaded country. It will be the first sufferer and the first to disappear. In France we do not want it to be ours; we have no other secret.

France is the best protected of all countries, remarks the German contributor to the causerie, Gen. Berthold von Deimling. Late reports give the French forces 140 air squadrons against England's 38, and America's 63. He predicts that:

Bombing squadrons will probably take the place of heavy or even the heaviest artillery, because they are able to bring about such great destruction. In the future air warfare will play a decisive role, far more so than was ever imagined in the World War. So we see the air fleets of the various countries increasing in most staggering fashion.

All this preparation for air warfare, in so far as it has not been done already, will be combined with poison gases and thus attain frightful potentialities for destruction. Specially sinister progress also has been made in the use of poisonous gas in future war. A poisonous gas has been discovered, the so-called Lewisite gas, against which no gas-mask will be a protection. For the further development of gas warfare the entire field of chemical industry is available, and it is not improbable that a gas has already been discovered which, highly concentrated, not only irritates but instantly kills.

For the throwing of this all-life-destroying poisonous gas, air warfare has at its disposal ton-ton bombs, which would be ten times as large as the largest used during the World War.

Truly no imagination is needed to depict what will happen in a future European war. The air squadrons will drop their poisons and fire bombs down upon the cities of the enemy, and Europe will be reduced to ruins. This will mean the destruction of culture and civilisation.

According to newspaper reports on the Washington Disarmament Conference, sharp attacks were made against the use of gas in warfare, and the resolution was adopted limiting the use of same. The countries not participating in this conference were invited to indorse this resolution.

The humanitarian ideals expressed in this resolution deserve the grateful recognition of the entire civilised world How far this resolution will be ratified by the respective countries, and especially to what extent its provisions will be followed, remains to be seen. The continued development of air fleets and gas equipment speaks very clearly against this resolution. In the important press of these countries no opposition to the use of poison gas is to be found.

In the meantime, as the German, French and British military experts point out, the large nations are busily preparing fantastic and horrible surprizes for each other in case a new war breaks out—which, again in agreement, they say is almost inevitable. The German and the French commentators believe that there is some hope that the League of Nations, or some similar world organisation, may avert the conflict, and the Englishman, Commander Burney, makes a rather startling plea for an alliance between America and England to disarm the other nations, and thus impose a peace by force. Something like this will have to be done, he argues, to save civilisation, which every nation is busy preparing to destroy. Our own sources of military information at Washington agree that the race for the mastery of destructive power is proceeding. "Despite the secrecy which descended on the naval and military activities of the major Powers when the Washington Conference called a temporary halt in competitive building," reports the Washington Bureau of The Herald—

There is a staggering mass of evidence to support the general feeling and the very general fear that competition was never keener than at present.

The fever of competition centers at the moment around air and undersea supremacy. Yet at the same time each of the major Powers seeks to keep in advance of the other in the science of chemical warfare.

Never, it is pointed out, was it so difficult to get exact and dependable information. At no time were military budgets so misleading. At no time was there such an effort made to camouflage military expenditures as there is at the present hour with the ink hardly dry on the final ratification of the Washington Naval Treaty.

That the struggle for aerial supremacy is on in real earnest is disclosed not merely by budgets but by actual facts that have become common property. It is attested to by the most casual reading of the debates in the British House of Commons and—it only requires the convening of Congress for similar debates to be launched on Capitol Hill as to what the United States is doing.

All three countries, the United States, Great Britain and France, are demanding large appropriations for aircraft for the next fiscal year. The budgets for this arm of warfare in 1923 were:

Great Britain, $54,000,000.
France, $33,000,000.
United States, $30,000,000.

The effort to increase air power aside from numerical strength has centered round greater speed for combat planes and greater size for bombing ships. The United States has the largest airship, the Shenandoah; also the largest bombing type, the Barling bomber, while it is leading the field in the development of the mosquito airplane for placement on submarines.

France and Great Britain are concentrating on greater tactical use of the air fleet, and a great advance has been made in this direction. Both countries have recently become alive to the possibility in the future of effecting troop concentration in a minimum of time through the use of the larger type of airplane. Hence, the desire for larger airships as troop ships. The feasibility of this has been proved by the British in Mesopotamia, where food was brought to beleaguered garrisons. France aims to be able in an emergency to concentrate troops in any given area through a line of communication through the air. Planes capable of carrying half a company of men are said to be under construction in both countries. In other words, the airplane is regarded by Great Britain and France as the great transport asset of the future.

The practical advantages of the airplane for attack purposes have been improved on through experiment in smoke-screens, conducted here and in Europe. This screen is designed to make the airship invisible to battle-ships and also to ground forces at an altitude that enables it to deliver bombing attacks, while the ships and the ground force is visible at all times to the airfleet, because of its ability to rise to a higher altitude for its bearings on its target.

The possibility of maneuvering unmanned airplanes for destructive uses is also getting attention. This has already been done by radio control, and the potentialities of such a development are not being overlooked by the competing powers.

Apart from the actual combat squadrons that are being kept on a war level in all the larger countries, the reports continue, each of the major Powers is building up a reserve of planes. It is said that:

Great Britain is attaching civilian air squadrons to her territorial force so that in the event of mobilization this force would be a complete unit. France, of course, can expand to an unlimited degree over night, while the United States is giving consideration to building up an aeronautical force for the naval reserve, and the probability is that the National Guard will in time be a completely equipped unit in this respect.

In spite of the popular outbursts against the use of poison gas, the laboratories of all the Powers are kept going. There is no cessation in experimental work with deadly gases. In no country do military men take the talk of restriction of the use of gas seriously. They believe that the use of it will be determined in actual conflict by the military exigences of any particular situation, and no Power is willing to be caught napping.

Officers of the United States Chemical Warfare Service contend that developments have not advanced much beyond what they were during the World War, except in so far as the improvement of new smokes and screens are concerned. Germany led the way in the poison-gas developments, but her facilities were taken away at the time of the Armistice, and this had for the time being the effect of a let-up on the part of the other Powers. In the last eighteen months, however, the growth of competition in auxiliary arms of warfare has had a quickening effect on the laboratories. The truth of the matter is the utmost secrecy surrounds this phase of preparation—and whatever statements are made for popular consumption, there is a well-founded belief that if a new war were to break out tomorrow the world would soon learn of new poison gases more deadly in their effect than the gases of the World War. As before the war, so now, the gas development is one that can be kept under the lid of military secrecy until the time comes for spreading a deadly barrage over troops or over cities.

The 'Champion' Is Newest Overland

Willys-Overland Corporation has brought out an eminently practical car in its new "Champion" model. Designed for general utility it will be received with open arms.

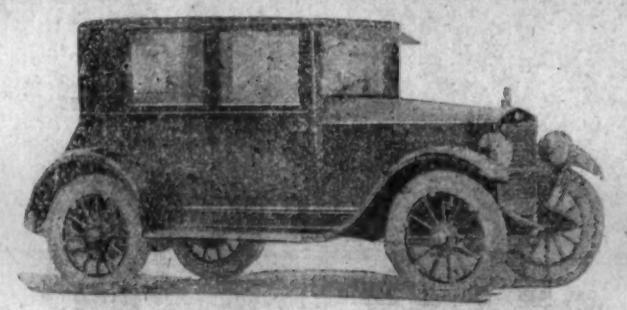
Thousands of farmers have expressed the opinion that they would gladly use closed cars if they could press them into practical work and get out of them the same all around service the touring car provides.

This has been the winning argument for the touring car over the closed car for some years and it is admittedly a reasonable one. Practical service means the hauling of grain and other material of a highly "spillable" nature. A load of bran or shorts for instance leaves a car resembling the interior of a feed grinding room.

Summing up "practical service" means the haulage of milk cans, live poultry, root crops, cans of kerosene, machinery oil, household supplies, garden tools, implement parts, rolls of belting and a long list of every conceivable sort of usable material on the farm, from wire fencing to an occasional live calf.

With the advent of the new Overland closed car, fittingly named the Champion Willys-Overland has succeeded in bringing out something novel and radically different. With an all steel body built on a standard Overland chassis, on the famous Triplex springs and powered with the larger Overland engine it has exclusive, features, utilities and economies that will mark this model as a remarkably convenient car.

On the back of the car is a commodious trunk of ample proportions with a lock, in which there is plenty of room for personal effects when traveling or shopping in town.



ESSEX MOTOR CARS

ESSEX MOTOR CARS

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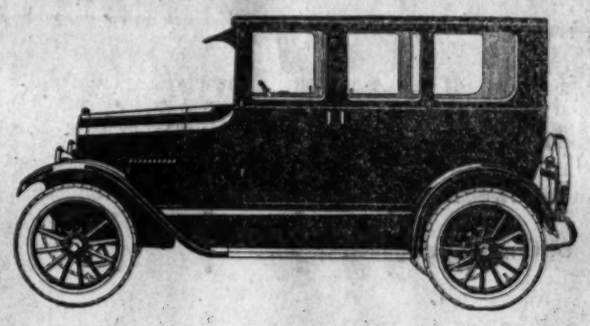
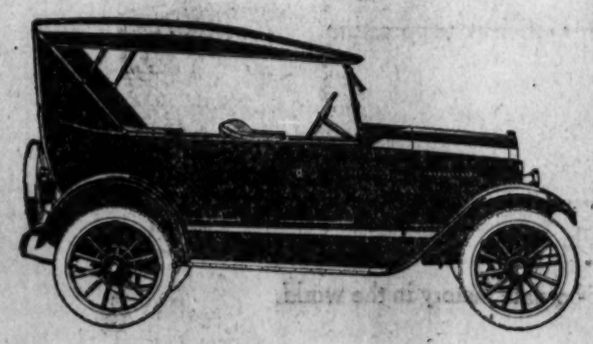
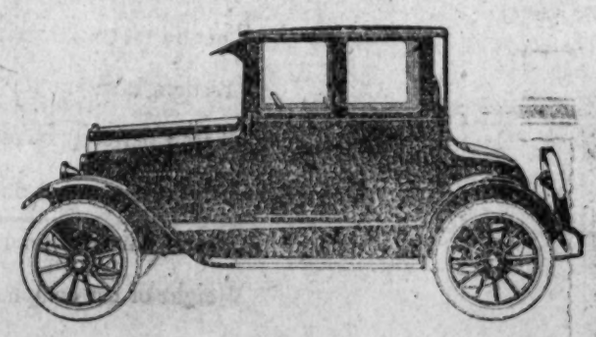


XMAS GIFT



A Large Shipment Of Closed Cars

has arrived in time for the Holiday and Season's Demand.



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50 Percent Of Cars Are In U.S. Used For Business

Nearly half the total number of automobiles in America announces the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, are used daily for business, and another thirty-six percent are used for occasional business errands. Less than three percent of the cars, or about one car in every thirty-five, are used solely for recreation. Nearly half of all the motorists in California are motor campers. In Alabama people use their cars more frequently than in any other State for driving to church, and everywhere the automobile is being used to do such jobs as to saw wood, drive stock to pasture, pull up stumps, and act in the place of a horse to draw hay from the wagon into the haymow during haying season. These are some of the facts brought out by the responses of some 1,000 motorists, chosen from ten States in different parts of the country, to a questionnaire as to what use they make of their cars. The replies are said to show a "cross-section of the completeness with which transportation has been adapted to every phase of human activity." Among the 1,063 car-owners who replied to the questionnaire, announces a bulletin issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce:

Only thirty state that their cars are used exclusively for recreation, while the remainder have employed their vehicles for a great range of purposes, including sawing wood and social welfare.

These testimonies are responses to question cards which the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce sent to 10,000 car-owners, taking the names at random in blocks of a thousand in ten widely scattered States. The cards gave eleven different ways in which motor cars are frequently used, and asked the recipient to check those which applied to his automobile, and to add on a blank line any other purposes.

In the main, the replies are representative of the nation, as they are fairly proportionately distributed among the States to which queries were sent. A qualifying factor, however, is that most of the answers came from small towns and cities, so that the results may not represent as closely the situation in large cities and suburban areas.

Fifty-two percent of those replying stated that they used the car for driving directly to work, and 7 percent more use it for that purpose in conjunction with the railroad. In suburban areas the railroad figure would undoubtedly be much larger and the direct-to-work percentage smaller.

Evidently the adaptation of the motor car to commercial purposes is increasing. Forty-six percent of those replying stated that they used their cars daily in business, while 36 percent more said that the car was used occasionally for this purpose. This total of 82 percent does not include the business use of the car in shopping or in driving to and from work.

There was quite a wide variation in the replies from different sections on certain points. The Eastern Seaboard, for instance, does comparatively little motor camping, only 13 percent of the cars being thus employed in Mas-York, 9 percent in Pennsylvania, whereas in California the figure is 46 percent and in Iowa and sachusetts, 18 percent in New Texas 24 percent.

The South heads the list of those using cars for going to church, with a total of 81 percent in Texas and 74 percent in Alabama; while California here is at the bottom with 29 percent and Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania are also under the 50 percent figure.

These responses, reports the bulletin, show that the outdoor life opportunities afforded by the automobile are aproximately as important as its use for economy and efficiency in transportation. Also:

Long-distance touring, while by no means the chief purpose of the car, is indulged in by 51 percent of these witnesses. More than 50 percent of the response, too, stated that the cars are used for picnic purposes, while the average of cars used for motor camping was 20 percent. Fifteen volunteered the information that they employed their automobiles for hunting and fishing, and a number state that it enables them to have a home in the suburbs.

Sometimes the owner feels that he does not get much out of his transportation, as in the case of the father who wrote in that his son used the car all the time to take young ladies driving in the evening. On the other hand, there are some who apparently do not care for evening driving, as only 68 percent of the total indicated that they operated their cars after sunset.

The most overworked hired man in fact or fiction never did more odd jobs than the automobile on the modern farm, judging by the replies of the 52 farmers who answered this survey. They report using the automobiles to supply power for sawing wood, to haul supplies from the city, to carry dressed meat to market, to transport watermelons, peas, peanuts and sugarcane, to take grain to the mill, to bring cows from pasture, to transport laborers from the city, to haul cream to the station, to take water and ice to the workers in the field, to pull up stumps, to carry the family to church, and take women to their social clubs.

Nor is this the complete story. One man writes: "Storage battery of car lights garage and furnishes power for electric drill. Also use car to run grindstone Also unload hay with it during and small mill to grind feed. haying season."

A Hundred Years Of Vehicular Transportation

By Lt. Ben I. Butter, R. M. A., U. S. Air Service Reserve

I was standing at what is considered the busiest intersection in New York City, where a never-ending stream of motor cars surges its way up and down busy Fifth Avenue. I tried to visualise in my mind a contrasting picture of the traffic on this corner one hundred years ago when the automobile was unknown.

* * *

A few weeks later when I visited the Studebaker museum in South Bend, Ind., I viewed a physical presentation of the evolution that had taken place in vehicular transportation during the space of time that I had previously dealt in my mind.

Perhas the oldest exhibit was the carriage tendered by the United States government to General Marquis de Lafayette upon his visit to America in 1824. Its tonneau was set high in the air and I can imagine that it was only with a special step and perhaps a lackey to assist him that the General could have conveniently climbed to the seat or descended to the ground.

A tendency toward more practial construction was reflected in the carriage of Abraham Lincoln, the first martyred president of the United States. Considerable interest is attached to this particular exhibit because this carriage was the one used by Lincoln on the night of his assassination. While much higher than the carriages of President Grant and President Harrison, which were built fifteen to twenty-five years later, Lincoln's carriage showed a decided improvement over the towering vehicle used by General Lafayette. This, I assumed, was the result of a ripening of the coach builders' experience within a space of fifty years and the trend toward things more practical during that period.

From the enclosed horsedrawn coaches of Presidents Grant and Harrison, the exhibits shifted to the first vehicles of petrol and electric propulsion. I saw an early Studebaker electric car and some of the first motor vehicles manufactured under the Studebaker name.

Spectacular indeed were two of the semi-modern exhibits—the Studebaker gold chassis and the gold car. I was told by my guide that the gold chassis was first shown at the New York Automobile Show in 1916, while the gold car made its first appearance at the same exposition the year following. The gold car [illegible] $25,000 to build. After its [illegible] appearance in New York, it was exhibited in Australia, New Zealand, South America and a number of European countries. It is estimated that 50,000,000 people have viewed this unusual car.

As I passed to the display of modern cars, they brought to my mind the reminiscent thought that had occured to me in New York. Here I was viewing objects that represented the very ultimate in vehicular transportation today. What changes will have taken place ten years hence? Twenty-five years? A hundred? "Who knows" was the only answer that responded to my mind!

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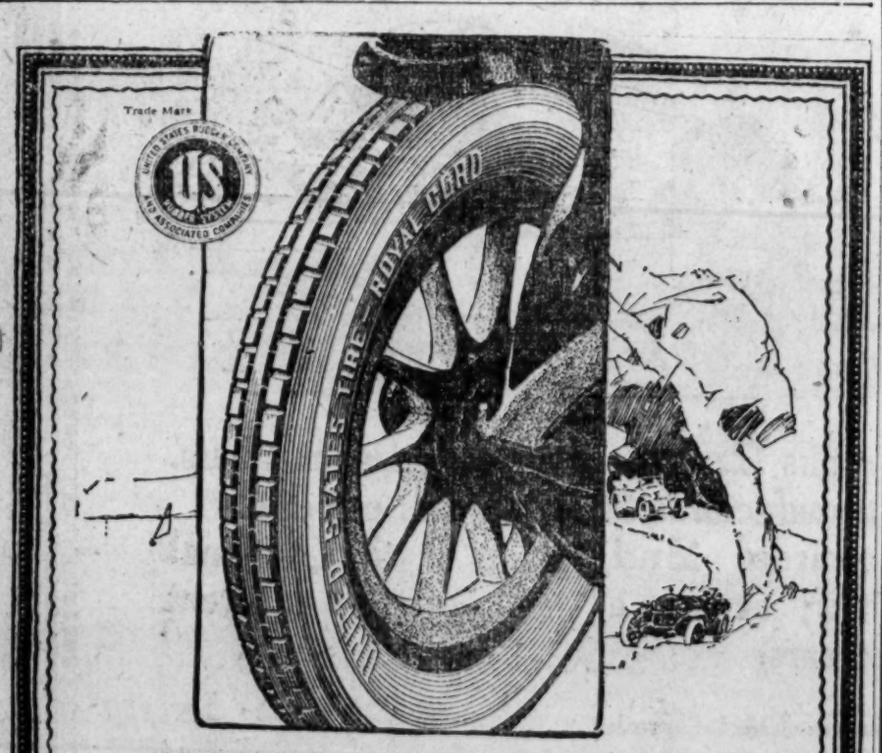

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A United States Tire

A Low Priced Touring Car

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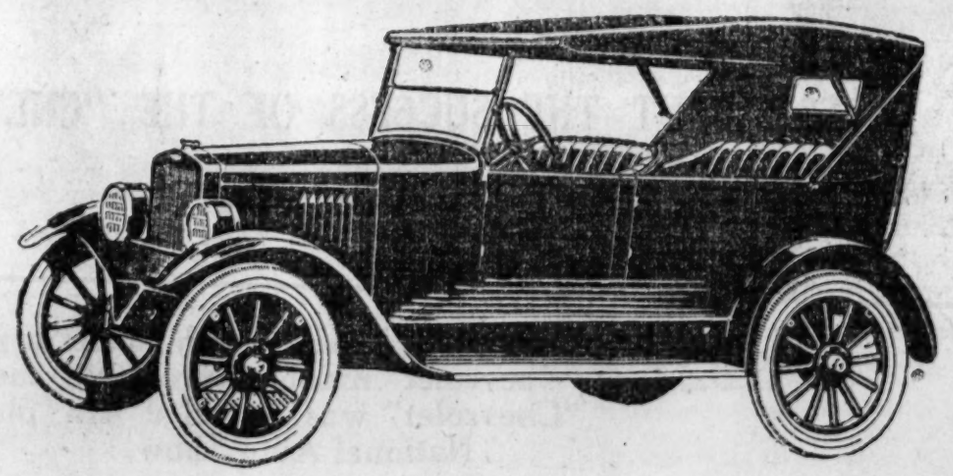
QUALITY
DURABILITY
and
RIDING COMFORT
of
MUCH HIGHER PRICED CARS



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The Things To Do And Not To Do When Car Skids

Four Wheel Brakes Are Big Help To Keep Car In Control

Skidding, which is always a terror to the young driver, very rarely bothers an experienced one. Yet it is practically impossible to teach anyone else how to correct a skid or to avoid causing one because the development of a special sort of sense is necessary. It always does develop, experience in driving seeming to create the sense without any hair-raising episodes. Almost any driver who has handled a car several thousand miles probably has the sense latent even though the necessity for using it may never have arisen. There are, however, a few general rules that should be taught the absolute novice and a few that even experienced drivers may find helpful.

Skidding is brought about by several different things. The simplest is the skid that can occur on a straight, wet street if an effort is made to steer quickly out of the straight line. Let us for a moment forget all about the action of the brakes, which brings in other factors; then a car running along straight tries naturally to keep on going directly in that line. When the front wheels are turned they start the front end of the car moving off its line and they move it easily because they are right out at the front end of the weight, just like the little wheel of a wheel chair. Now the main weight of an automobile is all back of the front wheels and this great mass tries to keep on going straight. If the road is too greasy for the tires to grip and direct the rear end after the front one then the rear end does continue straight on. For the rear end to move straight under the conditions it has got to push the front end out of its way, so the effect actually is to push the front wheels faster along the line into which they have been turned. This just intensifies what the driver has done, so instead of making a gentle deviation from the straight he finds his car swinging round just as though he had swung the wheel over all the way. The proper correction is, luckily, to do the natural thing and turn back again.

To understand better just what happens, suppose you were pushing a heavy table along the floor and somebody suddenly twitched the front legs sideways. Your tendency would be to fall over the opposite way.

The inquiring reader may wonder why it is that when turning out of the straight the front wheels go in the direction they are steered and why the front end of the car does not go on, just pushing the front wheels sideways. The answer is that the concentration of weight is mainly a good distance back of the front wheels and also that they are rolling free. With the rear wheels either the engine is driving them or else they are driving the engine which means that there is a drag between the tires and the road that is already lessening the adhesion.

When a skid of this sort starts the worst possible thing to do is to apply brakes, as this nearly always makes matters worse. This is because a wheel can only be directed when it is rolling. If its hold on the road is already so slight that it is slipping out of the path we want it to follow, then by trying to stop it from rotating we merely make it so much the harder to steer. Suppose now that the road is wet and that the car is still steering properly, it can generally be made to skid by suddenly applying the brakes hard, even without the driver trying to lake the slightest turn out of the straight. This is because even if the brakes are perfectly compensated it is utterly inconceivable that the adhesion of both tires will be identical. Thus one or other of them will lock first, even supposing both of them apparently lock together. As was already pointed out, a locked wheel cannot be steered, because to be steered it must be rolling; so once it is locked it may slide in any direction. Often it slides straight. For instance in pulling up for a traffic signal on a greasy day the value of bumpers is often demonstrated through a car traveling a foot or two further than the driver intended. At slow speeds if a car's steering is already set straight it will usually slide straight if the rear wheels are locked. When running faster, however, the wheels hardly ever are set absolutely straight, for it is not possible to hold them so over trifling road inequalities and let them be ever so slightly out of line when the rear wheels look and round the back of the car must come.

All this assumes the use of rear wheel brakes, with four wheel brakes the conditions are different. First of all it can truthfully be stated that with four-wheel brakes the tendency to skid is reduced. This is principally because to get a stop of any particular degree of quickness we need just a certain amount of resistance. If this amount of resistance is distributed over four wheels instead of two then each wheel has only half the work to do, in other words having brakes on all four wheels cuts the tendency to lock any one of them just clean in half.

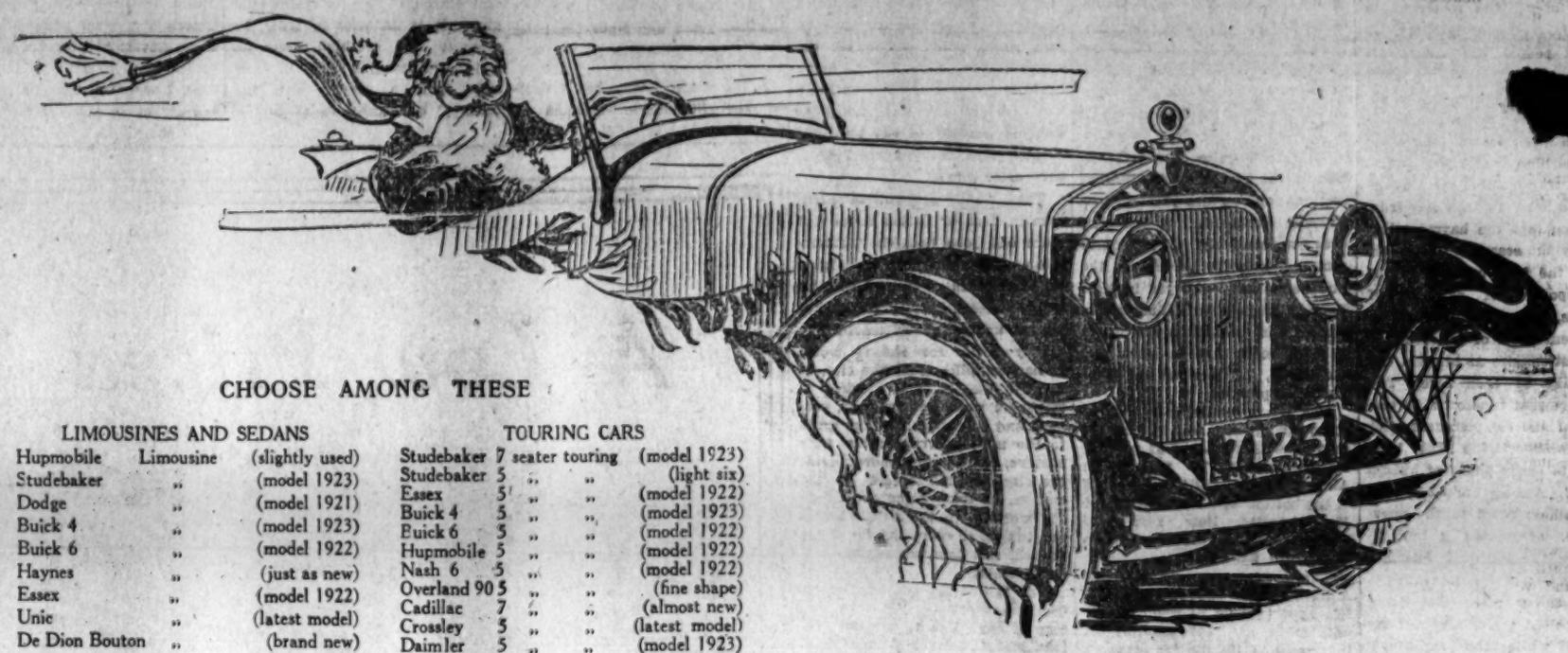
If all four wheels are locked, then the car cannot be steered but must carry on straight, unless the camber of the road is enough to slide it ditchward, which is seldom the case. This is why most manufacturers using four-wheel brakes limit the power of the front pair or else make one of the front brakes release automatically when the steering is turned much out of straight. Suppose we are taking a corner with rear wheel brakes and by putting them on, lock the wheels, then the resulting skid causes the corner to be taken with extra vigor and quick wheel work is necessary to straighten out again. With four-wheel brakes, though, if they are all locked when making a turn, the turn simply isn't made and then car slides off along a tangent. If just one front wheel is still free, however, that will give steering power. Also the probability of locking all four wheels is slight and would never occur with anything like ordinary careful driving, and besides, as just pointed out, the probability of locking any wheels is halved with the four wheel system.

Where the novice is most likely to have trouble is in descending grades. One can always take corners slowly. Here the thing to remember is that it's locking the wheels that does the damage. If the grade is very steep always shift into second or even low gear in preference to depending on the brakes, and if brakes must be used to pull up altogether, then put them on very gently, gradually increase the pressure and release them at any sign of a skid. Then put them on gently again and repeat the process. A series of short brakings with quick releases will generally prevent a skid, and still allow the car to be stopped.

Another novice terror arises from street car tracks. A rubber tire on a slimy piece of metal has about as little grip as anything which can be imagined so if you get caught with all four wheels in the tracks there is only one thing to do and that is stop or nearly stop, lock the front wheels hard over and then go ahead gently. If even this fails to get the front wheels out, as it sometimes will, then try putting in reverse and backing up a foot or two. Very often a wheel can be pulled out this way when it cannot be pushed out. Of course a good driver never gets any wheel into a wet trolley track, or a dry one either if he has much regard for his tires.

It may seem incongruous to conclude an article on the prevention of skidding with the comment that this dangerous form of locomotion may sometimes be used to advantage. The fact is, however, that expert drivers in road races have developed skidding as part of their driving art, and that the ordinary experienced driver may also employ it successfully. After all, if a driver has learned how to control his car so that he

(Continued on Page 11)



CHOOSE AMONG THESE

LIMOUSINES AND SEDANS

Hupmobile	Limousine	(slightly used)
Studebaker	„	(model 1923)
Dodge	„	(model 1921)
Buick 4	„	(model 1923)
Buick 6	„	(model 1922)
Haynes	„	(just as new)
Essex	„	(model 1922)
Unic	„	(latest model)
De Dion Bouton	„	(brand new)
Austin	„	(model 1922)
Crossley	„	(done 1,200 miles)
Citroen	„	(model 1921)
Fiat	Sedan	(model 1921)
Cleveland	„	(model 1922)
Hudson	„	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	„	(model 1922)

TOURING CARS

Studebaker	7	seater touring	(model 1923)
Studebaker	5	„ „	(light six)
Essex	5	„ „	(model 1922)
Buick 4	5	„ „	(model 1923)
Buick 6	5	„ „	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	5	„ „	(model 1922)
Nash 6	5	„ „	(model 1922)
Overland 90	5	„ „	(fine shape)
Cadillac	7	„ „	(almost new)
Crossley	5	„ „	(latest model)
Daimler	5	„ „	(model 1923)
Citroen	5	„ „	(model 1922)
Fiat	5	„ „	(model 1922)
Standard	5	„ „	(model 1922)

ROADSTERS

Morris-Oxford	Roadster	(model 1921)
Fiat	Coupe	(model made)
Studebaker 4	Roadster	(model 1921)
Buick 6	Sport	(model 1923)

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CHEVROLET
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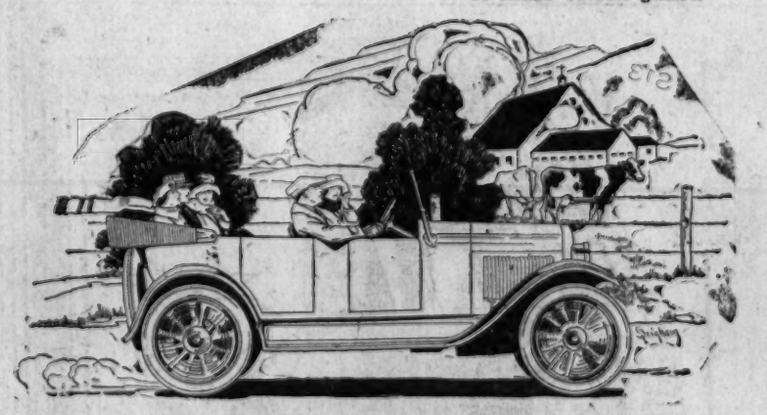
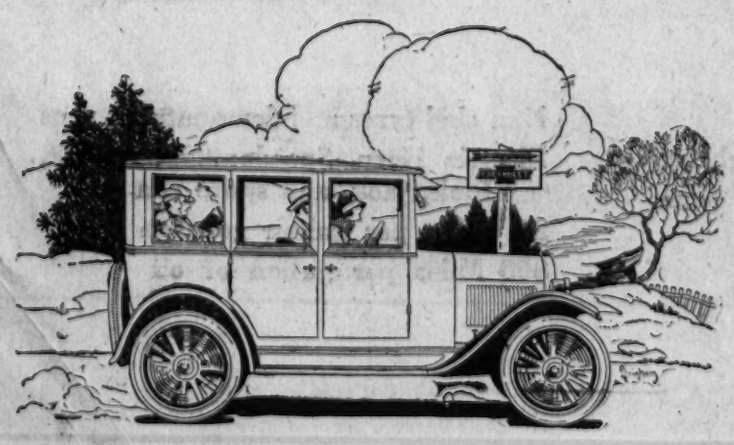
SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SUCCESS OF THE "CHEVROLET"

1921.
"Chevrolet" ranked 8th place in production number.
"Chevrolet" manufactured 250 cars per day.
"Chevrolet" awarded 6th place at the National Auto Show.

1922.
"Chevrolet" ranked 6th place in production.
"Chevrolet" manufactures 800 cars per day.
"Chevrolet" was awarded 4th place at the National Auto Show.





1923.
"Chevrolet" ranks 2nd place in production numbers.
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Air Speeds To Be 5 Miles A Minute In Near Future

"It is time to set a new objective for speed in the air," remarked the editor of the New York Herald while Navy flyers were busy making and breaking world records for speed out at a near-by Long Island flying field. Less than a year ago, recalls the editor, Brigadier-General Mitchell of the Army Air service predicted that we would soon be flying at the rate of 200 miles an hour. The two Navy lieutenants, Harold J. Brow and A. J. Williams, have now passed this predicted speed by a good margin, Lieutenant Brow set other State for 59.15 miles per and everywhe e speed for four a three-kilometer cours, flow.. both ways, so that he might receive no advantage from the wind. On one lap, his speed was recorded as 265.21 miles an hour. The following day, his brother lieutenant, A. J. Williams, the former Giants' pitcher, who won the Pulitzer Cup and broke all international speed records at Detroit, set the new world's record at 266.68 miles an hour. Lieutenant Brow retained the honor of the fastest lap, which he flew at a speed of 274.2 miles per hour. With performances like these crowding one on the heels of the other, observes the Herald editor:

Objectives may be set, but not limits. Less is heard than formerly of the maximum speed which machines and men can stand. There is unquestionably a limit, but what it is can hardly be known until we have reached it. Brow and Williams descended from their flights in good condition ready and eager for another test. Their engines responded beautifully.

To have any conception of the speed at which Brow traveled, it is necessary to apply his achievement to familar distances. The maximum burst of 274 miles an hour, if sustained, would carry him from New York to Philadelphia in fifteen minutes, from New York to Boston in a little more than forty minutes. Two and a half hours would suffice for the flight between New York and Chicago, and nine and a half hours for the airline miles between this city and San Francisco.

It was not until 1912 that a speed of 100 miles an hour in an airplane was reached. In that year Jules Vedrines was timed at 145 miles an hour in the James Gordon Bennett cup races. The 200-mile mark was first passed two years ago, when Sadi Lecointe flew 205.22 miles an hour. At least half a dozen men, besides Leconte himself have since bettered that mark. In recent months American Army and Navy pilots have been forging ahead so fast that the French airmen have a wide gap to jump between the records they set up and those that are now being made on our flying-fields.

These Army and Navy flyers are setting the pace for the world in the speed of aircraft, and it is fair to assume that they would not be able to do that if American engine and plane construction were not reaching an equally high standard.

Lieutenant Williams, it appears, made his record with some danger to himself. He barely escaped calamity when coming out of one of the dives which the speed planes make to gather momentum for the course. The end of his terrific drop from the height of almost two miles was finished only some ten feet above the ground, says the Times correspondent who reported the race. At another time the speeding plane nearly came in collision with a squadron of five Martin bombers, arriving from Maryland.

"World records are nothing between friends," remarks the correspondent of the New York World, describing the flights that broke the world's speed record three times in less than two hours:

Thus it happened that Lieuts. Alford J. Williams and Harold J. Brow, pilots of the twin Navy Curtiss racers, with which they finished first and second, respectively, in the Pultizer Trophy race last month at St. Louis, bandied the air speed championship back and forth in official tests until it was broken three times in less than two hours. The two men are boon companions and have engaged in a friendly rivalry ever since it was known they were to fly the Navy's entries in the St. Louis meet.

Williams, eager to retrieve the honors which slipped from him Friday, when Brow established a new world's record by flying at 259.16 miles an hour over the same three kilometer course, took the air at 2 p.m. and came down with a new record of 263.3 miles an hour.

He was champion of the world half an hour.

For in that time Brow, who had been "waiting around" with his blue and gold racer tuned up to defend his laurels, had swept with bullet-like accuracy four times across the course for an average speed of 265.69 miles an hour.

It was a thrilling moment for the 2,000 persons who had gathered to watch the tests. Lieutenant Williams, former Giant pitcher and Fordham football star, already had doffed his sweater for a coat, and was waiting to climb into a Vought biplane. He was almost due in Van Cortlandt Park, where 20,000 of his fellow Bronxites were waiting to honor the winner of the Pulitzer Trophy.

"Congratulations, Hal," Williams exclaimed heartily as he clasped Brow's hand and the crowd closed around them and the still rumbling blue racer. "You beat me, all right, but I'll go up after you again tomorrow."

The big ex-pitcher turned and strode toward the waiting Vought. Then he hesitated and turned a calculating eye toward the smailing autumn heavens. The flying conditions were is nearly ideal as flying conditions over are, and to-morrow—

"I guess the boys in the Bronx won't mind waiting if I take them a world's record," said Williams to himself, "and I never played a game yet that was lost till it was over."

"Get the old bus ready, boys," he said, turning to the crew of his ship with sudden decision. "I'm going up again."

This time, as before, he took the air with his motor roaring deafeningly and the exhausts shooting visious spurts of flame. High and far back of the starting pylon he rose until the little ship was only a glistening speck in the sky. Then from 9,000 feet he sent the little racer into a dizzy dive for the spot—500 meters back of the startigline—at which he must level out and maintain a 5-meter altitude until he had reached the pylon at the opposite end of the course.

No one, perhaps, will ever know how fast Williams and his ship were traveling in that daring downward swoop, but there were many who held their breath until they saw that the sturdy craft had survived it without disaster. The pilot had an air speed indicator on his instument board, but he had no eyes for that. Every nerve and muscle was tensed for the supreme effort of pulling out of the dive just in time, and Williams did it flawlessly.

The crowd had time for one admiring gasp, and then the blue-air demon had flashed above their heads like a thing in torture to the other end of the course.

But the thrills were not done.

Five Martin bombers, arriving in formation from the army-proving grounds at Aberdeen, Maryland, for the big air carnival to be held at Mitchell Field tomorrow, flew out of the horizon. They knew nothing of the speed tests and crept up over the field with ponderous grace to negotiate landings.

Through the din raised by the visitors the crowd heard the spitting roar of Williams's plane returning across the hangers, and cursed the blundering ignorance of the bombers. And it was then that Williams showed his mettle by holding his course without a quiver and driving through between the big air freighters like a flash of light and with only a few feet to spare.

He came down and got the timers' report. He had averaged 266.6 miles an hour in two round trips over the course, they told him, and had bettered Brow's performance by .91 of a mile.

The loser was there to clasp his hand and murmur, "Good stuff, Al," while Williams grinned at him understandingly and declared it had been "a lot of fun" for them both.

"Did you think you would win it back again? some one asked him.

"Certainly," said the new world's champion, "that's what I went up for"

"How about the bombers' didn't they worry you?"

"They sure did," Williams replied. "Didn't you hear me yelling for you people to get them out of the way? But I figured I might as well hit 'em at 270 as at 170.

"That dive? Yep, pretty near straight down, I guess; she sure was a-hummin'."

And then the crowd found out what a champion speed airman thinks about just after he has hung up a new world record. Williams was in frantic haste to get his feet in the Vought and "find out what the home-town boys are doing."

"Where's my necktie?" he howled suddenly "I can't go over there without that." He rumpled his blond hair savagely, and it was apparent to all that his concern over the neckgear had obscured all thoughts of his victory. For a moment it looked as if the Bronx would have to celebrate without its hero, but a woman found the missing piece of haberdashery and handed it to the smudgy and disheveled flyer.

"I guess I'm just a little nervous," he confessed, shamefacedly.

Brow, shy and diffident, in contrast to William's free and easy manner, made only one remark after he had taken the record temporarily away from his friend.

"There weren't any features to the flight," he said, "everything went O. K."

Yet Brow flew the course with astounding precision and skill, taking the championship away from his partner in the bare four flights required between the pylons. Williams, on the other hand, was somewhat erratic, being disqualified on two of his trips across the course for losing altitude. On one of these legs, flown with the wind, he attained a speed of 272.2 miles an hour, but Brow eclipsed this on the same leg by an even two miles.

One one of his turns, Lieutenant Williams marrowly missed crashing when he cut his margins too close, and succeeded in getting his plane to "pick up her nose" only ten feet from the ground.

The following table shows how Lieutenants Williams and Brow broke three world's records. Each leg of the straight course was three kilometers, the rules requiring the contestants to fly over it twice with and twice against the wind at a sustained height of not more than fifty meters.

All flights were electrically timed, and the corrected records will stand as official. The greatest speed—274.2 miles an hour—was attained by Brow, flying with the wind.

Williams—First flight:

Attempts	Secs.	Speed on Leg (miles per hr.)
1	26.0	258.1
2	25.0	268.4
3	26.2	256.2
4	24.8	270.5

This gave Williams an average of 263.3 miles per hour.

Brow:

1	26.2	256.2
2	25.0	256.2
3	25.5	263.1
4	24.4	274.2

Average speed, 266.6 miles per hour.

Williams—second flight:

1	25.5	263.1
2	25.0	268.1
3	25.2	266.4
4	25.0	268.4

Average speed, 265.69 miles per hour.

The tests were directed by Major William N. Hensley, Jr. Commandant of Mitchell Field, who was appointed by the National Aeroutic Association as an "Army Neutral."

Chandler Great As Hill Climber

An outstanding record of achievement has been made by the Pikes Peak Motor in the short time that has elapsed since it was presented by the Chandler in January, 1923, says Max Friedman, of the China Motors.

The performance ability of the Pikes Peak Motor cannot be gainsaid; it is a matter of record.

Its power, flexibility, acceleration, economy, and other qualities have been attested in officially conducted competitions and contests under the supervision of motor clubs and of municipal committees.

In hill climbing ability, the Chandler stands as the acknowledged champion of all automobiles, regardless of price. On Mt. Diablo, California, a grade that likely never will be surmounted in high gear by any car, the Chandler with its Pikes Peak Motor surpassed easily all previous performances. The Chandler is the first car ever to hold both official trophies, the Alexander Cup and the Oakland Tribune Cup, having climbed in high gear 109 feet higher than any other six, and 35 feet higher than any car of more than six cylinders. Many other climbs, previously regarded as impossible of performance in high gear, have been made by the Chandler.

In official tests conducted by the City of Detroit, covering acceleration only, the Chandler finished far ahead of any car within its price range and ahead of several other makes costing twice as much.

Official tests made by the City of New York again proved the Chandler's supremacy in acceleration. In addition, the Chandler easily won the high-gear hill climbing tests, the gasoline economy tests, and the turning radius tests, its nearest competitor being a car in the $3400 class.

Meditations Of A Motor Minister

THE CARBURETOR

"Be Not Conformed To This World But Be Transformed"

The invention of the gasoline engine has wrought a mighty change in our modern world. It puts the humble citizen with $300 or even less on a level with the old prophet who was served by horses of fire and a chariot of fire and who went up by a whirlwind into heaven. Some of them even accomplish the whirlwind stunt, though we may have doubts as to their destination. The world had known of gasoline many years before it could be utilised as fuel, but it needed to be transformed from fluid to gas in order to be serviceable.

This transformation takes place in a part of the machine called the carburetor. The gasoline is blown into a fine spray and mixed with air in a definite ratio. The resulting gas is the fuel that by explosions in the cylinders creates the driving energy of the car. The carburetor is the meeting place of the earthly element and the heavenly, and their nice adjustment puts man on a throne of power.

The carburetor symbolises an important principle in human life. There must be a mixture of the worldly and the spiritual in every man if he is to have the highest potential energy. The old-fashioned preaching denounced worldliness absolutely. It would have liked to run a man on pure air or spirit, refining the gasoline to the vanishing point. But if it be true in modern phrasing, not that a man has a soul but is a soul, it is not less true that that soul must have a body; and while we all admit that the soul is the more important of the two, we have not yet learned how a soul may function without the body.

People find themselves confronted with a double problem, of making a living and making a life. One is a worldly problem, the other spiritual! But after all, the two belong together. The best Christian is not the one who shuns the world but the one who accepts his environment and does his best to transform both himself and it. In higher altitudes the carburetor calls for more gasoline, less air. So the nearer heaven a soul climbs, the greater need of a vital contact with the world. Your truest mystic is a man of affairs. He has learned the secret of the carburetor.

Things To Do And Not To Do

(Continued from Page 10)

will not skid, it is not strange that he has also learned what to do when he wants to skid. If, as sometimes happens, only a skid will save him from disaster, his reflexes will carry him through to safely. Such an occasion arises when the sudden appearance of another car makes a turn-off necessary and when one's own speed is too great for him to make the turn with all four wheels hugging the road. Quick application of the brakes with simultaneous throwing of the steering wheel starts a skid that will carry the car around the corner. It may seem risky, but such a risk is better than an avoidable collision.

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The new DUNLOP CORD MOTORCYCLE COVER supplied from stock. Remember—it is a CORD.

To Owners of MORRIS-OXFORD or MORRIS - COWLEY cars:— The correct tyre equipment for the above cars is 28 x 3½: carried in stock by the Dunlop Rubber Co.

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PLAY WITH THE BLUE DUNLOP "MAXFLI" GOLFBALL

Buick Factory Largest Owned By General Motors

At a visit yesterday to the showroom of H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Inc., Buick distributors, we were given some very interesting information on the huge organisation which is responsible for the design, manufacture and marketing of the 1924 Buick cars.

General Motors—which owns and operates the Buick factory—also controls the plants producing Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland and Oldsmobile passengers cars and the GMC Truck, as well as a number of automotive accessory products such as the Delco starting and lighting system, Fisher bodies, Hyatt roller bearings, New Departure ball bearings, Klaxon horns, and a number of other products.

In the General Motors group there are thirty-three manufacturing units located in thirty-three cities; twenty-six sales concerns and eight companies with varied activities—a total of sixty-seven units. Besides these subsidiaries, General Motors has large investments in factories, branches and service stations located in various industrial and commercial centers.

General Motors, since the year 1909, has produced over two million passenger cars alone. Its properties are carried on the balance sheet of the corporation at close to $250,000,000. The total assets amount to more than $500,000,000.

"At the present time there are approximately 90,000 General Motors employes, 12,000 distributors and dealers in General Motors products in America alone, and 65,000 stockholders—a total of 167,000 people who are directly interested in the success of General Motors. This does not include the large number of employes in the service of General Motors distributors and dealers in the United States and other countries or the number of employes in garages and service stations especially authorized to give service on General Motors cars.

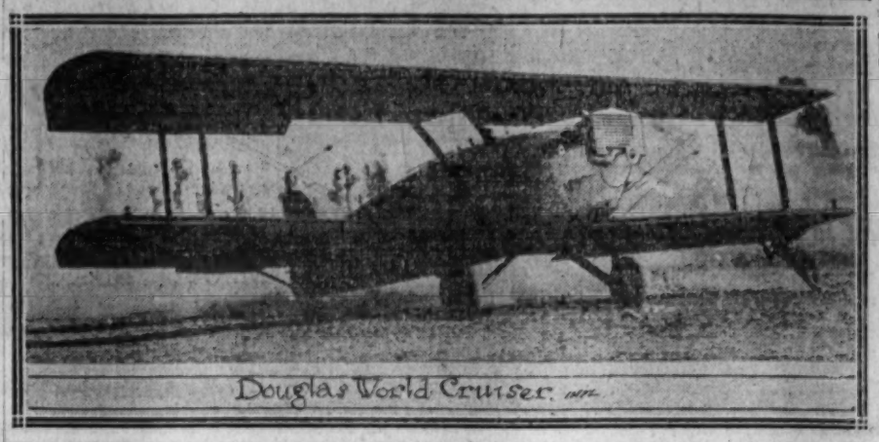
One of the most important things to bear in mind about the big General Motors group, is the tremendous purchasing power of its combined divisions, which make possible economies that cannot be attained my a smaller firm. Materials are purchased by General Motors from more than 3,000 different business firms. Bought in enormous quantities, made possible both by the large production demands of the individual General Motors units and their combined purchasing facilities, these materials are secured at the lowest possible prices, the resulting economies being passed on to the buyer of a General Motors product in the form of a lowered car price.

Another very interesting and significant point regarding General Motors, is the work of the big research unit at Dayton, Ohio—General Motors Research Corporation—which is engaged, to put the matter in the broadest sense, in evolving and perfecting the motor car of the future. Here 300 trained engineers, under the direction of Charles F. Kettering, the noted inventor of the Delco ignition system and the Delco-light illuminating plant, labor to develop improvements in existing motor car mechanisms, and test to destruction engines, chassis, and other automotive components now in use. The results of the scientific studies made at the Dayton laboratories are immediately passed on to the various General Motors manufacturing divisions for incorporation in their products.

Among the various General Motors manufacturing plants, the Buick factory is the largest. At Flint, Michigan, where the Buick car is built, there are more than forty separate buildings, covering an area of over a mile in length by several city blocks in width. Buick cars are built here practically in their entirety. In the manufacture of Buicks, every machine and device known to the most scientific production methods is utilized. In the building of the engines, the manufacture of the frames, the assembly of the chassis, the building of the bodies, the science of quality production in quantities is strikingly exemplified.

Buick built its millionth car in the early spring of 1923. We are also told that new production records are steadily being established at the big plant at Flint. The Buick Motor Company is well worth study—as is also its parent institution, General Motors—by those desiring to keep in touch with the giants of the automotive industry, whose immense growth in recent years has been due to the building and marketing of cars that meet every demand of the public for power, speed, durability and value, yet which are sold at moderate prices.

Build Airship To Circumnavigate Globe



Douglas World Cruiser.

Preliminary tests, including a short flight, have been made by United States Army aviators at Clover Field, Santa Monica, Cal., with the new Douglas "World Cruiser," a specially designed army airplane, in which fliers hope soon to make the round-the-world flight of more than 30,000 miles. The ship is shown taxi-ing for her take-off.

General Motors To Take In Executives As Partners

In an effort to give its managers something of the outlook and interest of owners the General Motors Corporation has evolved a plan to place its seventy principal executives on a partnership footing with the company's stockholders says the New York Herald.

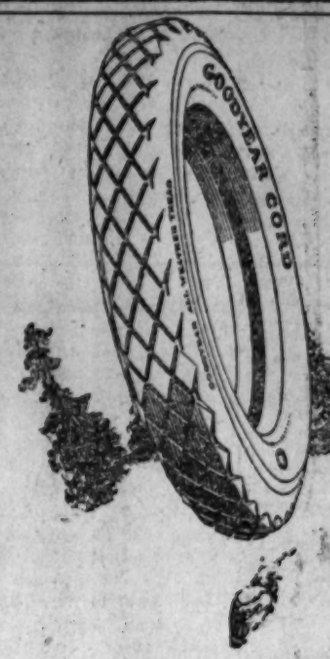
The company's plan is complicated in detail. Its essential provision, however, is to form a company holding a large block of General Motors stock and to give to each of the principal executives of the General Motors Corporation an opportunity to buy an allotted amount of the stock of this new company, to which the General Motors Corporation will pay each year 5 percent of its own net earnings in excess of 7 percent on the actual capital employed, now aggregating approximately $500,000,000. As the executives will benefit in proportion to net earnings they will have a heavier stake than previously both in increasing the gross volume of the General Motors Corporation's business and in introducing economies.

The results of this experiment will be watched with wide interest by corporation directors in general. If it is successful it should have an important influence on the policy of other great industrial companies.

Modern industry demands huge aggregations of capital. The most satisfactory way of furnishing these has been found to be the corporate form of organisation, which depends upon the issue and sale of stock. But while the corporate form of organisation has proved superior to all other methods as a means of raising large capital it has not been without its drawbacks.

The most serious of these has been the tendency of the management of corporations and the ownership of them to fall into separate hands. The small business organisation is commonly managed by the owner. Even in the smaller corporations the manager is very frequently either the owner of a majority of the stock or of the largest single block. The great corporation, on the other hand, is commonly run by officers working on salary, who may own a negligible percentage of the stock or even no stock at all.

The manager who owns a controlling interest in his company necessarily has a deeper concern in the company's welfare than the manager who is merely hired for a salary. In addition he has greater freedom of action. The result is that the company in which management and ownership are in the same hands is likely to be distinguished for initiative and enterprise, while the company in which management and ownership are in separate hands is likely to be overconservative and to favor routine business methods.



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Important improvements make the new Goodyear Cord Tyre with the beveled All-Weather Tread especially desirable.

Here are several reasons why the new Goodyear Cord Tyre with the beveled All-Weather Tread is the greatest tyre Goodyear has ever made:

The new type tread on this tyre is made from an improved rubber compound, extraordinarily tough and long-wearing

The powerful, clean-out blocks of this tread are reinforced at the base by heavy rubber ribs, knitting the whole tread design into a firmer unit and resulting in a smoother running tyre.

The blocks which line the tread on either side are beveled at the outer edge, relieving the carcass from vibration as wear proceeds, and resulting in a more even distribution of the load over the body and a better seating of the tyre in ruts with consequent less strain in the shoulders of the tyre.

This new tyre has a heavier and tougher sidewall, assuring utmost resistance to kerb and rut wear.

The more uniform pressure secured in the double molded process by which it is made insures a better union between the plies of the tire body and between the carcass and the tread.

In design, materials and workmanship, the tyre is representative of the highest Goodyear standards.

If you are genuinely interested in tyre economy you will want this smoother runing longer-wearing improved Goodyear Cord Tyre.

In this compact Goodyear Tube Repair Kit is self vulcanising material to repair 20 to 30 tube injuries. The buffer lid roughens up a tube thoroughly and quickly, making possible a better repair.

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Christmas Greetings

HUDFORD MOTORS

FORD-HUDSON-ESSEX

The Oil You Need Depends Largely On Your Motor

There s a good deal of mystery in the recommendations made by oil refiners for the lubrication of the different engines. Why should oils of different characteristics be required for engines which look so very much alike?

The answer is that perfect lubrication is a very precise science and sometimes minute difference in engines will greatly affect the body of lubricant required to best care for them. For any automobile engine the recommended oil is always a compromise because the oil requirements of different parts of a gasoline motor are not the same. The piston calls for one sort of oil, the bearings for another, the tapets and timing gears for yet a third and, since we can use only one oil for all of them, the choice of it is often no simple matter.

The part most difficult to lubricate is the piston, the oil having two functions to perform, that of lubricating and sealing the rings and that of oiling the lower part of the piston which guides it in the cylinder. Still a third consideration is that the lubrcant used must note encourage the formation of carbon when such of it as necessarily seeps past the rings reaches the combustion space.

The amount of oil "pumped" or let pass into the top of the cylinder differs greatly with the design and with the perfection of manufacture of the engine. The body of the oil at the working temperature of 250 to 300 degrees must be sufficient to give a thick enough film to lubricate the rings and must not be so great that due to its thickness it will offer too much resistance between the lower part of the piston and the cylinder. Too heavy an oil can easily increase the internal friction of an engine to a point where it will affect the gasoline consumption. Too light an oil will not give a strong enough oil film to keep the piston rings and cylinder wall separated, and if they ever actually touch each other a score is inevitable.

Leaving the cylinder for a moment and turning to the bearings, any oil which will care properly for the former will completely protect the latter provided the oil distribution system is such that the supply of oil in adequate quantities to each bearing is ensured from the moment of starting the engine. This question of distribution is where some of the greatest differences are found and is frequently a prime consideration in picking the best type of oil.

There are three general systems called the splash system, the forced or pressure system and the splash-pressure which is a combination of the first two. In the splash system which is used on the majority of lower priced cars there is a tray on top of the oilpan having in its surface troughs or depressions located beneath each cylinder. On the caps of the connecting rod bearing are little projections and the tray is set at such a height that the projections dip into the troughs every time the pistons come to the bottom stroke position. The troughs are, of course, arranged crosswise so that the connecting rod tip dips in near the bottom of the stroke and emerges again early on the up stroke. An oil pump, running all the time, sucks oil from the bottom of the pan and delivers it to each of the troughs, excess oil escaping by overflowing the troughs and dropping back into the pan through holes in the tray.

With this arrangement each connecting rod tip dips for an instant into oil at bottom stroke, and this dipping splashes out oil the force of the impact being enough to pulverise the lubricant and fling it up in a fine spray. In this way the whole inside of the crankcase is kept filled with a mist of oil which settles on every part and gradually runs down and back into the oilpan. As a rule there are various little gutters or catch pockets in the crankcase which communciate with oil holes leading to the main bearings of the crankshaft and perhaps to the camshaft and the timing gears also. Note that all the pump does in this system is to keep the troughs filled.

The pressure system is entirely different, it consisting of direct connections between the pump and all the bearings so that oil is supplied direct to where it is to be used instead of indirectly by way of being first beaten into a mist and then caught as it settles and runs down.

In a majority of pressure systems the oil pump discharges into a header or manifold in which it maintains a certain pressure. From the header there are as many leads as there are main crankshaft bearings, three or four on most six-cylinder engines. Thus we have oil under pressure supplied to each main bearing. Of course the bearings fit the shaft with very little clearance, so the amount of oil actually driven through is small.

Next there are holes drilled through the crankshaft from each main bearing, leading to adjacent connecting rod bearings. These will be much larger than the possible outlet through the main bearings so the pump pressure drives the oil on through the shaft and into each connecting rod bushing. Here the whirling action of the crank, assisted by the pump pressure, forces oil out at each end of the cranking where it sprays off and is flung into the cylinders and over the camshaft, finally draining back to the oilpan ready to be recirculated.

The splash-pressure system consists of troughs and dippers exactly like the plain splash first described, plus direct leads from the pump to each main bearing, but the crankshaft has no holes drilled through it. It is really a splash system so far as all the rest of the engine is concerned but with a rather more certain feed to the main bearings, making things easier for them when the engine is being driven hard.

On the face of it, it would seem that the pressure system with its direct supply would necessarily be the better but engineers are far from being agreed on this point. It is an accepted, though surprising, fact that most of the wear in automobile engines takes place during the first five or ten minutes after they are started because there is always a certain lapse of time before the oil is thoroughly distributed. Now with the pressure system oil undoubtedly reaches the bearings quickly, quicker than with the splash system, but cold oil begin to carbonize and smoke. This means too much oil is flowing because the bearings are looser than when new and the remedy is to adjust the oil pressure release valve so as to cut down the pressure shown. The writer once acquired a pressure oiled car indicating thirty pounds gage at ordinary driving speeds which consumed a gallon of oil every 200 miles and had to be decarbonized every 1,500. The pressure was cut down to a maximum of eight pounds, the oil consumption was reduced to 600 miles per gallon and 7,000 miles run before decarbonizing was needed. After 25,000 miles set this way the engine was torn down and the bearings were in such good shape that they were replaced without any adjustment.

The frequency with which oil should be changed depends upon a good many things but a good general rule is every 75 miles when the average air temperature is over 40 degrees and every 400 miles when the average is below freezing. Oil must be changed because some fuel always gets down into it and thins it out, some drit always is breathed into the crankcase and the continual spraying of small quantities of oil against the hot piston heads scorches it and very slowly forms carbon in a minute powder form. Also as cylinders and bearings wear, metallic dust is created and this like the breathed-in dirt is gritty. It is a rule with no exceptions that the more often oil is changed, the longer will it be before perceptible wear takes place. An engine in which the oil is changed every 500 miles will under ordinary conditions go three times as far before overhaul is necessary as will another in which the oil is changed only every thousand. The cost of the best oil, changing it every 500 miles, is still only a very insignificant proportion of the whole cost of operation, and an overhaul costs as much as the total oil supply for nearly ten years.

Fifteen dollars is about as much as it is possible to spend on oil for a year's normal driving and an overhaul costs at least $150. Let the motorist who thinks that the oil changing recommendation is oil producers' propaganda personally examine the gritty sludge in the bottom of an oilpan after 1,000 miles of driving and then let him read what the car manufacturers say about it in their instruction books.

New Cadillacs Equipped With Four Wheel Brakes

The Cadillac car is so well-known and so representative of the better type of automobile, that the announcement of a new series by this famous maker is of interest to motorists everywhere.

As the originator of the V-type multi-cylinder automobile engine, of electric starting, lighting and cranking, and as the winner of the Dewar trophy two decades ago for perfect interchangability of parts, every step forward in Cadillac design and construction is today watched carefully by the motoring fraternity and studied as the possible percursor of a similar improvement in motor cars in general.

The new 1924 Cadillacs, known as Type V-63, do not differ greatly in outward appearance from the former Type 61. Important changes have been made, however, in the new Cadillac engine, and four-wheel brakes have been adopted—perhaps the most striking 1924 improvement.

As the creator of the 90-degree V-type eight cylinder engine, the Cadillac Motor Car Company has always felt itself responsible for bringing this engine to the highest degree of development. It is understood that well over 150,000 Cadillac cars fitted with V-type eight cylinder engines are now in use, and that thus far, to the factory's knowledge, no engine of this kind has ever required replacement. In its new Type V-63 engine, Cadillac has gone farther than ever before toward the building of a power plant that is smooth and vibrationless in operation, and instantaneously responsive to the throttle.

While the same in appearance and size as its predecessors, Type V-63 Cadillac engine embodies new principles which are the result of long and exhaustive research and experimentation. Type V-63 engine is known as an "inherently balanced" engine, and is designed to eliminate vibration at all speeds.

The vibrationless principle is embodied mainly in the crank shaft, which is new in two respects—in the arrangement of the cranks or throws, and in the use of compensators or counter-weights attached to and revolving with the crank shaft.

The new Cadillac crank shaft has four throws or cranks in two planes at right angles to each other, rather than all in one plane as is conventional V-Type eight cylinder practice. If the crank pin at the forward end of the crank shaft be considered to correspond with the figure 12 on the dial of a clock, the second, third and fourth crank pins would fall at 3, 9 and 6 o'clock, respectively.

This re-arrangement of the crank shaft throws makes necessary a new firing order. Number 1 cylinder on the left hand block fires first; thereafter the remainder of the cylinders fire in order as follows: Number 4, right block, Number 4, left block, Nnmber 2, left block, Number 3, right block, Number 3, deft block, Nnmber 2, right block and Sumber 1, right block. The firing interva., however, remains the same as on all Cadillac eight-cylinder engines. Power impulses occur regularly every quarter revolution of the crank shaft.

The compensators or counter-weights which are of forged steel, are placed on the crank shaft at four points; between the front main bearing and the first crank pin; between the first and second crank pins; between the third and fourth crank pins; and between the fourth chank pin and the rear main bearing. Each compensator is attached to the crank shaft by two large bolts of alloyed steel.

Cadillac engineers state that the new eight-cylinder Cadillac engine, with its short, compensated crank shaft, succeeds in eliminating the four disturbing factors which tend to produce vibration in an automobile engine. These factors are torque re-action, centrifugal forces, torsional stresses, and reciprocating inertia forces. It is believed that Type V-63 Cadillac engine is unique in its smoothness and lack of vibration, whether operating at high speeds, at medium or low speeds, or when idling.

This new compensating crank shaft principle has also made possible a reduction in the weight of the fly wheel. The new Cadillac camshaft has 16 cams instead of eight, so that each valve is now operated by an individual cam. The camshaft and fanshaft are driven by silent chains as before, but the chains are ¼ of an inch (6 mm) wider.

Only minor changes have been made in the remainder of the Cadillac power plant. The engine has the same bore and stroke—3½ inches by 5⅛ inches (79 by 190 mm)—as before, and the cylinders are cast in blocks of four each. The Cadillac-Delco high-tension ignition system with double timer contact points, is continued for its eighth year. An interesting change is the supporting of the conduits enclosing the wiring on bosses cast on the cylinder block, which makes it unnecessary to disturb them when removing the cylinder heads. A new ignition coil of the transformer type is used.

Starting and lighting as before is accomplished by a Cadillac-Delco single unit, two-pole motor generator. Minor improvements have been made in the cooling system, the radiator condensor being located further toward the rear and suspended in a vertical position so that the incoming vapor will have to pass through a greater depth of liquid. The two centrifugal pumps are driven by a spiral gear from the crankshaft and contain thermostatically controlled valves as before.

Lubrication of Type V-63 Cadillac engine is by pressure feed from a gear pump on the front of the crank case, and except for a larger and more convenient oil filler, is the same as the lubricating system employed in the previous type 61 models. A new oil level indicator insures permanent visibility of the ball which shows the level of the lubricating oil.

Nash Cars To Be Magneto Equipped

The importance of reliable ignition equipment for cars in use in countries where climatic conditions vary, and where driving conditions are such as they are in Shanghai, has not received the attention it deserves.

In such a place as Shanghai, where distances are short, stops frequent, and sped necessarily limited in the dense traffic such as is encountered here a severe strain is put upon the battery when it is used for ignition as well as for lights, horn and starting.

Realising the importance of this, Asiatic Motors Inc., local distributors for the Nash announce that every Nash car will be equipped with a high tension magneto without extra charge, according to an announcement by manager Phil Giovannini.

Such equipment is a real advantage as it means that the Car can be slowed down in traffic without any current being used from the battery, and a steady hot spark will be delivered to the spark plugs at all times. Another material advantage is that in the event the battery is weakened to the extent that he self starter will the extent that the self starter will not operate, the car can be started by one or two turns with the hand crank, the ignition being supplied by the magneto.

Cadillac is the choice of important personages the world over. This shows King George of Greece starting for a ride in his Cadillac.

THERE ARE more Cadillacs running—all over the world—than any other motor car of equal or greater price. Owners who can afford any car have selected Cadillac to serve them in private and official capacities.

John D. Rockefeller and Thomas A. Edison both own Cadillacs. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, the Shah of Persia, the Japanese Imperial Household, the President of Brazil, General Jan Smuts, Premier of South Africa; Baron Shidehara, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States—and many others high in public life have found Cadillac worthy of their discriminating choice.

By a long succession of triumphs Cadillac has gained its leadership. Twice, for instance, it has won the Dewar Trophy,

The famous Dewar Trophy which Cadillac has won twice.

awarded by the British Royal Automobile Club to the motor car making the greatest advance. First, in 1909, when Cadillac demonstrated the principle of perfect inter-changeability of parts. Again, in 1912, when Cadillac was the first car to have a complete electrical system of starting, lighting and ignition.

* * *

The fact that Cadillac is built by a division of General Motors constitutes a further assurance that its leadership will be maintained by constant betterment. For General Motors is a great family of companies making complete motor vehicles and parts, accessories, and equipment. It has built a new and finer factory for Cadillac and given it the resources of the largest automotive organization in the world.

Further information regarding General Motors may be had by writing to General Motors Export Company, Robert Dollar Building, Shanghai.

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

THERE IS NO TRUST TO BE PLACED IN OUTWARD LOOKS

China Press Sports

USEFULNESS AND BASENESS CANNOT EXIST IN THE SAME THING

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1923

ENGINEERS SHOW WELL AGAINST RECS

Champions Win, But Revamped Rivals Fight Hard

DAY OF SCORING

Goal Kickers Pile Up Twenty Seven Counters In Four Games

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

FIRST LEAGUE

S.R.C. 4, Engineers 2.
Police 5, St. Xavier's 2.
S.F.C. 0, Public School 0.
Match called off by Pub. School

SECOND LEAGUE

Lusitano 5, S.R.C. 0.
S.F.C. 9, Jewish 0.
Police (ten men) 0, Maritime Co. 3.
H. M. Navy 0, T. H. School 0. (H. M. Navy team did not turn out.)
Public School 0, St. Xaviers 0. (Public School called off).

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMP.

Nanyang 3, St. Johns 0.

BY "WHISTLE"

A full program of League games was arranged for Saturday but the two games in which the Public School were featured, were not playing owing to the death of O. A. Madar, Esq.

The Chief interest centred in the game between the Engineers and the Recs, the former team proving again that the time has not yet come for them to give up, as though they had to concede the points, a very small margin of luck would have given them a draw.

It was an afternoon of big scores, twenty-seven goals in 4 matches. The Club second came off with 9 goals against the Jewish S. C., and the Lusitano with 5 against the Recs second string, both teams having none scored against them.

The Police proved too strong for St. Xaviers, whom they beat 5-2 in a fast runaway game.

ENGINEERS vs. RECS

The Engineers showed in this game that another forward or two will put them into the front line of the League.

Starting against the wind they went off with a rush, and both Falconer and Austen caused Wade some anxious moments, but the attack petered out.

The Recs were not long in getting down to business, and after some pressure, Sofoulis headed a pass from Witschi straight for the bar, Hebron handing over. From the resulting corner an easy chance in front of goal went west.

A "hands" in the goal-mouth then raised the Engineer's hopes, but Wilson hit the upright with a hard low drive and the ball rebounded clear.

WITSCHI SCORES

Witschi opened the score by taking advantage of a misunderstanding by the defence, and went into goal in beautiful style beating Hebron with a cross ball.

A moment afterwards, a stinger from Johansson hit the bar.

A long period of desultory mid-field play followed, the defence on both sides holding the forwards, and the Engineer's quintette being particularly disjointed.

Then the Recs came on their game, and a long drive from Johansson found the net, it looked as if Hebron misjudged it, as he left it to look after itself, which it did.

A lovely corner from Bailey found Falconer unmarked, but his first-time effort sailed over.

At the end of the half, two more fell to the Recs. Sofoulis got the first, finishing a characteristic run through with a clean shot, and G. Johansson streaking in on the right beat Hebron easily with a low cross-shot, putting the Recs 4 up for the first half.

In the second half the Engineers with the wind behind went strongly and a little more combination would have given them a draw.

A fine run by Clark produced a shot which brought Wade out in a hurry, and the Recs transferring, Hebron had to face a dangerous rush which he broke up.

Falconer led another attack, and he and Austen looked safe for goal, it was only first class work by Wade saved the situation.

CRAWFORD SCORES

The Recs were taking things easy, when suddenly Crawford backing up loosed a hard low one which found Wade screened by his

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

SHERRY'S VOLUNTEER CO.

As "Johnny Walker"—some prohibitionist!—would say:, "I'm still going strong." We saw the show again on Wednesday night and noted that many of the ladies had new dresses—and very nice too! The show is bettering itself at every performance. No wonder the Volunteers—our S.V.C.—in other words "Sherry's Valorous Comrades,"—ask for a special performance when they will be able to show that—

Sherry's
Votaries
Conclusively
don't agree with the
Snarls
Vituperations and
Condemnations of
certain dub's who grace
or disgrace
Shanghai's
Virile
Community.

Anyhow, the A.D.C. are having an extra special show of "Madame Sherry" on Tuesday night and if the general public would like to witness a fine show, before an ideal audience, then turn up on Tuesday and fill in the vacant seats—but get busy for

Sherry's
Vacancies are being
Crowded out.

* * *

WALKER SHANGHAI!

At 8:20 this a.m., a motley crowd will start away upon a 16 to 17 miles jaunt and endeavor to get to the Race Course somewhere about 10:30. There is little doubt that the majority will be waiting to see who comes into the straight first. I'd just love to see that Irish team heeling—and-toeing it to victory but I must be elsewhere. In the old days we were able to greet the winner and still be in time to don the surplice and sing in the choir.

But now-a-days we must be robed at 10:30 and there's little encouragement to either the absentee or the late-comer. I really would like to great the "Dorando." I note that Mister Roggers—a bright lad of some 57 summers is leading as far as age is concerned.

This veteran paced the course a couple of days ago in first class time. I understand that both the Japanese and the English teams cover the trial in about 2 hours 20 minutes. Roggers isn't far behind them.

He is a wonderful little fellow. He has a son who follows in his footsteps and has shown up prominently in the Cathedral School Sports. This same man was a jockey in the years gone by. On one occasion he had to weight himself down by hanging leads about his body. He came in all right but he was as bruised as the bruisiest reed. He's made of the pukkak stuff and I hope that Roggers—57. It reminds one of Heinz and his 57—will lead all the way and show that age will tell.

SHOOT!

Clay pigeon shooters make a note of Xmas morn! The genial Secretary of the Clay Pigeon Club tells me that the usual Noel shoot will take place at the Club's domain. This well developed Sec—Mister A. E. Stewart—asked me to "look-see" and I should like to but I shall be doing what the Clay Pigeon shooters ought to be doing—singing carols. Pagé Whitamore and his "I'm surprised."

FIGHTING!

Billy Tingle was overwhelmed on Friday. Everyone was sorry to see the nice little fellow drop to the wallop delivered by Matty Smith. Matty told me after the fight that he hated to see such a gallant little sportsman downed. But Matty was altogether too strong. A 3 p.m. he was a good nine pounds heavier, and after a generous meal I fancy we might guess his weight at about 133—big odds against 119—but it was a great fight while it lasted. And, of course, Matty was giving away as many years as Tingle was pounds.

PRACTICE RUGBY MATCH WON BY COLORS FIFTEEN

Interport Backs On Winning Team, Forwards With Losers

A Rugby game was played yesterday afternoon on the Club ground, and the sides were so arranged that the Interport backs played against the Interport forwards; resulting in a win for the backs (Colors) against Whites by 8 pts. to 3.

As was expected the White scrum pushed their opponents, who however were one man short, where they wished and invariably gave their halves the ball. But for all this the Color's backs and Nicholl at full back defended so well that the game was fairly even.

Burns and Bichard scored for Colors and Nicholl converted the second by giving his side a lead of 8 pts. It was only just before the end that Raikes got over the line for Whites as the result of a forward rush.

Taking the game as a whole there is reason to believe that the Interport side which will play against H.M.S. Durban this afternoon at 3.15 p.m. will combine well and give a good account of themselves.

Thanks are due to Capt. E. I. M. Barrett for refereeing the last two Interport Trial games.

G. D. Nicholl, G. F. H. Bichard, H. W. P. McMeekin, C. R. W. Thomson, D. G. Hooper, P. L. S. Webb, G. E. Goolden, C. E. Fleury, T. C. Stewart, S. A. Grow, B. S. Stephenson, W. E. D. Smith, J. H. Raikes, I. G. B. Dewar, E. A. Jenkinson.

Hockey Game Set For Today

The Following will play in the Shanghai Hockey Club and Machine Gun Co. game on the Cricket Club Ground today.

S.H.C.	S.V.C.M.G. Co.
Jones, J. P.	Barnes, E. G.
Thompson	Mills, P. W. F.
Bourne	Lack, N.
Fears	Coulcher, L. G.
Crickmer	Evans, F.W.S.
Mackintosh	White, R. P.
Huxter	Goolden, G. E.
Hancock	Brand, F. J.
Sharp	Rogerson, H.
Columbine	Kerr, C. R.
Richardson	

Basketball Meeting Monday

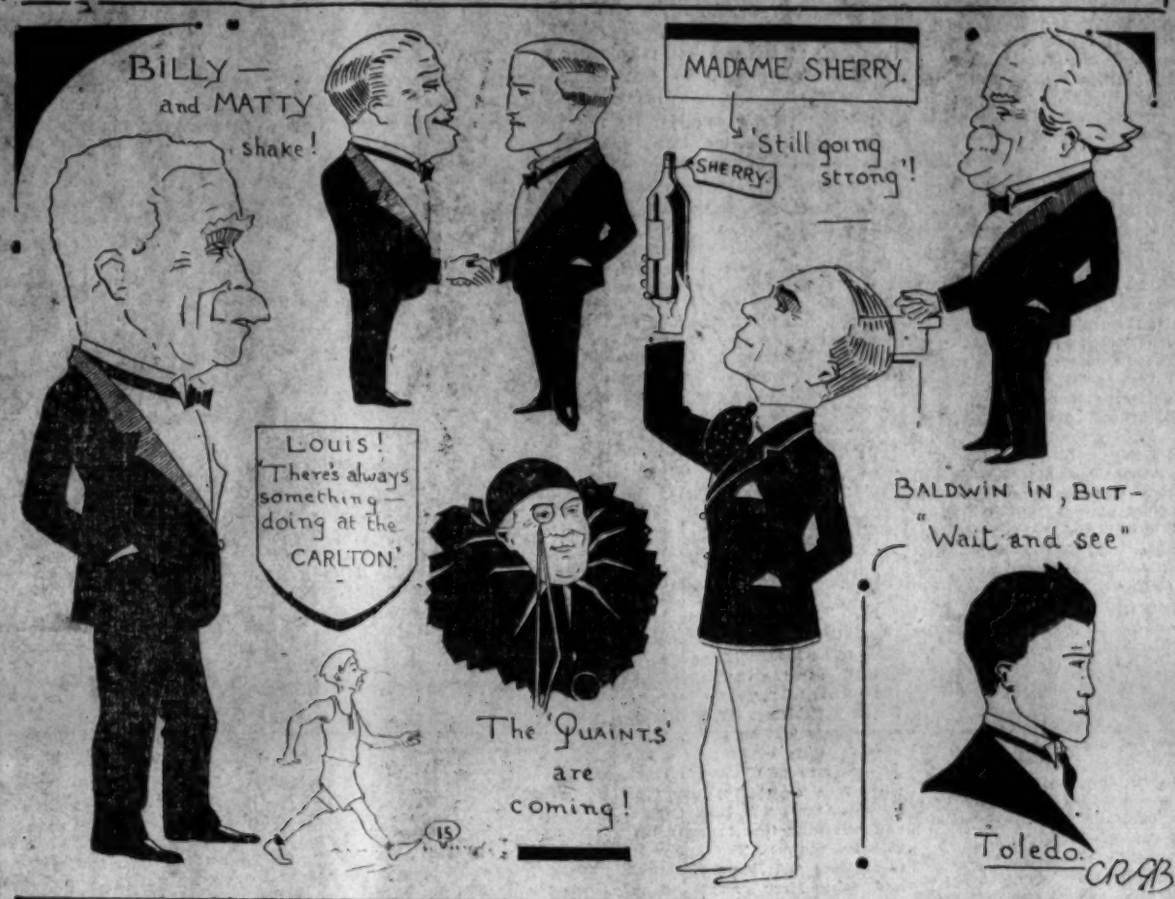
There will be a special meeting of team managers of the Foreign Baksetball League Monday noon at 9B, Kiangse Road. All team managers are urged to attend.

CHINESE PLAY DRAW

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, Dec. 15.—The Chinese football team which has returned from a tour of Australia, played a local team here today the match resulting in a draw of one goal each.

The Week—As Seen By The China Press Artist



BIG WALKING RACE ON TODAY FINISH AT 10.30

Great Crowd Expected At Race Course; China Press Gives Cup

This is the day of the Great Trek. This morning, at twenty minutes after eight, fifty-six candidates for honors in the International Walking Race will start from the junction of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads, on a sixteen mile hike that will take them around the Rubicon Road, and back to the Race Club, where the finish will be made. The walkers will hike the last hundred yards on the turf track at the race course, finishing in front of the judges' stand.

Following is the full list of entries:

TEAMS

Japanese—I. Tomoda, S. Sakurai, H. Shinde, I. Shikanai.

Scottish.—Alex Mackie, W. B. Chisholm, L. D. Kennedy, B. Lawrie Smith.

Italian.—G. Mingozzi, O. Torreggiani, E. Baroni, G. Battistuzzi.

English.—J. Huxley, W. H. Pike, W. A. Watson, N. Webb.

French.—T. Lattray, R. J. Rey, Y. Mesjean, A. Sabiani.

Portuguese.—F. A. Remedios, F. Carneiro, M. J. Cruz, A. Ozorio.

Irish.—T. E. Dunne, J. Hunter, T. O'Neill, G. McLorn.

RESERVES

Japanese.—K. Idegami, M. Fuchigami.

Portuguese.—A. F. Gomes, R. Xavier, J. E. Azivido, N. H. Collaco.

English.—W. H. Ferris, A. E. S. Thompson, A. Sims.

Scottish.—T. McKenna.

French.—L. Filippetti, M. Peniguel, M. Lavabre, P. Bojardini.

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITORS

P. J. Dunne, J. Sullivan, J. Barry, W. Maclaren, M. Collaco, G. Houben, A. E. Roggers, C. Park, G. W. Shipway, N. S.

(Continued on Page 2)

Shanghai Soccer

A Causerie On Local Association Football

By "Wulfrunian"

The Coming Interport Contest

Undoubtedly the event that is in the minds of most followers of Association football in Shanghai is the coming Interport trianguiar contest between Hankow Hongkong and Shanghai, which is to take place at Shanguai during the China New Year period.

For all practical purposes, Interport football in Shanghai may be said to be a new thing, for although there have been a few, a very few, interport matches in Association football played here, the last was something like ten years ago. Interport football in the Far East may be said to have started upon a new lease of life in February of this year when, in response to an invitation from the Hongkong Football Association, a team representative of the best that the Shanghai Football Association could produce journeyed to the Crown Colony, defeated the Hongkong Interport team by three goals to a cipher, beat the formidable South China team (including many of the players who have been doing so well in the Antipodes) by two goals to none, and then, with a much weakened eleven, succumbed to the United Services by five to two.

Hongkong has accepted the return invitation from our local Association, and the forthcoming contest is being taken very seriously in the Southern port. Interport trial games already have taken place, new possible "interporters" have been discovered, and everything points to Hongkong sending along an aggregation that will take a lot of beating, last season's result notwithstanding. The powers that govern football at Hankow (it is not clear whether they have an association there), hearing that Hongkong was coming here to try conclusions with Shanghai, very sportingly offered to send a team also, an offer the Shanghai Association was not slow in accepting.

While nothing is yet definitely known as to the playing strength of the Hankow team, those that have visited the river port in winter during recent years are of opinion that although Hankow has not as large a number of players to draw upon as Shanghai and Hongkong have, those that are likely to be chosen can be relied on to give both Hongkong and Shanghai a game that will fully extend them.

There was a possibility, at one time, that a team from Tientsin would come also, but the local Association wisely decided that a triangular contest was about as much as could be managed. Even with a triangular series, it is almost certain that, China New Year holidays notwithstanding, at least one game of the three will need to be played on a day that is not a general holiday, or else on a Sunday.

The first of our own Interport trials, played yesterday week ago, proved interesting in many ways, and at the same time has given rise to more than one perplexity, which no doubt will be cleared up at the series of trials, and the League competition, progress.

(Continued on Page 3)

SID KEENAN, NEW ARRIVAL, WILL BOX GARCIA THURSDAY

Latest Addition To Ranks Of Scrappers Has Fine Reputation

The main event on this week's fight card at the Carlton, which is to be on Thursday evening instead of Friday, will serve to introduce a new scrapper to Shanghai boxing fans, the same being Sydney Keenan.

Keenan has been matched to do battle with Lenardo Garcia in a twelve round final, and from advance notices brought here by Keenan's manager it ought to be a whale of a battle. Keenan has been in Manila for some time, and recent issues of the Manila papers have had excellent notices concerning his battles there.

Keenan and Garcia have never met, although negotiations for a scrap between them were pending in Manila at the time Garcia left to come here.

For the semi-final Toledo and Kyko have been matched again, this time for eight rounds. Their match last Friday ended in a draw and each feels that over a longer distance he would win the decision.

The main preliminary bout will be between De Dios and Tigora, and this will be an eight round affair, instead of the usual four. These boys have put up some lively scraps in the past and are certain to furnish further diversion for the fight fans.

Peking Winner In Interport Hockey

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 15.—In an interport hockey match at Peking this afternoon, the local team defeated Tientsin by two goals to one. Each scored one goal in the first half. It was a fine game and a large number of people were present.

COLD WINDS FAIL TO 'ALT 'ARDY 'UNTER

Paper Chasers Go To Kiangwan For Change

PLENTY GRIEF

Water Jumps Prove Undoing Of Many Contestants

BY DISMAL JIMMY

"Cold as the snow and that's cold's cold some." Exactly describes the conditions for Saturday's hunt. The wind was piercing cold as it generally is at Kiangwan and everybody shivered some because they were cold and some because they anticipated they would be cold presently. Also their prognostications were only too true for many started but few finished. As a matter of fact exactly sixty riders started for the Kiangwan Hunt which was laid after the best canons of the art by the erstwhile Master, Mr. P. W. Potter. May his shadow never grow less!

He laid a very stiff course. He can be relied upon to do that for really some of them have been corkers—in fact those who were unfortunate swore to take his life yet strange to say, as always at the end of the 'unts everybody had enjoyed them and called him a jolly good fellow. But then you see the unfortunates by that time have generally not arrived and Rumor has it as to yesterday's that some of them are not home yet.

Of course Kiangwan draws small fields for a combination of reasons not very hard to fathom but now that the era has begun of getting inoculated with goat glands it is rumored that there is a terrible run on goats and if the operation conducted by a celebrated savant prove to be successful we shall doubtless in the next few weeks find the Kiangwan Hunts attended by a cloud of toothless octogenarians all skipping about like two-year olds.

The start was an excellent one near the Railway Line, but the approach—oh, the less said about the approach the better!—the vehicles were jammed up like the traffic at the Carlton on a Boxing Night. But it's wonderful how everybody managed to get to the start while the fair maids and sweet wives were all there cheering on the husbands and hoping against hope that they would come home safe again.

From the start the hunt proceeded due North following the Big Creek running along the Railway till at length they waded this and took all the jumps on Johnstone's Finish. It was here that Dolly Dalgarno feeling his fate strong upon him took the water at the start, feeling that it is better to get it over and done with. There really wasn't the slightest necessity for this, but the pony wanted it and Dolly wanted it, so there was nothing more to be said. Certainly the pony behaved like a walrus and Dismal Jimmy having stayed behind to assist him handed him over to the tender mercies of Moon and rejoined the 'unt which was just vanishing in the distance.

The trail then lay round a Joss House and over some very nice litlie jumps till it reached Stone Bridge where all had to wait; after the Bridge the going became very much stiffer. Mr. Martin, our Mixed Court Assessor, speedily bit the dust and was followed in his performance by the Master, Mr. G. Grayrigge, whose pony collapsed at a jump whereupon the Master, who weighs about as much as a fat postage stamp, flew through the air like a paperweight and landed upon his little Mary very safely, thank you.

Then came Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, all taken in the reverse order, and each claimed a victim. The Railway was then crossed and a big creek was waded into which one poor devil fell up to his neck. I cannot give his name because when he came out he was unrecognisable, in fact, he could not be identified at all until somebody had scraped the mud off his face.

Mr. Drakeford now took command of the hunt and led the riders on a terrific burst towards

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

WELL, WELL. IF IT AIN'T MY OLD FRIEND, BARNEY GOOGLE!!
REMEMBER THE PINOCHLE GAMES WE USED TO HAVE?
SHAKE!!
DO I? SAY, ED. FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE COME OVER TO THE STABLE WITH ME AND PLAY A FEW GAMES — I GOTTA GET MY MIND OFFA MY TROUBLES
FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE! WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH SPARK-PLUG?
HE'S GOT THE MUMPS! THAT'S WHAT'S WORRYING ME — I GOT HIM ENTERED IN A BIG RACE TOMORROW — HE AIN'T AS BAD AS HE WAS
SPARK PLUG
WHERE'LL I HANG MY COAT — IT'S HOT IN HERE!
PHOOY
LET'S SEE — I TOLD THAT JOCKEY OF MINE TO PUT SOME HOOKS IN HERE
YOUR LEAD, BARNEY
? ? ?
BEECH 9-14

Charity. Now Charity is very big and very chilly and Drakeford carried his devoted band of admirers in the direction of Hope and that's where they all went wrong, for Hope was the last thing which Mr. Potter held out for anybody in this Hunt.

This little incident gave Ye Scribe his chance. He never expected to get a chance like this, for with increasing years he has put on weight and China ponies don't like weight, consequently he scudded away as fast as he could go, and did a me-for-home stunt for all he was worth.

But the pack would not let him go; yells and cries broke out behind him and a fierce bunch led by Dr. Davis, Chuck Burkill and Harold Robinson charged pell-mell after him. Dr. Davis fell and broke his collar-bone, upon which sad accident we an express profound sympathy. Harold Robinson soon caught up with the leader and challenged him successfully until after the wade he fell behind. A cloud of featherweights now pressed forward but Stanglund and Archie David fell into Father as also did David Brand, while Mother embraced a whole bunch of them. Louis Andrews was lost somewhere standing upon his face much surrounded by one Teesdale; then Lyons trying to avoid jumping on Andrews fell into the jump and the Inimitable Sparke took a complete header over the lot of them. His condition when he came out can be better imagined than described, so much so, that his face had also to be scraped to see who he was.

Ye Scribe mounted on "The Deerhound" still flew for his life, but just at the last jump he was overtaken by Jacky Liddell and Bottleho. Jacky Liddell ought to have won this hunt and hard lines that he didn't for Bottleho's mount seeing The Bath yawning before him swerved off to the left carrying the luckless Liddell into the cold and slimy depths.

Meantime Ye Scribe favoured by Fortune on this, the auspicious occasion of his Birthday, made good his claim before the Judges to the light and heavyweight. He was followed by Mr. A. J. Rea on Knight Commander, while Mr. Hugh Maitland was third on Archer.

The Card read as follows:—
Start: The Flats between Railway Line and I.R.C. Stables, Kiangwan.
Finish: Xmas Wel Jump.
Hunt laid by: Mr. F. W. Potter.
1. E. S. Benbow-Rowe on The Deerhound
2. A. J. Rea on Knight Commander
3. H. Maitland on Archer
4. W. D. Fiddes-Wilson on Right Royal
5. W. N. Wells-Henderson on Kerie.
6. V. Halmovitch on Yellow Peril.
Heavyweight.

A few words now to chronicle the Ladies' Hunt last Sunday afternoon. A jolly little hunt was laid by Mr. G. Grayrigge beginning at London Town and ending at Benbowe's Dry Cut. Ye Scribe was in charge of the ladies of whom ten started and after taking them to the end of the World's End Line to avoid a couple of nasty grips he gave them the word "Go."

The Ladies rode magnificently. The course ran through Eureka Passage and up Orcas Creek to Discovery Inlet and then past the Paint Brush Tree and Hell Gate to a bridge over Pagoda Creek. There was then a stiff run home by Sandfly Village, Nimrod Sound, the Serpentine and the Via Media to Benbowe's Dry Cut.

Mrs. Hickling riding side saddle won the hunt and Miss Billy Jones riding astride came in second and received the prize for the first lady riding astride. All voted it a jolly good hunt.

Owing to the [illegible] which [illegible] Hunting members of the Hunt Club will be glad to learn that through the good offices of Mr. C. R. Burkill's bungalow, Kiangwan, and Mr. Hawkins' House next to the Aerodrome, Hungjao Road, a box has been installed at each place containing medical and surgical first aid necessities while both these public spirited gentlemen upon the occasion of hunts in these districts will place a room at the disposal of any huntsmen who may be injured.

The whole-hearted thanks of the Members of the Hunt Club are extended to them for their kindness.

French Toy Fair Officially Opened

Mme. Wilden, wife of the French Consul-General, yesterday afternoon officially opened the French Toy Exhibition in the French Municipal buildings. The toy show will continue every day until December 24, showing a big array of novel toys of all descriptions made by disabled soldiers in France. The entire hall has been decorated as an Alsatian village and the numerous kiddies attending special parties during the fair will be dressed in Alsatian peasant costumes.

Engineers Show Well Against Recs

(Continued from Page 1)

backs, and all he had to do with it was to pick it out of the net.

Sofoulis and Evans both made desperate efforts to add another to make up for it but without success.

Then the Engineers developed a right wing attack and a pass from Clark was picked up smartly by Austen who beat Wade with an unexpected shot.

Both Sofoulis and Xavier were hurt shortly before time, but the Engineers failed to derive any benefit, and nothing more eventuated except a goal by Nash which was ruled offside.

For the winners, the team generally gave a nice exhibition of balanced football, with the exception of Tordy, who was frankly off his game.

Xavier stood out prominently in defence, pace, judgement and placing marking his display and Knight was playing his best.

The Engineers need forwards, and that badly. Nash would have helped more if he had passed at once, instead of straying over the field looking for trouble.

Falconer worked overtime, but the defence had him bottled, and Xavier was too good for Clark. Crawford starred both in defence and attack, and he and Wilson's fine back play that saved the team from a larger adverse score.

POLICE 5—XAVIERS 2

In this First League match, played on the Police Ground, the Police kept their opponents in their own half of the field for the best part of the ninety minutes' play.

St. Xaviers throughout the game, did not make a single concerted attack that lasted more than a few moments. The Police put on two goals in the first half and well deserved the lead they held on crossing over. In the second half, the Police added two more goals, bringing their total bag up to five. From two break aways, St. Xaviers scored two goals in this half. The Police have rearranged their team with Boddy at center half in place of Macdonald, who is now a wing half. The whole eleven appears far better balanced than it has been for some considerable time, and if there are no changes should have a successful season from now on. The Police goal scorers were Wilkinson (3) and Tabrun and Robinson one each.

The following tables show the position of the teams in the first and Second League up to last night.

In compiling these tables, it has been assumed that the S.F.C. will get two points and one goal from the Public School by virtue of the latter team calling the game off; and similarly in the Second League match between St. Xaviers and the Public School, H. M. Navy team failed to arrive for the match with the Hanbury School, and it is assumed that the latter receive two points and one goal.

FIRST LEAGUE

Matches up to and including December 16, 1923.

Teams	P	W	L	D	Goals Fr.	Ag.	Pts.
S.F.C.	6	6	0	0	24	7	12
S.R.C.	6	5	1	0	32	10	10
Police	5	1	3	1	13	17	3
St. Xaviers	5	1	3	1	6	20	3
Public School	5	0	3	2	5	15	2
Engineers	5	0	3	2	4	15	2

The above League table is not official.

SECOND LEAGUE

Matches up to and including December 15, 1923.

Teams	P	W	L	D	Goals Fr.	Ag.	Pts.
Lusitano	6	6	0	0	38	2	12
S.F.C.	7	6	1	0	30	4	12
St. Xavier's	6	4	2	0	9	6	8
T. H. School	5	3	2	0	6	4	6
H. M. Navy	7	3	4	0	15	14	6
S.R.C.	6	3	3	0	13	13	6
*Maritime Co.	7	3	3	0	17	18	6
*Jewish	7	2	4	0	5	22	4
Police	6	2	4	0	13	28	4
Customs	7	2	5	0	13	28	4
Public School	7	0	7	0	4	24	0

The above League table is not omcial.

*One game points disallowed both teams.

SUNDAY FOOTBALL

Inter Middle Schools Championship.

Ching Chong Middle School vs. Fuh Tan Middle School on Nanyang College Ground. Kick off 2:30 p.m. Referee: Mr. A. H. Leslie.

RIGOLETTO FIRST OF OPERAS FOR LOCAL SEASON

Italian Grand Opera Company Opening At Lyceum December 26

The Italian Grand Opera Company are opening their season at the Lyceum Theater with "Rigoletto," Verdi's delightful opera, on December 26. The part of "Rigoletto" himself will be taken by Mr. V. Scamuzzi, who was so deservedly popular on his last visit here. Most of the other principal artists will be included in this particular opera so that a rather wonderful opening to their season may safely be expected.

The booking for the season is extremely good, and those who intend being present at the opening performances should make a point of booking their seats immediately. As previously announced, the order in which the operas will be presented has been altered slightly, and Rigoletto will be followed by Faust on the Thursday, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci on the Friday, and Rigoletto on the Saturday.

Tableaux Will Be Given At Party Friday

At the Community Christmas Tree to be held on Friday, at six o'clock at the Cricket Club on the Race Course, a series of Nativity Tableaux with Oriental atmosphere will be given, interspersed with appropriate carols. An overture of Christmas music will open the program. The Herald Angels will then appear, and following that these scenes will be shown: The Annunciation; Mary and Joseph Entering Nazareth; Mary and Joseph. Manger Scene; Mary, Joseph and St. Anne in Adoration; The Coming of the Shepherds; The Coming of the Wise Men; The Benediction of Jesus to the Little Ones.

The great tree will be lighted as last year and gifts for the poor of the city may be brought that afternoon or if inconvenient they may be left at the offices of the Kings Daughters Society, 5 A N. Soochow Road. Gifts of clothing, food, money and toys are urgently requested and as the Kings Daughters Society will be in charge of the distribution it is sure that the neediest homes will be reached.

It is hoped to make this a very beautiful community occasion, and with the experience gained from last year Friday's program should be much more effective. It is hoped that every foreigner in Shanghai will make an effort to be present at six o'clock on the Race Course Friday afternoon.

GERMAN WOMEN'S CHRISTMAS FAIR IS BIG SUCCESS

A most attractive Christmas bazaar, with plenty of entertainment features, was opened yesterday afternoon at the clubrooms of the German Women's Club, Die Deutsche Frauenhilfe, at 95 Weihaiwei Road.

The various booths were heavily stocked with most attractive articles—embroideries, fancy work of various sorts, toys, homemade sweets, sundry articles for gentlemen and many other things—and refreshments were served afternoon and evening. The Bavariap Beer Room was a popular rendezvous and the evening's entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed.

The fair continues today opening at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and lasting until a late hour tonight.

The funds will be devoted to charitable works in Germany, paticularly in the orphanages and homes for old people.

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Big Walking Race On Today Finish At 10.30

(Continued from Page 1)

Isaacs, W. J. Young, S. Maurice, A. Peniguel, C. L. Taylor.

The winners of the race will receive handsome silver cups, including THE CHINA PRESS cup for the individual winner. At first it was intended that this should be a challenge cup, to be competed for annually; but owing to the changing population of the city, and the improbability of one man winning more than once, it was decided to present the CHINA PRESS cup to the individual winner, this year and to follow this by offering a CHINA PRESS cup each year the race is held.

The winner of the race probably will reach the Race Club about twenty minutes to eleven, as it should take in the neighborhood of two and a half hours for the winner to cover the course.

Frequent bulletins concerning the progress of the race will be telephoned to the Race club and in addition Police Inspector Fairbairn has arranged to release carrier pigeons along the Rubicon Road sections where there are no telephones, so that those who remain at the Race Club may know how the contestants are faring on the back stretch.

Motorists are urgently requested by the committee having the race in charge to avoid congregating on the course, and to keep well to one side, so as to give the walkers plenty of room. So closely will the race be fought, judged by the training records of the various teams, that the loss of a single stride may determine the outcome for which reason motorists and others are asked to give the contestants plenty of room.

Tuesday's Concert

Mr. Arrigo Foa, violin, will be the soloist at the second subscription symphony concert at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening at 9:15 o'clock. The complete program of the evening will be as follows:

1.—Overture "Manfred" Schumann
2.—Symphony in B Minor (Unfinished) ..... Schubert
(a) Allegro moderato
(b) Andante con moto
3.—Concerto in E Minor, for Violin and Orchestra Mendelssohn
(a) Allegro molto appassionato
(b) Andante
(c) Allegretto ma non troppo Allegro molto vivace
Soloist: Mr. Arrigo Foa
4.—Symphony No. 3, in F Major Brahms
(a) Allegro con brio
(b) Andante
(c) Poco Allegretto
(d) Finale: Allegro
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look out for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemists' and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

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Shanghai Soccer

(Continued from Page 1)

The "Whites" (or "probables") were, from beginning to end, much superior to their opponents the "possibles," but though the latter suffered defeat to the tune of five goals to none and were outplayed in all departments of the game except goal, it by no means follows that in the "possibles" ranks may not be found more than one player well worthy of Interport honors.

The match did little or nothing to solve the question of the best goalkeeper. Leach, for the "possibles," had plenty to do and did it well, despite the fact that he fished the ball out of the net five times. He may not be quite so quick on the ball as some people desire, but he possesses three invaluable attributes—a sound judgment, an inability to seriously be ruffled, and a commendable fearlessness when tackled or in a scrimmage.

While it is far too early to form a definite opinion as to who will be the Interport goalkeeper, there is no doubt that if the contest were to take place today, Leach, on his performances this season, would indubitably be the logical choice. In the trial, his vis-a-vis, Sluis, had so little to do that it was practically impossible to form an opinion of his prowess. It is to be hoped that he will be soon seen in an important match in which he has plenty of work to do.

The trial game did little to solve the problem of the right back (it is generally understood that, barring something unexpected, the ubiquitous Mr. Quayle will fill the left back position). Turner, last season's choice for the Interport team, gave a good display, but was not nearly so convincing as he has been. It is probably but a phase that will soon pass over. Xavier, who partnered J. B. Brown for the "possibles," played an inspiring game. His tackling was perfect and clean, his long returns were hefty without being devoid of direction, he dribbled splendidly when necessary, and his ground passes seldom went astray. He appears to kick equally well with either foot, and on present form should be evenly bracketed with Turner in the choice for the position. J. B. Brown, the other back, was like the curate's egg. He is a nice, clean player, but lacks a good deal of the experience that is essential to a successful back, and in addition suffers from the disadvantage of kicking well and truly with only one foot.

There is no doubt that the question of the selection of halfbacks for the Interport contest will give the selection committee seriously to ponder, for in the trial game five of the six halves gave an excellent account of themselves. Phillips, at right-half for the "probables," left room for little criticism, in fact he appears to play better in that position than in his accustomed position (in Shanghai) at inside-right. Crawford, in the center, was just Crawford, and no local half-back can wish for praise better than that. Falconer, another forward brought in to the half-back line, showed that he is as much at home in the intermediate division as in the van. He made few mistakes, and was one of the most robust and hard-working halves on the field. On the other side, two of the three halves well justified their inclusion in Shanghai's two best teams, while it must be said of Meyers that he was not up to his usual form, which, however, at its best is hardly up to Interport standard. Gowan was pitted against three inside forwards who would not be denied, he worked hard right up to the last minute, and whenever he got the ball he fed his forwards with precision and judgment. Knight, at left half gave us one of those displays which used to delight us when he played for the Police, and though it could not conscientiously be advocated that he displace Falconer at present, he certainly should be well watched.

As with the halves, selection of Shanghai's forwards seems certain to give rise to a good deal of consideration. On the play in the trial game, the left wing of the "probables," Coulcher and Wilson, can hardly be improved upon. There is no player locally who, on this season's form, can replace Wilson on the left extreme, and his and Coulcher's play blended so perfectly as to be almost mechanical. It is true that J. Johannson is an inside-left of outstanding ability, but it is extremely doubtful if he has such a claim to the position as Coulcher. Goldman, at center-forward, was frankly disappointing. He has lost none of his artistry and skill, but in the trial game appeared to feed his partners with lack of judgment at times. His greatest fault, however, is that while possessing plenty of weight, he does not use it to the extent he might. It may be, of course, that with his side so much in the ascendant from the beginning, he took matters easier than would have been the case had his team been a goal or two down. However, with Goldman not using his weight to the extent he should, he probably is still the best local center-forward, with Sofoulis and Evans (two wonderfully adaptable players) running him very close. J. Johannson at inside-right was good. He suffered a little from playing out of his accustomed position, but another game or two should easily put that right. His wonderful shooting powers can not well be disregarded when Shanghai's eleven is selected. Little Madar at outside-right was the great surprise of the match, and if he maintains his form there should be no difficulty in filling that position. It is possible that having played for a team whose players are not usually taken so seriously as those of the two big teams, his prowess has not been apparent to those outside of his Club and the Association officials; but at any rate he certainly gave an exhilarating display. He is clever and quick, his runs along the wing are a delight to watch, his reception of passes leaves little to be desired, while his centers are perfect. He should play a prominent part in local football for some years to come.

Sofoulis and Evans are two players who are always liable to have a brilliant day, though both are somewhat prone to play an individual game. There is no doubt but that they will be kept in eye of the selection committee. Moosa is clever and plays a good game, but is selfish, and on his performance in the trial match can hardly be considered seriously as a likely candidate for Interport honors. The same may be said of Tordy, who, like Moosa, will improve with experience.

RAISING THE MONEY

There is one matter connected with these Interport trial games that deserves mention. With about thirty visitors coming from Hongkong and Hankow, the local Association has to raise an appreciable sum to meet the expense of accommodation and entertainment—the figure of $5,000 has been mentioned, and appears not to be an over-estimate, if the Hongkong balance-sheet for February is to be taken a criterion. To raise a goodly part of this sum, it has been decided to charge a small admission fee at the Interport trials and at one or two other good games. It was noticeable at the first trial that many people evaded payment by entering the ground otherwise than by the gate, while others flatly refused to pay. The football that is served out locally is, on the whole, of a high order, and followers of the game might rally around the Association a little more than they are doing. A dollar is not a great sum and if everyone witnessing these games will only pay, the aggregate result will go far towards lightening the thankless task of the local Association in raising the necessary funds

THE POLO GROUND

A slight misunderstanding appears to have arisen in regard to the use of the Polo ground on Saturday afternoon. It appears that when the Engineers decided to withdraw from the League (a decision that afterwards was rescinded) the Rugby Club, desiring and needing another ground, promptly applied for and obtained the Polo ground. This has led to one or two unfortunate contretemps. For instance, on Saturday, December 1, a Second League match was down in the fixture list to be decided there, but when the players arrived they found the rugby posts up. Fortunately, owing to the Police having postponed their game with the S.F.C. II, the S.M.F.C. ground was available that afternoon. There was no rugby game on the polo ground. Similarly on Saturday, December 8. The rugby posts were up, no soccer could be played, and the ground was not used for rugby. In view of the fact that the winter season is not yet half-way through, it is very desirable that the rugby people and the soccer authorities should come to some arrangement, especially as the Engineers are still in the League and the ground is generally conceded to be their "home" pitch. It is unlikely that either the Rugby Club or the Football Association will be dogmatic in the matter, and the whole affair will, it seems, be settled to the satisfaction of everybody.

SKOTTOWE CUP DRAW

The draw for the first round of the Skottowe Cup Competition took place on Thursday, December 13, and should result in some interesting games. The teams entered are S.F.C. ("A") and ("B"), S.R.C., Engineers, Lusitano, Public School and Police—seven in all, as compared with eight last season. This year, St. Xaviers and the Customs have dropped out, while the Club Lusitano has come in. In the draw, the S.F.C. "B" team drew a bye, the "A" team being drawn against the Marine Engineers. It is a coincidence that these two teams were opposed in the first round last season, the Football Club emerging victors by three goals to one. The Races are drawn against the Club Lusitano, and the Public School will be opposed by the Police. The round is to be played on Saturday next, December 23, all matches to start at three o'clock sharp.

FRASER SHIELD DRAW

The Fraser Shield Competition is now under the wing of the Football Association, and the draw for the first round took place after the Skottowe Cup draw. "A" Company British meet the Portuguese Company; and the Customs meet the Shanghai Scottish; these two games to be played on Sunday, December 23. "B" Company will be opposed by the Machine Gun Company, while the Engineers' Company will play the Maritime Company; these two games to be played on Sunday, December 30. The other game in the first round will be between the Public School Cadets and the Field Artillery Battery, and will be played on Sunday, January 6.

PLAYERS BEHAVIOUR

At the last meeting of the League Committee the case was considered of two players—one belonging to the S.R.C. II, the other to the Jewish Club—who indulged in a little bout of fisticuffs during the progress of a game on December 1. The Jewish Club player was suspended for two months, and the S.R.C. player for one month. Another player was before the Committee for acting on the idea that he was entitled to abuse the referee after a match. One month's suspension.

It is good to see that the League Committee is taking a strong attitude in the cases of misconduct. There have been far too many in the past, with quite inadequate punishment meted out by the Association—in some cases no punishment at all. Any player who cannot take part in a game without having recourse to fisticuffs should give up football altogether—his energies could better be used, and his inclinations better satisfied, under the direction of Mr. S. B. Davis, who specialises in catering to those who hanker for practice in the art of self-defence, or who have the fault of aggressiveness.

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NANYANG WINS FROM ST. JOHN'S, 3 GOALS TO NONE

Four Thousand See Home Team Avenge Defeat; Series Now Tied

BY DOMINO

It was the shirts that did it. Before the great game started my old friend Alec Leslie came racing across the field and after greeting me said "Look at our new shirts." I did. No wonder the Nanyang boys, so beautifully garbed, turned the tables upon St. John's. In the first forty-five minutes of that soccer game, played on the Nanyang ground, the Nanyangites scored three times in rapid succession, and then kept the Johnians at bay for the rest of the game.

You will remember that two weeks ago the same teams met at St. John's venue. Three goals were scored on that occasion also, but they were divided, with the Saint's claiming the odd one. Now Leslie and "Bill" Clifford are fixing up the return game. Cliff tells me that Alec won't feel keen on playing the game at Markham Road. But thereby hangs a tale.

There must have been nigh on 4,000 people watching the game. I arrived just before 2.30 p.m. I noted that the Nanyangians crowded up on one side and the Johnians were seated on the other.

There was the band! It played "Onward Christian Soldiers" while the scholars lustily sang.

In the coming war;
Nanyang's going to was—ack them,
In the coming war;
We'll just get there goat glands
As we did before, etc.

Then the St. John's cheer leaders replied with

Yesss! We have no bananas
We have no bananas today,
We've half backs and full backs
We've forwards and real cracks,
We've players of note, but say!
We've got a goalie we smother with kisses
Whenever the football he misses!!
Oh, yesss! We have no bananas
Our goal keeper gave us away.

As a matter of fact that just sums that game up. Of the three goals 'gainst St. John's the Saint's goalie was responsible for two and he might have even saved the third. They were gifts—Xmas gifts if you like but not necessary. Three goals in rapid succession!

But that doesn't tell the right story. The Nanyang boys were certainly better than they were two weeks ago. They were more teamlike. The forward line was as quick to take chances as the saints were a fortnight ago. Their defence was vastly improved. Their adipose full back was in great form. But, well as they played I would only announce them a one goal winner.

I blame the rest of the Saint's trouble to their custodian.

Ninety minutes play was filled with ninety minutes of rapid action. The game was boisterous and yet remarkably free from fouls. The lads had a tendency to jump a little too much but Walter Wilson, the Ref, seemed to sanction these tactics.

To sum up—it was a great game and finely fought out. Walter Wilson and his two A.D.C. Ryes Jones and V. Elliott—kept it well in hand.

Fuh Tan Defeats Shanghai College

Fuh Tan defeated Shanghai College yesterday by 5 goals to 4, on the latter's ground in an intercollegiate championship contest. Shanghai College led by 2 to 1 at the end of the first half, but at the conclusion of play in the second half the score was 4 all. It was then decided to extend the time ten minutes, and in this period Fuh Tan scored another goal.

Fuh Tan has now defeated Nanking and Southeastern and will play the winner of the Nanyang-St. Johns series for the championship.

In yesterday's game Wong, for Fuh Tan, was the individual star, scoring two goals. Wu, the Fuh Tan center, also scored two.

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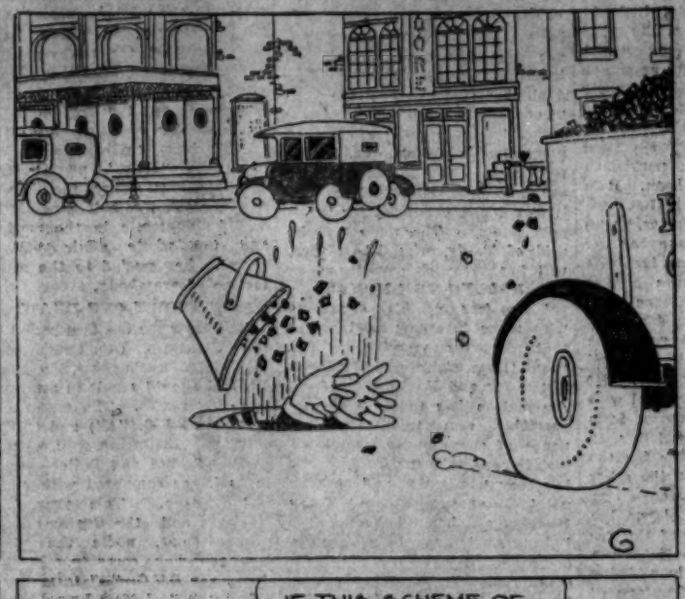
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I DON'T KNOW HOW I'M GONNA GIT ANY BUT I'LL TRY!
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